THE PRACTICAL
SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

Containing Appendices on Sanskrit Prosody and important Literary & Geographical names in the ancient history of India.

(FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.)

BY

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BUDHWAR PETH.

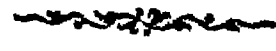
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PREFACE.



This Dictionary has been undertaken to supply a want long felt by the student of a complete and at the same time cheap Sanskrit-English Dictionary. Very little need, I think, be said with regard to the necessity of bringing out a work like this, when the study of Sanskrit has received such a strong impetus during the last twenty-five years. There have been four or five Sanskrit-English Dictionaries published till now; but very few of them fulfil the two essential conditions of the popularity and usefulness of such works:—satisfying all the requirements of students and at the same time being within their easy reach. The Dictionaries of Professors Wilson and Monier Williams are very useful and valuable works, but their prices—particularly of the latter—are prohibitively high, and they do not also meet many of the most ordinary wants of Sanskrit readers. A student, while reading Sanskrit at School or College, generally expects that the Dictionary which he uses will give appropriate equivalents for such words and compound expressions as may have peculiar meanings or shades of meaning in particular passages. He desires to know not only that a particular word has so many senses, but that it has this or that sense in a particular passage of a book, so that he may determine any particular meaning of a word in a certain passage by seeing and comparing how it is used elsewhere by the same writer or by other writers in different works. He also wants accurate and, as far as possible, full explanations of the more important technical terms occurring at least in his usual course reading, as well as any other information likely to be of use to him. Professor Monier Williams has, in his invaluable Dictionary, tried to exhaust the meanings of words as far as he could, and has also given much useful information on some points. But it would not, I think, be detracting from the merits of the great work to say that it fails to give some of the most common senses of words occurring in such well-known and oft-read books as the Uttararâmacharita, Mudrârâkshasa, Veṇîsaṃhâra, *S*isupâlavadha or Kâdambarî. Moreover it gives neither quotations nor references, nor much of the information likely to be useful to the student during his School or College career. In making these remarks I must not, in the slightest degree, be understood to make any reflections on that Dictionary. Indeed, I have myself derived no small help from that work, as will be acknowledged further on. My only object in pointing out its defects has been to show why I thought it necessary to undertake the compilation of a new Dictionary, when some already existed in the field, and I hope the reader will be able to find that this Dictionary is an improvement on its predecessors in some respects at least.

Having thus explained the necessity of undertaking and publishing this Dictionary, I shall say a few words with regard to its plan and scope. The extent of Sanskrit literature is so vast that not even the life-long labours of a single individual, howsoever talented or persevering, will be able to do full justice to it. It has two distinct branches, the Vedic and post-Vedic, each of which will require an independent encyclopædia for itself. Not even the gigantic *Vâchaspatya* of the late Professor Târânâtha Tarkavâchaspati, nor the equally gigantic German *Wörterbuch* of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk, can be said to be altogether complete and comprehensive. Much less can a small work like mine—compiled during the leisure hours of a teacher's life—aspire to be called complete in any sense of that word. However, I have tried to make it as comprehensive and practically useful to the student of Sanskrit as my humble powers enabled me to do, though how far I have succeeded in my object the reader alone can best decide. It includes all words occurring in the general post-Vedic literature, such as Epics like the Râmâyaṇa and Mahâbhârata, the several Purâṇas, the Smṛiti literature, particularly the law-books of Manu and Yâj*n*avalkya, the several dar*s*anas or systems of philosophy such as Nyâya, Vai*s*eshika, Mîmâmsâ, Vedânta, &c. Grammar, Rhetoric, Poetry in all its branches, Tantra and dramatic literature, Mathematics, Medicine, Astronomy, Music, and such other technical or scientific branches of learning. It inserts most

of the leading names of trees and plants with scientific or vernacular equivalents wherever noteworthy. It also gives most of the principal Vedic words or senses of words; for though Vedic Literature would require a dictionary by itself, still I did not think it desirable to omit altogether at least such words as frequently occur, especially as I intended to make this work as complete and comprehensive as I could. For the same reason, obscure or unimportant words or senses of words have been inserted, though they may not be generally met with in classical literature as studied by the University student.

The chief feature of this Dictionary is that it has aimed at being *practical*. With this view I have added quotations and references to the peculiar and noteworthy senses of words, especially such as occur in works read by the student at School or College. In some cases the quotations might appear to some to be superfluous, but to a student, especially a beginner, they are very useful, as they supply him with apt illustrations of the senses of words, and enable him to provide himself with a large stock of choice, idiomatic expressions which are so abundant in the language. Another noticeable feature of this Dictionary is that it gives full explanations of the more important technical terms, particularly in Nyâya, Alankâra, Vedânta, Grammar and Dramaturgy, with quotations in Sanskrit wherever necessary; *e. g.* see the words अनैकांतिक, अभाव, सामान्य, अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा, उपमा, रूपक, उपनिषद्, मीमांसा, अध्यारोप, वार्तिक, पद, प्रातिपदिक, स्फुट, रस, प्रवेशक, विष्कंभक, स्थायिभाव &c. In the case of Alankâras I have chiefly drawn upon the Kàvyaprakâsa, though I have occasionally consulted the Rasagangâdhara, Chandrâloka and Kuvalayânanda. In the explanation of dramatic terms I have usually followed the Sâhityadarpaṇa and its translation into English, and have sometimes referred to the Dasarûpa. Similarly, striking phrases, some choice expressions and idioms or peculiar combinations of words, have been given under every word where necessary or possible; *e. g.* see the words गम्, सेतु, मयूर, हस्त, धा, कृ, दा, बंध, &c. Mythological allusions in the case of all important personages have been briefly but clearly explained, so as to give the reader most of the facts connected with them; *e. g.* see अग्नि, अगस्त्य, इंद्र, कार्तिकेय, प्रह्लाद, सावित्री &c. Etymology has generally been given in the case of every important word, except where it was purely fanciful; *e. g.* see अक्षौहिणी, अतिथि, अपत्य, पुत्र, जाया, हृषीकेश &c. In doing this I have followed the system of native grammarians who resolve every word into its '*prakriti*' and '*pratyaya*', and the terminations given according to Pâṇini's nomenclature will be explained further on. I have thought it necessary to do so at the suggestion of several friends, and have derived considerable help from the great *Váchaspatya* which I have usually followed, except where the etymology given therein appeared to me to be purely arbitrary or fanciful. Philological comparisons have been given only where useful and noteworthy. The work also gives information about words which, it is believed, will be very useful, especially to the University student; *e. g.* see the words अप्सरस्, असुर, वेद, मंडल, मानस, हंस &c. Some of the most common *Nyâyas* or Maxims have been collected under the word न्याय for easy reference; *e. g.* see काकतालीयन्याय, दंडापूपन्याय, स्थालीपुलाकन्याय &c. To add to the usefulness of the Dictionary I have added at the end three Appendices. The first is on Sanskrit Prosody which attempts to give in a clear and intelligible form all the common metres with Definitions, Schemes in Gaṇas, and Examples. In the preparation of this Appendix I have chiefly drawn upon the two popular works on Prosody, the Vrittaratnâkara and Chhando-Manjari, but some common metres omitted in those works have been added from the illustrations found in the works of Mâgha, Bhâravi, Daṇḍin, Bhatti, *S*údraka &c. Colebrooke's Essay on Sanskrit Metres has also given me occasional help. The second Appendix gives the dates, writings &c. of some of the important Sanskrit writers such as Kálidâsa, Bhavabhûti, Bâṇa. Here I have selected only those names about which something definite—something more than mere guesses and surmises—is known, and I have derived some hints from the Introduction to Vallabhadeva's Subhâshitávali edited by Dr. Peterson and Pandit Durgâ Prasâda, and from Prof. Max Müller's 'India: what it can teach us,' for which my thanks are due to the authors of both the works. The third Appendix gives the most important names in the ancient Geography of India with identifications on the modern map wherever ascertained, and in this part of the work I have to cordially acknowledge the help I have derived from Cunningham's Ancient Geography, but particularly from Mr. Borooah's Essay prefixed to the third volume of his English-Sanskrit Dictionary. I had at first intended to add two alphabetical indexes to the principal events and personages occurring in the Râmâyaṇa and Mahâbhârata, but I have had to abandon the project, as the publication of the Dictionary has already been delayed on account of

various causes over which I had no control. In short, I have endeavoured to make the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY as complete, comprehensive, and encyclopedic as was possible within the limits of a single compact volume by condensing a very large amount of matter by means of suitable typographical and other arrangements, and I hope it will be found to be a practically useful and reliable guide in the study of the Sanskrit language.

There is one point which will not fail to strike a careful reader of this Dictionary, which is that there is not the same fulness of treatment in the later portion as in the first 300 or 400 pages. After the vowels had been printed off, I found that they covered no less than 364 pages by themselves, and if the remaining letters of the alphabet had been treated with the same fulness, the volume would have increased to about 2000 pages, and the publication of the work itself would have been delayed by at least one year more. It is obvious that neither time, nor the very cheap price at which the work was offered to subscribers, would have enabled me to carry on the work of compilation on the same scale; and I was, therefore, obliged to endeavour to curtail the matter by occasionally substituting references for quotations without at the same time marring the usefulness of the work, and by abridging explanations of words and the information given about them, while in some cases I have had to keep back matter originally intended for the volume. I hope, however, that this has not to any great extent affected the practical usefulness of the Dictionary, and I trust that if time and circumstances permit, I shall be in a position to make the second edition much more useful, complete, and comprehensive than the first.

The plan and arrangement of the work will be best understood from the 'Directions' which follow. Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are arranged in the alphabetical order of the prepositions so affixed; *e.g.* प्रस्था or संस्था must be looked for not under स्था, but in its own alphabetical order, and at the head of its own group of derivatives. This system has been followed in this Dictionary with a view to save repetition of equivalents under the derivatives from a root. But if, on trial, it be found to be practically inconvenient, it may be abandoned in the second edition. As in the English-Sanskrit Dictionary, I have here throughout used the *anusvâra* instead of the nasals, (*e. g. anga* or *santâpa* is written not as अङ्ग, सन्ताप, but as अंग, संताप), which practice, whatever may be said with regard to its correctness, is very convenient for purposes of printing. The several contrivances used to effect saving in space will be understood by the reader after very short practice.

It now remains for me to do the grateful duty of acknowledging the help I have derived from different sources. And in doing so I must give the first place to the great Sanskrit encyclopædia, the Vâchaspatya of Professor Târânâtha Tarkavâchaspati. I have constantly kept it by my side and have freely availed myself of the information contained in it—of course with large curtailments—though I have had to supplement it myself wherever it was found to be defective or insufficient. Several words and senses of words not given in the existing Sanskrit-English lexicons, as also some quotations, particularly from Udbhaṭa and Purâṇas, have been borrowed from the same work. The Sanskrit-English Dictionary of Professor Monier Williams is the next work to which I have been greatly indebted. It has been a constant source of help to me, and I have frequently adopted his renderings of words, compound expressions &c., where I found them better than those I myself had to suggest. And though there is a good deal in this Dictionary that is not to be found in that work, and though the plan and scope of the two are essentially different, yet I must gratefully acknowledge the great assistance I have often derived from the learned Professor's invaluable Dictionary. The last work to which also my grateful acknowledgments are due is the German Wörterbuch of Drs. Roth and Bothlingk. The chief distinguishing feature of that great work is that it abounds with quotations and references dealing with almost every branch of Sanskrit literature, but a careful reader will easily see that the works belonging to Vedic literature, such as the four Vedas, Upanishads, Brâhma*n*as, *A*raṇyakas &c., have been comparatively more copiously drawn upon by the authors than works belonging to the post-Vedic literature. A glance at the contents of this Dictionary will show that I have drawn upon works seldom or not at all referred to in the Wörterbuch; such as the Mahâvîracharita, Mâlatî-Mâdhava, Uttararâmacharita, Kâdambarî, *S*isupâlavadha, Kirâtârjunîya, Mudrârâkshasa, Veṇisamhâra, Ratnâvalî, Kâvyaprakâsa, *S*ânkarabhâshya, Bhâminîvilâsa, Vikramânkadevacharita, Gangâlaharî &c. Indeed, the great majority of quotations and references are

from my own collection made during the last seven or eight years; and I have even been obliged to keep back a large number of them for want of space. But I must frankly acknowledge that I have freely availed myself of the quotations and references in that Dictionary, where my own collection was defective, particularly in the case of Vedic and Paurāṇic works. I have also occasionally consulted the Dictionaries of H. H. Wilson and Benfey, the former supplying some happy renderings of technical or obscure words. To these authors, as well as to the authors and editors of several other works, which are too many to be here mentioned, from which I have derived occasional help in one form or another, my most grateful thanks are due.

In conclusion I may be permitted to express the hope that the PRACTICAL SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY—which has attempted to give in 1200 closely printed pages of this size matter at least equal in point of *quantity* to that given by Prof. Monier Williams in his Dictionary, but in point of *quality* more reliable, varied, and practically useful, in my humble opinion—will serve the purpose I have had in view in compiling it: namely, to render to the student of Sanskrit nearly the same service that Webster's or Ogilvie's Dictionary does to the student of English. I have tried to make it easily accessible to the public by issuing a Popular Edition priced at 7 Rupees—a price too low, I believe, for so much matter; while the Library Edition which, containing the same matter, is printed on superior paper and in better style, and will also have superior binding, will best answer the purposes of the well-to-do persons who can afford to spend 10 or 11 Rupees for such object. In a work of this kind I know there must be several defects and also errors both of omission and commission, and if such persons as will do me the honour of using this Dictionary will be so good as to point out to me places which require corrections, additions or improvements, I shall be very happy to give the suggestions my best consideration in the second edition. But if the Dictionary, even in its present form, be found to be a useful publication, I shall consider my labours more than amply repaid, and shall feel quite refreshed to devote my humble self again, if need be, to the service of the Sanskrit-reading public; for, says the poet,

क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते.

Poona,
28th December 1890.

V. S. APTE.

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order : first the *radical* or primitive word in large black type in all its different parts of speech ; and then the several derivatives in smaller type. In some cases these derivatives are given in their own alphabetical order for the sake of clearness.

2. The different parts of speech of a word are indicated by large black dashes, after which the nominative singular of the part of speech is usually given, or the letters *m.*, *f.*, *n.* or *ind.* are put after the dash, the leading word being given only once. Where a word is used as an adjective and also as a substantive, the senses of the adjective are invariably given first ; *e.* . वीर, साधु, सत्. The same is done in the case of compounds, but within brackets.

3. Where two words, though identical in form, differ entirely in meaning, they are generally repeated as separate words ; *e. g.* ह्र, ह्रि. In a few cases they have been grouped together.

4. Words which are used as adverbs, but derived by case-inflections from a noun or adjective, are given under the noun or adjective, *e. g.* उत्तरेण under उत्तर. In some cases they are given within brackets before the compounds, if any.

5. The several meanings of a word, where they can be sufficiently distinguished from one another, are given separately and marked by black Arabic figures. Mere *shades* of meaning are not considered as separate senses, but in such cases several synonyms are given under the same meaning, from which the reader will have to make his choice. Where the shades of meaning are sufficiently broad, they are numbered as separate meanings.

6. The meanings of words are arranged in the order of their importance and frequency of use. It has not, of course, been possible to do so in *every* case, but the system has been generally followed.

7. (*a*) Compounds are grouped under the first word in the compounds, in the alphabetical order of their *second* members, the black dash before them denoting that first word ; *e, g.* —होत्र under अग्नि means अग्निहोत्र, —अधिकारिन् under उत्तर means उत्तराधिकारिन्.

N. B. In giving compounds, the changes, which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, assimilation of letters &c. are assumed ; *e. g.* —अपर under पूर्व stands for पूर्वापर, —गतिः under अधस्, for अधोगतिः &c. In some cases the compound words, where not easily intelligible, are given in full within brackets ; see धनुस्, पुनस्, वाच्. &c.

(*b*) Where a compound itself is used as the first member of other compounds, these letter are given immediately after, their second member being preceded by ° which represents the first compound ; *e. g.* °इंद्र, °राज &c. given under द्वि stand not for द्वींद्र or द्विराज, but for द्विजेंद्र or द्विजराज.

(*c*) All *aluk* compounds (*e. g.* आत्मनेपद, कुशेशय, परस्मैपद, मनसिज, दास्याः पुत्रः, हविस्पृश् &c.) are given separately in their proper places, but under the radical word.

8. All words formed by Kṛit or Taddhita affixes are given separately ; thus कूलंकष, भयंकर, अन्नमय, मातस्तन, हिमवत् &c. will be found not as compounds under कूल, भय &c. but as separate words.

9. (*a*). In the case of substantives the nominative singular, wherever it may at once denote the gender, is given throughout, the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, indicating masculine gender, and the *anusvâra* neuter gender. Where the nominative singular is not indicative of the gender, it is specified as *m.f.* or *n.* as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*

(*b*) The feminine forms of nouns are usually given as separate leading words, but in some cases, especially in the first five or six hundred pages, they are given under the leading word after the masculine gender. But where the fem. base enters into compounds, it is invariably given separately; *e. g.* अजा.

10. In the case of adjectives the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in अ ends in आ, and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the feminine being formed according to similar substantive bases. All irregular feminines are, however, denoted within brackets. Adjectives ending in तृ, नृ, or सृ, form their feminines regularly in त्री, न्री, or स्री ; where irregular, they are denoted within brackets.

11. (*a*). In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure before P., A. and U. denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs; P. denoting Parasmaipada, A. Atmanepada, and U. Ubhayapada (P. and A.). Den. stands for Denominative, and here the 3rd pers. sing. present tense is given throughout.

(*b*). Under each root the 3rd person singular present tense and of the Perfect, Aorist, two Futures and Infinitive in the case of important roots, and the past passive participle wherever noteworthy, are given throughout. The forms of the *Passive*, *Causal* and *Desiderative*, wherever noteworthy, are given after them, or after the senses of the primitive base, where there is any peculiarity in their senses.

(*c*). Verbs formed by prefixing prepositions to roots are given separately in their own alphabetical order, except in cases where there are no derivatives from such verbs.

(*d*). Roots sometimes change their form or *pada* (voice) or both, when used in particular senses, or when preceded by particular prepositions. Such changes are denoted within brackets.

(*e*). When a root belongs to different conjugations with different meanings, Roman figures are used to mark this difference, (cf. अह्, गुह्, हृ &c.), the root being repeated only once.

12. (*a*). All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied, more especially in the case of potential passive participles (formed by तव्य, अनीय and य), present participles, and abstract nouns from adjectives (formed by adding ता, त्व or य). Where there is any peculiarity either in the formation or meaning of these derivatives, they are given. But in many cases the student will have to supply the forms according to the general rules given in Grammar.

(*b*) Similarly all the equivalents given under the radical word are not always repeated under the derivatives; they may, if necessary, be ascertained by a reference to the radical word.

13. Mythological allusions are explained in *small* type in the body of the work between rectangular brackets [ ]. Here long vowels like â, î, û, and letters of the lingual class, as also ऋ and ष are, for the convenience of the press, denoted by corresponding *italic* letters; *e. g.* Pa*nd*ava and K*r*ip*i* stand for पांडव and कृपी.

14. Metres and information about literary and geographical names are given in the Appendices at the end.

EXPLANATION OF TERMINATIONS USED IN THE DERIVATION OF WORDS.

N. B. Ter. stands for 'termination', and Tad. for 'Taddhita'.

अ a Kṛit ter. (*f.*); as in जिगमिषा.

अङ् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*) before which no guṇa or Vṛiddhi takes place; as in भिदा, छिदा, स्पर्धा.

अच् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in पचः; or a Tad. one; as in अर्शसः.

अञ् (अ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendant or off-spring' &c.; as in औरसः, वैदः.

अण् (अ) a Tad. ter. used in the same sense; as in जानकी, पार्वती, शैव; also Kṛit.; as in कुंभकारः.

अति (अत्) a Tad. ter. (*f.*) showing number or measure; as in दशत्, पंचत्.

अथुच् (अथु) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in वमथुः, वेपथुः श्वयथुः.

अनि (अनि) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*); as in अजीवनिः.

अनीयर् (अनीय) a Kṛit ter. used to form potential passive participles; as in करणीय, हननीय.

अप् (अ) a Kṛit ter. (*m.*); as in प्रसवः, गरः, भवः, करः; or Tad.; as in अंतर्लोमः.

असिच् (अस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अप्रजस्, सुमेधस्.

असुन् (अस्) an Uṇ. ter. (*n.*); as in सरस्, तपस्, चेतस्.

अस्तातिः (अस्तात्) a Tad. ter.; as in अधस्तात्, पुरस्तात्.

आच् (आ) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in दक्षिणा, उत्तरा.

आटच् (आट) a Tad. ter; as in वाचाट.

आनुक् (आन्) a feminine termination; as in इंद्राणी, भवानी.

आलच् (आल) a Tad. ter.; as in वाचाल.

आलुच् (आलु) a Kṛit ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in श्रद्धालु, स्पृहयालु; or a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in हृदयालु; or 'inability to bear'; as in शीतालु, उष्णालु.

इक् (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in पाचिः, भेदिः.

इञ् (इ) a Tad. ter. showing 'descendants' &c.; as in दाशरथिः, कार्ष्णिः; द्रौणिः.

इट् the augment इ.

इतच् (इत) a Tad. ter. showing 'full of' or 'covered with'; as in तारकितं; कुसुमितः (कुसुमान्यस्य संजातानि स तरुः).

इत्नु (इत्नु) a Kṛit. ter.; as in स्तनयित्नु.

इनच् (इन) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फलिन

इनि (इन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in धनिन्, दंडिन्; or a Kṛit. ter.; as in प्रजाविन्.

इमनिच् (इमन्) a Tad. ter. showing 'state or भाव'; as in लघिमन्, गरिमन्, महिमन्.

इलच् (इल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in फेनिल, पिच्छिल; or an Uṇ. ter.; as in सलिल.

इष्ठन् (इष्ठ) a Tad. ter. used to form superlative degrees of adjectives.

इष्णुच् (इष्णु) a Kṛit. ter. showing 'disposition or tendency'; as in भ्राजिष्णु, अलंकरिष्णु, रोचिष्णु; or an Uṇ. ter.; as in देष्णुः.

इसि (इस्) an Uṇ. ter.; as in शोचिस्, ज्योतिस्.

ईकक् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in शार्ङ्गीकः, लौहितीकः.

ईकञ् (ईक) a Tad. ter.; as in तार्तीयीक.

ईयसुन् (ईयस्) a Tad. ter. used to form comparative degrees of adjectives.

ईरच्-न् (ईर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in आंडीरः; कर्ष्टी... or an Uṇ.ter.; as in हिंसीरः, शरीरं; करीरं.

उ (उ) a Kṛit. ter.; as in इच्छुः, जिगमिषुः, भिक्षुः; or an Uṇ. ter. as in तरुः, भरुः, शयुः.

उकञ् (उक) a Kṛit. ter. showing 'tendency'; as in पातुकः, स्थायुकः.

उण् (उ) a Kṛit or Uṇ. ter.; as in कारुः, वायुः, स्वादुः.

उरच् (उर) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in दंतुरः.

उलच् (उल) an Uṇ. ter.; as in हर्षुल, चटुल.

उसि, उसिन् (उस्) an Uṇ. ter.(*n.*); as in जनुस्, वपुस्, परुस्.

ऊक (ऊक) a Kṛit ter.; as in दंदशूक, जागरूक.

ऊङ् (ऊ) a fem. ter.; as in कर्कंधू.

ऊठ् (ऊ) a substitute; as in यून from दिव्, ज्वूः from ज्वर्.

ऋ (ऋ) an Uṇ. ter.; as in देवृ.

एण्य (एण्य) a Tad. ter.; as in प्रावृषेण्यः.

एद्युसुच् (एद्युस्) a Tad. ter.; as in अन्येद्युः, परेद्युः.

एनप् (एन) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in दक्षिणेन, उत्तरेण.

क (अ) a Kṛit ter.; as in किरः, ज्ञः, प्रस्थः, or in उपत्रः, निम्नः; or a Tad. ter. (क) used in various senses as in अश्मकः, राष्ट्रकं, अश्वकः, सुवर्णकं, तूष्णीकः.

कक् (क) a Tad ter.; as in वाराहकः.

कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in मद्रकः, देवदत्तकः.

कप् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in व्यूढोरस्कः, नदीमातृकः.

कि (इ) a Kṛit ter.; as in चक्रिः, जग्मिः, ददिः, जलधिः.

कुरच् (उर) a Kṛit ter.; as in भिदुर, विदुर.

क्त (त changed to न) the ter. of the past passive participle; as in हत, गत, ज्ञात.

क्तवतु (तवत्) the ter. of the past active participle; as in हतवत्.

क्तिच्-न् (ति) a Kṛit ter. (*f.*) forming abstract nouns

from roots; as in कृतिः, मतिः, गतिः.

क्नु (नु) a Krit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition,' as in गृध्नु, क्षिप्नु, त्रस्नु.

क्मरच् (मर) a Krit ter.; as in घस्मर, नम्र.

क्यच् (य) a denominative ter. (P.); as in पुत्रीयति.

क्यङ्-ष् (य) a denominative ter.; as in भृशायते, पार्थायते.

क्यप् (य) a Krit ter.; as in कृत्य, स्तुत्य.

क्रु (रु) a Krit ter.; as in भीरु.

क्रु-क्लु-क्लुकन् (रु-लु-क) a Krit ter.; as in भीरु (लु) क.

क्वनिप् (वन्) a Krit or Un. ter.; as in सुधीवन्, शीवन्, कृत्वन्.

क्वरप् (वर) a Krit ter. showing 'tendency or disposition'; as in इत्वर, सृत्वर, गत्वर.

क्विन्-प् (व or वि) a Krit ter. added to roots, but which is usually omitted; as in स्रक्, दृक्, संयद्, वाक् &c.

क्स्न (स्न) an Un. ter.; as in अक्ष्णं, कृत्स्नं.

ख (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in कुलीन.

खच्-श (अ) a Krit ter. before which a nasal is inserted; as in स्तनंधयः, प्रियंवदः, नाडिंधमः.

खञ् (ईन) a Tad. ter.; as in माहाकुलीन.

गक्-न् (ग) an Un. ter.; as in मुद्गः, गंगा.

ग्मिनि (ग्मिन्) a Tad. ter.; as in वाग्मिन्.

ग्स्नु (स्नु) a Krit ter.; as in जिष्णु, स्थास्नु.

घ (अ) a Krit ter.; as in गोचरः, दन्तच्छदः; or a Tad. ter. (इय); as in यज्ञिय, महेन्द्रिय.

घञ् (अ) a Krit ter. used to form abstract nouns from roots, before which the final vowel and penultimate अ generally undergo Vriddhi, and the penultimate short guṇa; as in हारः, त्यागः, पाकः, क्षेपः.

घिनुण् (इन्) a Krit ter.; as in त्यागिन्, योगिन्, भोगिन्.

घुरच् (उर) a Krit ter.; as in भंगुर.

ङीप् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in गतवती, मृगी.

ङीष् (ई) a fem. ter.; as in कल्माषी, सारंगी.

चणप् (चण) a Tad. ter; as in अक्षरचणः.

चानश् (आन) a ter. of the present participle Atmanepada; as in निघ्नान, भुंजान.

चुंचु-चुप् (चुं-चुं-चु) a Tad. ter.; as in अक्षरचंचु.

च्वि a name of a termination; see अभूततद्भाव.

छ (ईय) a Tad. ter.; as in त्वदीय, मदीय.

ञ (अ) a Tad. ter.; as in पौर्वशालः.

ञ्य (य) a Tad. ter; as in पांचजन्यः, कौविदार्यः.

ट (अ) a Krit ter.; as in सेनाचरः, पुरःसरः.

टाप् (आ) a fem. ter.; as in अजा, वंध्या.

ट्युल् (तन) a Tad. ter. showing 'pertaining to'; as in दिवातन, सायंतन, इदानींतन.

ठक् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in रौक्मिकः, रैवतिकः.

ठञ् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in दैनिक, नैशिक, पैतृक.

ठन् (इक) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession' &c.; as in धनिकः, शतिकः.

ड (अ) a Krit ter. before which the final consonant of a root is usually dropped; as in अंतगः, दूरगः.

डतमच् (अतम) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of many'; as in कतम.

डतरच् (अतर) a Tad. ter. showing 'one of two'; as in कतर, एकतर.

डु (उ) a Krit ter.; as in विभुः, प्रभुः.

ड्वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter. showing 'possession'; as in नड्वल.

ढ (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in शिलेय, सभेय.

ढक् (एय) a Tad. ter. showing 'descended or born from'; as in गांगेयः, माहेयः, नादेयः.

ढकञ् (एयक) a Tad. ter.; as in बाहुकुलेयकः.

ढञ् (एय) a Tad. ter.; as in गार्ष्टेयः.

ण (अ) a Krit ter.; as in ग्राहः, ज्वालः.

णमुल् (अम्) the termination of a particular kind of gerund; as in कारं, स्मारंस्मारं.

णिच् (इ) the termination of the causal.

णिनि (इन्) a Krit ter.; as in ग्राहिन्, पायिन्, स्थायिन्.

ण्य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in दैत्यः, सांकाश्यः.

ण्यत् (य) a termination of the potential passive participle; as in कार्य, हास्य.

ण्वुल् (अक) a Krit ter.; as in प्रवाहिक.

तरप्, तमप् (तर, तम) terminations of the comparative and superlative degrees.

तसिल् (तस्) a ter. of the ablative case; as in मूलतः, सर्वतः.

तातिल् (ताति) a Tad. ter.; as in शिवताति, सर्वताति.

तुट् (तु) the augment inserted before अन; as in सायंतनः

तुमुन् (तुम्) the ter. of the infinitive mood.

तृच् (तृ) a Krit ter. of agency; as in कर्ता, भोक्ता.

त्यक् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्चात्यः, दाक्षिणात्यः.

त्यप् (त्य) a Tad. ter.; as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य.

त्रल् (त्र) a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in कुत्र, सर्वत्र, तत्र.

था-थाल् (था) a Tad. ter. showing 'manner'; as in सर्वथा, पूर्वथा.

दघ्नच् (दघ्न), द्वयसच् (द्वयस) } Tad. ter. showing 'measure or height', as in जानुदघ्न, ऊरुदघ्न, ऊरुद्वयस, गजद्वयस.

नङ् (न) a Krit. ter.; as in यज्ञः, प्रश्नः, यत्नः.

नुक् (न) the augment नु; as in धूनयति, प्रीणयति.

पुक् (प्) the augment प्; as in रोपयति, ज्ञापयति.

फक्, फञ् (आयन) Tad. ter.; as in नाडायनः, वात्स्यायनः, आश्वलायनः.

म (म) a Tad. ter.; as in मध्यम, आदिम, द्रुमः.

मतुप् (मत्) a possessive ter.; as in अग्निमत्, श्रीमत्; (changed to वत्).

मयट् (मय) a Tad. ter.; as in काष्ठमय, जलमय.

मात्रच् (मात्र) a Tad. ter. showing 'measure'; as in ऊरुमात्र, गजमात्र.

मिनि (मिन्) a possessive ter.; as in गोमिन्.

मुम् (म्) the augment म्; as in रात्रिंचर, स्तनंधयः.

य (य) a Tad. ter.; as in पाश्या, वात्या, धूम्या, or in सभ्यः, अरण्यः.

यङ् (य) a ter. of the frequentative; as in बोभूयते.

यञ् (य) a Tad. ter.; as in वात्स्य:, गार्ग्य:.

यत् (य) a Krit. ter.; as in भव्य, गेय, चेय.

र (र) a possessive ter.; as in मधुर, कुंजर; also a Krit. ter.; as in नम्र, दीप्र, कम्र, शुभ्र, हिंस्र.

लच् (ल) a Tad. ter.; as in अंसल, मांसल.

ल्यु (अन) a Krit ter. showing 'agency'; as in नंदन:, मदन:.

ल्युट् (अन) a Krit ter. forming abstract nouns; as in गमनं, भवनं, प्रमाणं.

वनिप् (वन्) a Krit ter.; as in यज्वन्, धीवन्.

वरच् (वर) a Krit ter.; as in ईश्वर, स्थावर.

वलच् (वल) a Tad. ter.; as in शिखावल:, रजस्वला.

विनि (विन्) a possessive ter.; as in पयस्विन्, यशस्विन्, मेधाविन्, स्रग्विन्.

वुञ् (अक) a Krit ter.; as in निंदक:, हिंसक:, or a Tad. ter.; as in औष्ट्रकं, राजकं, औरभ्रकं.

वुन् (अक) a Krit ter. as in सरक:, लवक:.

श (अ) a Krit ter.; as in क्रिया, विद:, or a Tad. ter. (श); as in लोमश:.

शतृ (अत्) a ter. of the present participle of Parasmaipada; as in पचत्, विदत्.

शानच् (आन or मान) a ter. of the present participle of the Atmanepada; as in पचमान:.

ष, षच् (अ) added at the end of comp., as in त्रिमूर्ध:, पद्माक्ष:.

ष्कन् (क) a Tad. ter.; as in पथिक:.

ष्ट्रन् (त्र) a Krit ter. showing 'instrument or means' of an action; as in वस्त्रं, शास्त्रं, वस्त्र, पात्रं, योत्रं, दंष्ट्रा.

ष्ठच् (इक) a Tad. ter.; as in कुमुदिक:.

ष्ठन्-ष्ठल् (इक) Tad. ter.; as in नाविक:, आकर्षिक:.

ष्फ (आयन) a Tad. ter.; as in कात्यायनी.

ष्यञ् (य) a Tad. ter. showing 'state (भाव)'; as in चातुर्य, सौंदर्य.

सन् (स) the ter. of the desiderative.

ह a Tad. ter. (*adv.*); as in इह.

Note.—The ERRATA will be separately published hereafter.

A PROVISIONAL LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE DICTIONARY.

I

Of the names of works or authors.

N. B.—Except where otherwise specified, the Editions of works referred to are mostly those printed at Calcutta.

Ait. Br.	Aitareya Brâhmaṇa (Bombay).
Ak.	Amarkosha („)
A. L...	Ânandalaharî.
Amaru.	Amarusataka.
Âpast.	Âpastamba.
A. R.	Anargharâghava (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Âry. S.	Âravidyâsudhâkara (Bombay).
Âryâ. S.... ...	Âryâsaptasatî (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Asvad.	Asvadhâṭî (published in the Subhâshitaratnâkara)
Âsval.	Âsvalâyana's Sûtras.
Av.	Atharva-veda.
Baudháy. ...	Baudháyana.
Bg.	Bhagavadgîtâ (Bombay).
Bh.	Bhartṛihari's three Satakas (the figures 1., 2., 3. after Bh. denoting *S*ṛingâra°, Nîti°, and Vairâgya°.
Bhav. P... ...	Bhavishyottara Purâṇa.
Bhág.	Bhágavata (Bombay).
Bhár. Ch. ...	Bháratachampû (Bombay).
Bháshá P. ...	Bhàshàparichchheda.
Bháva P. ...	Bhàvaprakâsa.
Bîj.	Bîjagaṇita.
Bk.	Bhaṭṭikâvya.
B. R.	Bálarâmâyaṇa (Benares).
B. and R. ...	Böhtlingk and Roth.
Bṛi. S. / Bṛi. S. ...	Varâhamihira's Bṛihatsamhitâ.
Bṛi. Kath. ...	Bṛihatkathâ.
Br. Sût.... ...	Brahmasûtras.
Bṛi. Âr. Up. / Bṛi. Up.	Bṛihadâraṇyakopanishad.
Bv.	Bhâminîvilàsa (Bombay).
Chaṇḍ. K. ...	Chaṇḍakausika.
Chand. M. ...	Chhandomanjarî.
Chandr.... ...	Chandrâloka.
Chàṇ.	Châṇakyasataka.
Chât...	Chàtakâshṭaka (in two parts).
Ch. P.	Chaurapanchâsikâ.
Ch. Up.	Chhándogyopanishad.

Dáy.B.,Dây...	Dâyabhâga.
D. Bhàg... ...	Devîbhâgavata.
Dhan. V	Dhananjayavijaya.
Dharm.	Dharmaviveka.
Dhûrt.	Dhûrtasamâgama.
Dk.	Dasakumâracharita (Bombay).
D. R.	Dasarûpa (Hall's Edition).
Dṛi. S.	Dṛishṭântasataka.
Gaut. S. or Gaut. Sût.	Gautamasûtra.
Ghaṭ.	Ghaṭakarparakâvya.
Gît.	Gîtagovinda.
G. L.	Gangâlaharî.
G. M.	Gaṇaratnamahodadhi of Vardhamâna.
H.	Hitopadesa (Nirṇaya Ságara Edition).
Halày.	Haláyudha.
Ham.	Hammîramardanakàvya (Bombay).
Hariv.	Harivamsa.
Hch.	Harshacharita.
H. D.	Hamsadûta.
Hem.	Hemachandra.
Isop.	Isopanishad.
J. N. V.... ...	Jaiminîyanyâyamâlâvistara (Goldstücker's Edition).
K.	Kâdambarî (Bombay).
Kàm...	Kámandakinîtisâra.
Kási...	Kâsikâvṛitti (Benares).
Karpûr	Karpûramanjarî (published in the Kàvyamâlà).
Kaṭh...	Kaṭhopanishad.
Kàty.	Kàtyáyana.
Kaus.	Kausikasûtra.
Kaus. Br. ...	Kaushîtaki Brâhmaṇa.
Kaus. Up. ...	Kaushitakyupanishad.
Kàv	Kavyâdarsa.
Kàvyàl.	Káivyàlamkâra (published in the Kàvyamàlà).
Ken...	Kenopanishad.
Ki.	Kirâtârjunîya.
Kîr. K.... ...	Kîrtikaumudî (Bombay).
K. P.	Kávyaprakâsa.
K. Pr.	Kâvyapradîpa.

Ks.	Kathâsaritsâgara.
Ku.	Kumârasambhava (Bombay).
Kull.	Kullûka.
Kusum.	Kusumânjali.
Kuval.	Kuvalayânanda.
Lalit.	Lalitavistara.
Lîlâ	Lîlâvatî.
M.	Mâlavikâgnimitra (Bombay).
Màdh. N. ...	Mádhavanidána.
Mahàn.	Mahânâṭaka.
Màl	Mâlatîmâdhava (Bombay).
Malli.	Mallinâtha.
Mâṇḍ.	Mâṇḍûkyopanishad.
Màrk.P.... ...	Mârkaṇḍeya Purâṇa.
Mb.	Mahâbhârata (Bombay).
Mbh...	Mahâbhâshya (Bombay).
Me.	Meghadûta (Bombay).
Med...	Medinîkosha.
Mit....	Mitâksharâ (Bombay).
Mk.	Mṛichchhakaṭika.
Moha M. ...	Mohamudgara.
M. M.	Mallikâmâruta.
Ms.	Manusmṛiti.
Mu.	Mudrârâkshasa (Bombay).
Mugdha... ...	Mugdhabodha.
Muṇḍ.	Muṇḍakopanishad.
Mv.	Mahâvîracharita(Borooah's Edition).
N.	Naishadhacharita.
Nala...	Nalopâkhyâna (Bombay).
Nalod.	Nalodaya.
Nâg....	Nâgânanda.
Nir.	Nirukta.
Nîti....	Nîtisâra.
Nîtipr.	Nîtipradîpa.
P.	Pâṇini's Ashṭâdhyâyî.
Pad. D.	Padânkadûta.
P. P.	Pârvatîpariṇaya.
P. R.	Prasannarâghava.
Prab...	Prabodhachandrodaya (Bombay).
Prasna. Up ...	Prasnopanishad.
Priy. D.... ...	Priyadarsikâ (Bombay).
Pt.	Panchatantra (Bombay).
R.	Raghuvamsa (Bombay).
Râj. P.	Râjaprasasti.
Râj. T.	Râjataranginî.
Râm.	Râmâyaṇa (Bombay).
Ras. M.	Rasamanjarî.
Ratn.	Ratnâvalî (Bombay).
R. G.	Rasagangâdhara (published in the Kavyamâlâ).
Rs.	Ritusamhâra (Bombay).
Rv.	Rigveda (Max Muller's Edition).
S.	Sakuntalâ (Bombay).
Sabdak.... ...	Sabdakalpadruma.
Sân. K. ... ... / Sânkhya K...	Sânkhyakârikâ.
Sân. S.	Sânkhyasûtra.
Sânti.	Sântisataka.
Sar. K.	Sarasvatîkaṇṭhâbharaṇa.
Sarva. S. / Sar. S. ...	Sarvvadarsanasamgraha.
Sat. Br. ...	Satapatha Brâhmaṇa.
Sây.	Sâyaṇa.
S. B....	Sârîrabhâshya.
S. D...	Sâhityadarpaṇa.
Si.	Sisupâlavadha.
Sid. Mukt. or Muktâ.	Siddhântamuktâvali.
Sid. Sir.... ...	Siddhântasiromaṇi.
Sik.	Sikshâ.
Siva P.	Siva Purâṇa.
Sk.	Siddhânta-Kaumudî (Bombay).
Skanda. P. ...	Skanda Purâṇa.
S. L.	Sudhâlaharî (published in the Kâvyamâlâ).
Srut...	Srutabodha.
S. Til.	Sṛingâratilaka.
Subh.	Subhâshitaratnâkara (Bombay).
Subhàsh. ...	Subhâshita.
Subh. Ratn...	Subhàshitaratnabhâṇḍâgâra (Bombay).
Sûrya S... ...	Sûryasiddhânta.
Susr...	Susruta.
Sv.	Sâmaveda.
Svet. Up. ...	Svetâsvataropanishad.
Tarka K... ...	Tarkakaumudî (Bomby).
Trik...	Trikâṇḍasesha.
T. S...	Tarkasamgraha (Bombay).
Tv.	Târânâtha's Vàchaspatyam.
U.	Uttararàmacharita.
Udb.	Udbhaṭa
Ud. D.	Uddhavadûta.
Ud. S.	Uddhavasandesa.
Ujjval.	Ujjvaladatta.
Uṇ.	Uṇádisûtras.
Up. / Upan. ...	Upanishad.
V.	Vikramorvasîyam (Bombay).
Vâgb.	Vâgbhaṭa.
Vais.	Vaiseshika.
Vais. Sût. ...	Vaiseshikasûtras.
Vâj....	Vâjasaneyi Samhitâ.
Vâk. P.... ...	Vâkyapadîya.
Vall. Subh....	Vallabhadeva's Subhâshitâvali (Bombay).
Vás....	Vásavadattâ (Hall's Edition).
Vb.	Viddhasâlabhanjikâ (Bombay).
Ve.	Veṇîsamhâra.
Vedànta P....	Vedântaparibhâshâ.
Vet....	Vetálapanchavimsati.
Vid.	Vidagdhamukhamaṇḍana.
Vikr.	Vikramânkadevacharita (Bombay.)

Vir. M.	Vîramitrodaya.
V. May.... ...	Vyavahâramayûkha (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
Vop. or Bop...	Vopadeva.
V. P..	Vishṇu Purâṇa.
V. Ratn... ...	Vṛittaratnâkara.
Vṛind. *S*... ...	Vṛindâvanasataka.
V. Sah.	Vishṇusahasranâma.
Y.	Yâjnavalkya (Mr. Mandlik's Edition).
Yoga S... ...	Yogasûtras.
Yv.. Yaj. ...	Yajurveda.

Note.—After the Abbreviations given above, where one Arabic figure is followed by another, the former indicates the canto, chapter, part, act &c. , and the latter, the number of the verse. A single Arabic figure indicates the page, act, &c.

II.

Grammatical and other Abbreviations, and Symbols.

A. or Atm. ...	Atmanepada.
a.	Adjective.
abl.	Ablative.
acc.	Accusative.
adv.	Adverb.
alg.	Algebra.
Arith.	Arithmetic.
A. S.	Anglo-Saxon.
astr....	Astronomy.
astrol.	Astrology.
Avyayî.... ...	Avyayîbhâva.
Bah.	Bahuvrîhi.
Caus.	Causal.
cf.	Compare.
Com.	Commentary.
comp.	Compound.
dat.	Dative.
Den	Denominative.
desid.	Desiderative.
du.	Dual.
e. g.	*Exempli gratia*, for example.
Eng	English.
Etym., Fty. ...	Etymology.
f. or fem ...	Feminine.
fig.	Figurative.
fr.	From.
freq....	Frequentative.
gen.	Genitive.
Germ.	German.
Goth.	Gothic.
Gr.	Greek.
gram.	Grammar.
ibid....	The same.
i. e....	*id est*, that is.
ind.	Indeclinable.
inf.	Infinitive.
instr.	Instrumental.
L.	Latin.
lit.	Literal.
loc.	Locative.
m. or mas. ...	Masculine.
Mar....	Marâthî.
Math.	Mathematics.
Medic.	Medicine.
n.	Neuter.
N.	Name.
Nom.	Nominative.
num. a.	Numeral adjective.
oft.	Often times.
opp.	Opposite of.
P.	Parasmaipada.
pass....	Passive.
Pers	Persian.
phil....	Philosophy.
pl.	Plural.
pot. p.	Potential passive participle.
p. p.	Past passive participle.
Pres....	Present tense.
pres. p	Present participle.
pron. a.... ...	Pronominal adjective.
q. v.	*quod vide*, which see.
Rhet.	Rhetoric.
sing....	Singular.
Subst.	Substantive.
s. v....	*sub voce*, see under the word.
Tat.	Tatpurusha.
U.	Ubhayapada (Parasmai. and Atmane.).
Vârt	Vârtika.
Ved.	Vedic.
v. l..	Various reading.
Voc.	Vocative.
=	Equal or equivalent to, same as.
+	Plus.
&c.	Et cetera.
°	denotes that the rest of the word under consideration is to be supplied ; *e. g.*; '°रत्नकुम्भवत्रस्य इत्य under अनंत means 'अनंतरत्न' &c.

DIRECTIONS TO BE STUDIED BEFORE USING THIS DICTIONARY.

1. Words and their derivatives are arranged in the following order; first the radical or primitive word in large black type in all its different parts of speech; then compounds preceded by a black dash (—) arranged in the alphabetical order of their second members; and then the derivatives in smaller type.

N. B. In giving compounds, the changes which the final letters undergo, *e. g.* the dropping, or assimilation of letters, &c., are assumed ; *e. g.* —गतिः under अधस् means अधोगतिः ; —अंतः under अपर, अपरांतः &c.

2. In the case of substantives, the nominative case, wherever it can at once indicate the gender, has been given ; the *visarga*, unless followed by *f.*, thus indicates masculine gender, and *anusvára*, neuter gender. Where the nominative is not indicative of the gender, it is given as *m.*, *f.*, as the case may be. All substantives ending in consonants have their genders specified as *m. f.* or *n.*

3. In the case of adjectives, the simple base only is given. The feminine of the majority of adjectives in अ ends in आ, and adjectives ending in इ or उ have generally the same base for all genders. In all such cases the simple base is given, the genders being formed regularly according to similar substantive bases. Irregular feminines are denoted in brackets (*f.*). Adjectives, ending in तृ and नृ, form their feminine regularly in त्री and नी.

4. (*a*) In the case of verbs, the Arabic figure denotes the conjugation to which the root belongs, P. denoting Parasmaipada, A., Atmanepada, and U., Ubhayapada (P. & A.). (*b*) *Caus.* denotes causal, and is formed from roots by making the same changes as in the 10th conjugation. Wherever it cannot be formed by this general rule, it is shown in brackets. (*c*) Den. means Denominative ; here the 3rd pers. singular Present tense is given throughout.

5. All possible derivatives from a word are not always given when they may be easily supplied ; more especially, in the case of potential passive participles, past participles, present participles, abstract nouns from adjectives &c. Where there is any peculiarity in the formation of these derivatives, they are given ; but in many cases the student will have to supply the forms, according to rules given in grammar. Similarly, all the equivalents given under the radical word are not repeated in the derivatives.

THE

PRACTICAL

SANSKRIT-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

अ

अ The first letter of the Nâgarî Alphabet. —**अः** [अवति, अतति सातत्येन तिष्ठतीति वा ; अव्–अत् वा, ड Tv.] **1** N. of Vishṇu, the first of the three sounds constituting the sacred syllable **ओम्** ; **अकारो विष्णुरुद्दिष्ट उकारस्तु महेश्वरः । मकारस्तु स्मृतो ब्रह्मा प्रणवस्तु त्रयात्मकः ॥** ; for more explanation of the three syllables **अ, उ, म्** see **ओम्**.–**2** N. of *S*iva, Brahmâ, Vâyu, or Vai*s*vânara. —*ind.* **1** A prefix corresponding to Latin *in*, Eng. *in* or *un*, Gr. *a* or *an*, and joined to nouns, adjectives, indeclinables (or even to verbs) as a substitute for the negative particle **नञ्**, and changed to **अन्** before vowels except in the word **अ-ऋणिन्**. The senses of **न** usually enumerated are six—(*a*) **सादृश्य** 'likeness' or 'resemblance' ; **अब्राह्मणः** one like a Brâhmaṇa (wearing the sacred thread &c.), but not a Brâhmaṇa, but a Kshatriya, or Vai*s*ya ; **अनिक्षुः** a reed appearing like **इक्षु**, but not a true **इक्षु**. (*b*) **अभाव** 'absence', 'negation', 'want', 'privation'; **अज्ञानं** absence of knowledge, ignorance; **अक्रोधः, अनंगः, अकंटकः, अघटः** &c. (*c*) **भेद** 'difference' or 'distinction' ; **अपटः** not a cloth; something different from, or other than, a cloth. (*d*) **अल्पता** 'smallness', 'diminution', used as a diminutive particle ; **अनुदरा** having a slender waist (**कृशोदरी** or **तनुमध्यमा**). (*e*) **अप्राशस्त्य** 'badness,' 'unfitness,' having a depreciative sense ; **अकालः** wrong or improper time ; **अकार्यं** not fit to be done, improper, unworthy, bad act. (*f*) **विरोध** 'opposition', 'contrariety'; **अनीतिः** the opposite of morality, immorality ; **असित** not white, black ; **असुर** not a god, a demon &c. These senses are put together in the following verse :– **तत्सादृश्यमभावश्च तदन्यत्वं तदल्पता । अप्राशस्त्यं विरोधश्च नञर्थाः षट् प्रकीर्तिताः ॥** See **न** also. With verbal derivatives, such as gerunds, infinitives, participles, it has usually the sense of 'not'; **अदग्ध्वा** not having burnt: **अपश्यन्** not seeing: so **असकृत्** not once ; **अमृषा, अकस्मात्** &c. Sometimes **अ** does not affect the sense of the second member; **अ-पश्चिम** that which has no last. *i.e.* last ; **अनुत्तम** having no superior, unsurpassed, most excellent ; for examples see the words.–**2** An interjection of (*a*) Pity (*ah !*) **अ अवद्यं** P. I. 1. 14 Sk. (*b*) Reproach, censure (fie, shame): **अपचसि त्वं जाल्म** P. VI. 3. 73 Vârt. See **अकरणि, अजीवनि** also. (*c*) Used in addressing; **अ अनंत**. (*d*) It is also used as a particle of prohibition.–**3** The augment prefixed to the root in the formation of the Imperfect, Aorist and Conditional Tenses.

N. B.—The application of this privative prefix is practically unlimited ; to give every possible case would almost amount to a dictionary itself. No attempt will, therefore, be made to give *every possible* combination of this prefix with a following word ; only such words as require a special explanation, or such as most frequently occur in the literature and enter into compounds with other words, will be given ; others will be found self-explaining when the English 'in,' 'un,' or 'not,' is substituted for **अ** or **अन्** before the meaning of the second word, or the sense may be expressed by 'less,' 'free from,' 'devoid or destitute of' &c ; **अकथ्य** unspeakable ; **अदर्प** without pride, or freedom from pride ; **अप्रगल्भ** not bold ; **अभग** unfortunate ; **अवित्त** destitute of wealth &c. &c. In many cases such compounds will be found explained under the second member. Most compounds beginning with **अ** or **अन्** are either Tatpurusha or Bahuvrîhi (to be determined by the sense) and should be so dissolved.

अऋणिन् *a.* (**ऋ** being regarded as a consonant) Not a debtor, free from debt ; **दिवसस्याष्टमे भागे शाकं पचति यो नरः । अऋणी चाप्रवासी च स वारिचर मोदते ॥** Mb. The form **अनृणिन्** also occurs in this sense.

अंश् 10 U. **अंशयति–ते** To divide, distribute, share among ; also **अंशापयति** in this sense.

अंशः [**अंश् अच्**] **1** A share, part, portion, division; member ; **सकृदंशो निपतति** Ms. 9.47; **तुर्यांशः** a fourth part ; **षष्ठ°** ; **ममैवांशो जीवलोके जीवभूतः सनातनः** Bg. 15.7 ; **सुवर्णाविव धर्मयोर्गतौ** R. 8.16 ; **अंशेन दर्शितानुकूलता** K. 159 partly.–**2** A share in property, inheritance; **स्वतोंशतः** Ms. 8.408; **अनंशौ क्लीबपतितौ** 9.201 ; **पत्न्यः कार्याः समांशिकाः** Y. 2.115.–**3** The numerator of a fraction; **अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ** Lîlâ. ; sometimes used for fraction itself.–**4** A degree of latitude (or longitude); **अक्षस्यांशाः समाख्याताः षट्युत्तरशतत्रयम्; स च अंशः षष्टिकलात्मकः, कला तु षष्टिविकलात्मिका.** –**5** The shoulder (more generally written **अंस**, q. v.). –**6** N. of one of the Âdityas. The senses of 'party', 'a share of booty,' 'earnest money', which are said to occur in the Veda are traceable to 1 above.–**Comp.** –**अंशः** [**ष. त.**] a secondary incarnation ; part of a portion. –**अंशि** *adv.* share by share.–**अवतारः**–**तरणं** [**ष. त.**] descent (on earth) of parts of deities, partial

incarnation; °नार इव धर्मस्य Dk. 153; °मिव कृतांतस्य K. 31 : उच्चैःश्रवसः 79; so अंशावतीर्णमिव 108; N. of Adhyâyas 61-67 of Âdiparvan of Bhârata. —भाज्,—हर,—हारिन् *m. f.* [उप. समास] one who takes or has a share, one entitled to a share in the ancestral property, an heir, a coheir; पिंडदोंऽशहरश्चैषां पूर्वाभावे परः परः Y. 2.132; जातोपि दास्यां शूद्रेण कामतोंऽशहरो भवेत् 133. —विवर्तिन् *a.* [स. त.] slightly turned away, or turned away towards the shoulder; मुखमंशविवर्ति पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः *S.* 3.26 v. l. for अंसविवर्ति. —सवर्णनं [ष. त.] reduction of fractions to the same denominator (अतुल्यच्छेदयो राश्योः समच्छेदकरणं) अन्योन्यहाराभिहतौ हरांशौ राश्योः समच्छेदविधानमेवम् Lilâ. —स्वरः the keynote.

अंशकः [अंश-ण्वुल्; अंशिका *f.*] 1 One having a share, a coheir, relative. -2 (स्वार्थे कन्) A share, portion, division; त्रिंशांशकस्तथा राशेर्भागइत्यभिधीयते: द्विरद्वंका मेषनवांशके स्यात्, वृषांशके सा पशुशीलयुक्ता. —कं A solar day.

अंशल *a.* [अंशं लाति; ला-क] 1 Having, or entitled to, a share (अंशग्राहक).-2 अंसल, q. v.

अंशनं [अंश-ल्युट्] Act of dividing.

अंशयितृ *m.* (अंश्-तृच्) A divider, sharer.

अंशिन् *a.* [अंश-इनि] 1 A sharer, coheir; (पुनर्विभागकरणे) सर्वे वा स्युः समांशिनः Y. 2. 114 entitled to the same share.-2 Having parts or members (अवयविन्); अंशिनः स्वांशगात्यंताभावं प्रति मृषात्मता—V. Paribhâshâ.

अंश्य *a.* [अंश्-कर्मणि यत्] Divisible.

अंशुः [अंश-मृग० कु] 1 A ray, beam of light; चंड°,घर्म° hot-rayed, the sun; सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1.32; lustre, brilliance; रत्न°, नख° &c.-2 A point or end.-3 A small or minute particle.-4 End of a thread.-5 A filament, especially of the Soma plant (Ved).-6 Garment; decoration.-7 N. of a sage or of a prince.-8 Speed, velocity (वेग).-**Comp.** —जालं a collection of rays, a blaze or halo of light. —धर,—पति,—भृत्,—बाण,—भर्तृ,—स्वामी the sun, (bearer of rays or lord of rays). —पट्टं a kind of silken cloth (अंशुना सूक्ष्मसूत्रेण युक्तं पट्टं) Y. 1.186, Ms. 5.120. —माला a garland of light, halo. —मालिन् *m.* [अंशवः मालेव, सत: अस्त्यर्थे इनि] 1. the sun (wreathed with, surrounded by, rays). 2. the number twelve. 3. having a collection of rays. —हस्त: [अंशुः हस्त इव यस्य] the sun (who draws up water from the earth by means of his 1000 hands in the form of rays).

अंशुमत् *a.* [अंशु-अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] 1 Luminous, radiant; ज्योतिषां रविरंशुमान् Bg. 10.21.-2 Pointed.-3 Fibrous, abounding in filaments (Ved.). —*m.* (मान्) 1 The sun; वालखिल्यैरिवांशुमान् R. 15.10, Ki. 11. 6, Y. 3. 144; sometimes the moon also.-2 N. of the grandson of Sagara, son of Asamanjasa and father of Dilîpa. -3 N. of a mountain; भत्फला N. of a plant कदली Musa Sapientum or Paradisiaca. —ती 1 N. of a plant सालपर्णी (Mar. डवला, सालवण) Hedysarum Gangeticum. -2 N. of the river Yamunâ.

अंशुकं [अंशवः सूत्राणि विषयो यस्य; अंशु कर्ययादि क] 1 A cloth, garment in general; स्तन° a breast-cloth; सितांशुका V. 3. 12; यत्रांशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः *S.* 1. 34. -2 A fine or white cloth; धुन्वन् कल्पद्रुमकिसलयान्यंशुकानीव वातैः Me. 62; usually silken or muslin. -3 An upper garment; a mantle; also an under garment; कररुद्धनीविगलदंशुकाः स्त्रियः *Si.* 13. 31. -4 A leaf.-5 Mild or gentle blaze of light (नातिदीप्ति) (क: also; स्वार्थे कन्.).

अंशुल *a.* Radiant, luminous. —ल: [अंशुं प्रभां बुद्धिप्रतिभां लाति, ला-क] N. of the sage Châṇakya; of any sage.

अंस् अंसयति, अंसापयति See अंश्.

अंसः [अंस् कर्मभावादौ अच्] 1 A part, portion; See अंश.-2 The shoulder, shoulder-blade. -3 N. of a Prince.(-सौ) The two angles of an altar. [cf. Goth. *amsa;* L. *ansa,* humerus; Gr. *asilla.*]-**Comp.** —कूटः [अंस: कूट इव बृहत्त्वात्] a bull's hump, the protuberance between the shoulders; राजन्योंऽसकूटकथनपटुरटद्घोरधार: कुठार: Prab. 1. 7 —त्रं [उप. स.] 1 an armour to protect the shoulders. 2. a bow. —फलक: the upper part of the spine. —भार: (अंसे०) [अंसे धृतो भार: शाक. त. वा अलुक्] a burden or yoke put upon the shoulder. —भारिक,—भारिन् *a.* (अंसे°) [भस्त्रादि गण, अंस (से) भारेण हरति; ठन्] bearing a yoke or burden on the shoulder. —विवर्तिन् *a.* [उप. स.] turned towards the shoulders; मुखमंसविवर्ति पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः *S.* 3.26.

अंसल *a.* [अंस लच्, बलवति इत्यर्थे; P. V. 2. 98] Strong, lusty, powerful, having strong shoulders; युवा युगव्यायतबाहुरंसल: R. 3. 34; भुजेन उपैशु योगं पुनरंसलेन 16. 84; °पुरुषप्रयत्नदुश्चलं Dk. 169.

अंस्य *a.* [अंसे भव: अंस-यत्.] Belonging to the shoulder; ये अंस्या ये अंग्याः सूचिकाः Rv. 1. 191. 7.

अंह् 1 A अंहते, अंहितुं To go; approach; set out, Bk. 3.25,46; 14.51, 4.4. &c. —*Caus.* 1 To send; तमांजिहन्मैथिलयज्ञभूमिं Bk. 2. 40, 15.75. -2 To shine.-3 To speak.

अंहर *a.* [अंह्-मद्गुरादि उरच्] Moving (गतियुक्त); Rv. 10.5.6; distressed, straitened, sinful (?).

अंहूरण *a.* Ved. distressing, troublesome; sinful; straitened. —णं A sin, distress (?).

अंहोयु *a.* Troublesome, free from sin (?).

अंहतिः —ती *f.* [हन्-अति, अंहादेशश्च; हंतेरति: स्यादंहादेशश्च धातो: Uṇ. 4.62; हंति दुरितमनया दानं] 1 A gift. -2 Anxiety, trouble, care, distress, illness (Ved).

अंहस् *n.* अंहः-हसी &c. [अम् असुन् हुकच Uṇ. 4.212, अमाति गच्छति प्रायश्चित्तेन] 1 A sin; सहसा संहतिमंहसां विहंतुं ...अलं Ki.5.17; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निबर्हितांहसा *Si.* 1.29; leaving one's religion or duty (स्वधर्मत्याग).-2 Trouble, anxiety, care. [*cf.* अघ, आगस्; *Gr. agos; ahos*]. °मुच् *a.* freeing from distress.

अंहसस्पतिः Ved. The intercalary month (lord of distress or perplexity?)

अंहस्वत् *a.* Sinful.

अंहितिः —ती *f.* [अंह् क्तिन् मह्यादित्वात् इट् Tv.] A gift.

अंहु *a.* [अंह् मृग० कु] Ved. Sinful, wicked, injurious (पापकारिन्, हननशील;) strait, narrow (?)—हु *n.* 1 Anxiety, distress; sin, crime (?).-2 Pudendum Muliebre (?). [cf. L. *angustus, anxius;* Goth. *aggvus*]. °—भेद —दी having a narrow slit; having the pudendum divided (?).

अंह्रिः [अंह् वंक्रयादि क्रिन्, अंहते गच्छत्यनेन] 1 A foot.-2 The root of a tree, cf. अंघ्रि. -3 The number four. -**Comp.** —पः 'foot-drinker', a tree; (मूलेन पिबति सिक्ततोयं). —स्कंध [अंह्रेः स्कंध इव] the upper part of the sole of the foot.

अक् 1 P (अकति) To go, move tortuously like a serpent [cf. L. *angulus,* Gr. *agkai*].

अक *a.* Moving tortuously.

अकं [न कं सुखं] Absence of happiness; pain, misery; (as in नाक न अकं दुःखं यत्र;) sin नास्ति कं सुखं यस्मात्

अकच *a.* [न. ब.] Bald. —चः N. of Ketu (the descending node), wh

is represented as a headless trunk. Tr. explains it thus : अकाय दुःखाय जायते; काय्-ड ; केतुग्रहस्य उदयेन लोकोपद्रवस्य शास्त्रप्रसिद्धेः; *e. g.* उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2.32.

अकडमः, अकथहः, °चक्रं N. of a mystical circle (चक्र) or diagram with the letters of the alphabet, such as अ, क, ड, म, अ, क, थ, ह &c. written therein and used in determining the auspicious or inauspicious stars of a person ; (ग्राह्यगोपालमंत्रस्य-तंत्रोक्तमंत्रग्रहणार्थं-तत्तन्मंत्राणां शुभाशुभविचारोपयोगी चक्रभेदः Tr.)

अकथित *a.* 'Not told,' not otherwise mentioned by way of any of the other case-relations, such as अपादान &c ; a name given to the indirect (गौण) object governed by verbs like दुह्, याच् &c.

अकनिष्ठ *a.* Not the youngest (such as eldest, middle) ; elder, superior. —ष्ठः [अके वेदनिंदारूपे पापे निष्ठा यस्य सः] N. of Buddha Gautama ; of a deified Buddhist saint (pl. in this latter sense.) —**Comp.**—पः (गः also) [अकनिष्ठान् बुद्धान् पातीति; पा-क.] N. of Buddha, lord of Buddhists.

अकन्या [न. त.] No virgin, a maid that is not so any longer; अकन्येति तु यः कन्यां ब्रूयात् द्वेषेण मानवः Ms. 8. 225. 6.

अकम्पन *a.* [न. त.] Not shaking. —नः N. of a Rākshasa.

अकंपित *a.* [न. त.] Unshaken, firm, resolute ; not tremulous. —तः N. of a Jaina or Buddha saint, a pupil of the last Tīrthankāra (कंपितं बुद्धिवृत्तेश्चालनं तन्नास्ति यस्य).

अकर *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Handless, maimed. -2 Exempt from tax or duty. -3 [न. त.] Not doing or acting ; not disposed to work, ceasing from work. —रा N. of a plant आमलकी, Emblic Myrobalan, Phyllanthus Emblica (अकं दुःखं सेवनात् लोकानां राति गृह्णाति नाशयतीति; रा-क Tr.)

अकरणं [कृ-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] Not doing, absence of action ; अकरणात् मंदकरणं श्रेयः; cf. the English phrases "Something is better than nothing," "Better late than never". —ण *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not artificial, natural. -2. Devoid of all organs, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकरणिः *f.* [नञ्-कृ-आक्रोशे अनिः; आक्रोशे नञि अनिः P. III. 3.112.] Failure, disappointment, non-accomplishment, mostly used in imprecations ; तस्याकरणिरेवास्तु Sk. may he be disappointed, or experience a failure!

अकर्ण *a.* [नास्ति कर्णौ यस्य] 1 Devoid of ears ; deaf. -2 Destitute of Karṇa; अनर्जुनमकर्णं वा जगदद्येति निश्चितः Mb. —र्णः A serpent (तस्य चक्षुषैव श्रवणात्, hence also called चक्षुःश्रवाः)

अकर्ण्य *a.* [न. त.] Not fit for the ears ; not in the ears.

अकर्तन *a.* [कृत्-भावे ल्युट् न. त.] 1 Not cutting. -2 [कृत्-युच् न. ब.; उच्चस्य फलं कर्तितुं शीलमस्य Tr.] Dwarfish.

अकर्तृ *m.* [न. त.] Not an agent ; अकर्तरि च कारके P. III. 3.19 ; पुरुषोऽकर्ता भोक्ता Sānkhya; a subordinate agent; °त्वं-ता an inferior or subordinate position.

अकर्मन् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without work, idle ; inefficient. -2 Disqualified for performing the necessary rites, wicked, degraded ; अकर्मा दस्युरभि नो Rv. 10. 22. 8. -3 (Gram.) Intransitive, generally in this sense अकर्मक. —*n.* (र्म). 1 Absence of work ; absence of necessary observances ; neglect of essential observances ; inaction ; कर्मणो ह्यपि बोद्धव्यं बोद्धव्यं च विकर्मणः । अकर्मणश्च बोद्धव्यं गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17, 18. -2 An improper act ; crime, sin. —**Comp.**—अन्वित *a.* 1. unengaged, unoccupied, idle . 2. criminal. —कृत् *a.* free from action, or doing an improper act. —भोगः 1. enjoyment of freedom from the fruits of action. 2. renunciation of self-righteousness. —शील *a.* lazy, indolent.

अकर्मक *a.* [नास्ति कर्म यस्य ब. कप्] Intransitive; फलव्यापारयोरेकनिष्ठतायामकर्मकः Hari ; *(f)* अकर्मिका ; प्रसिद्धेरविवक्षातः कर्मणोऽकर्मिका क्रिया *ibid.*

अकर्मण्य *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unable to work, inefficient, unfit for work. -2 Unfit to be done.

अकल *a.* [नास्ति कला अवयवो यस्य] Not in parts, without parts, epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अकल्क *a.* [नास्ति कल्को यत्र] 1 Free from sediment, pure. -2 Sinless. —ल्का Moonlight.

अकल्कता Honesty, integrity.

अकल्कन -क *a.* [नास्ति कल्कनं दंभः, कल्को वा यस्मिन्] Free from pride, humble, modest ; honest.

अकल्प *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Uncontrolled, not subject to control or rules, unrestrained, unfettered. -2 Weak, unable. -3 Incomparable.

अकल्पित *a.* [न. त.] Not artificial or manufactured ; natural, genuine.

अकल्य *a.* [कलासु साधुः कल्यः निरामयः न. त.] 1 Unwell, ill, indisposed. -2 [कल्यते इति कल्-यत् कल्यं मिथ्याभूतं; न. त.] True ; (ल्यं) अनीतियज्ञकल्यसंधौ बंधनागारं Dk. 31.

अकल्याण *a.* [न. त.] Inauspicious, unlucky. —णं Inauspiciousness, ill, evil, adversity.

अकव-वा *a.* [न कव्यते वर्ण्यते; कव्-अच् न. त.] Indescribable (अवर्णनीय); not contemptible, not bad; °अरि = कुत्सिता अरयो यस्य स कवारिः; न कवारिः अ०; or यस्य सर्वत्रोप्यकुत्सिता वृषादयः; or अकुत्सितं इयति ऐश्वर्यं प्राप्नोति.

अकवि *a.* Ved. Unwise, foolish.

अकस्मात् *ind.* [न कस्मात् किंचित्कारणाधीनत्वं यत्र अलुक् स.] 1 Accidentally, suddenly, unexpectedly, all of a sudden ; अकस्मादागंतुना सह विश्वासो न युक्तः H. 1 coming by chance, an accidental visitor. -2 Without cause or ground, causelessly, in vain; नाकस्मात् शांडिली माता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान् Pt. 2. 65 ; °दैव मनुष्येयतां गतासि Dk. 135 ; नाकस्मादप्रियं वदेत् Y. 1.132; अथ तु रिपुरकस्मात् दृंढि नः पुत्रभांडे Mv. 2. 44; कथं त्वां त्यजेदकस्मात्पतिरार्यवृत्तः R. 14. 55, 73.

अकाण्ड *a.* [नास्ति कांडं अवसरः उचितकालः यस्य] 1 Accidental, untoward, unexpected, sudden ; अकांडपांडुरघनप्रस्पर्धि Mv. 5. 39 out of season ; पुनरकांडविवर्तनदारुणः U. 4.15; °प्रचंडकलहयोः U. 6 ; पतत् शिरस्यकांडयमदंड इवैष भुजः Mal. 5. 31 ; °भंगुरता संसारसुखानां K. 172. -2 Destitute of stem or stock.—**Comp.**—जात *a.* Suddenly born or produced. —पातः unexpected occurrence ; °उपनता के न लक्ष्मीर्विमोहयेत् Ks. 5. 2. —पातजात *a.* dying as soon as born ; perishing soon after birth H. 4. 83. —शूलं a sudden attack of colic.

अकांडे *adv.* Unexpectedly, all of a sudden, suddenly ; दर्भांकुरेण चरणः क्षत इत्यकांडे तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा *S.* 2. 12 ; लज्जां विजित्य विनयं विनिवार्य धैर्यमुन्मथ्य मंथरविवेकमकांड एव Mal. 1. 18 unexpectedly ; तातस्तु तमकांड एव प्राणहरमभिचारमुपद्रवमालोक्य K. 33.

अकाम *a.* [नास्ति कामो यस्य] 1 Free from desire, affection, love; अकामस्य क्रिया काचिद् दृश्यते नेह कर्हिचित् Ms. 2.4 every thing is an act of his will. -2 Reluctant, unwilling ; °मां कन्या 4. 364; so नाकामी दातुमर्हति. -3 Unin

Feeling no love, not subject to, love: **भयावह शानामपि हि कुतूहलम्** *S.* 1.23. **–4** Unconscious, unintentional; **अकामोपनतेनेव साधोर्हृदयमेनसा** R. 10.39 unconsciously committed.–**5** The Sandhi which causes the dropping of a final र before a following र. **–Comp.** **—कर्शन** *a.* Ved. not frustrating desire. **—हत** *a.* not smitten with desire or affection, free from desire, calm.

अकामतः *adv.* [अकाम–पंचम्यास्तसिल्] Unwillingly, reluctantly, unintentionally, unconsciously; **इतरे कृतवंतस्तु पापान्येतान्यकामतः** Ms. 9.242; **अकामतः कृतं पापं वेदाभ्यासेन शुध्यति** 11. 46, 45.

अकामता Absence of desire; **न चैवेहास्त्यकामता** Ms. 2. 2.

अकाय *a.* [नास्ति कायो यस्य] **1** Without body, incorporeal.–**2** An epithet of Rahu, who is represented as having no body, but only a head. **–3** Epithet of the Supreme Spirit (without body, parts &c.)

अकार *a.* [करोतीति कारः कृ-घञ् अ-गवा न. त.] Not doing or acting, void of action (क्रियारहित).**—रः** The letter अ; **अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मि** Bg. 10. 33.

अकारण *a.* [न. ब.] Causeless, groundless, spontaneous; °**मित्राणि** ... K. 37 disinterested friends; **ईदृशा मां प्रत्यर्थिनां °स्नेहः** U. 6.**—णं** Absence of a cause, motive, or ground; **अकारणात् परित्यज्य** K. 167 causelessly, without cause or ground; **किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपंत्यै रतये न दीयते** Ku. 4. 7; °**परित्यक्ता** ... Ms. 3.157; **अकारणात्-तः-णे** causelessly, in vain; **त्यक्तो वा स्यादकारणात्** Ms. 9.177; **किमकारणे कुप्यसि**, **अकारणे आत्मानमायासयसि** Ratn. 2 in vain.

अकार्णवेष्टकिक *a.* Not adapted for ear-rings (P. VI. 2. 155).

अकार्पण्य *a.* [न. ब.] Got without meanness; **अकार्पण्यमशनं** Bh.3.51.

अकार्य *a.* [न. त.] Improper, not fit to be done.**—र्यं** An improper, unworthy or bad act, a criminal or sinful action; **मा नाम वैक्लव्यादकार्यं कुर्यात्** Mk. 3 (आत्मघातादिरूपं).**–Comp.** **—कारिन्** *a.* 1. an evil-doer, one who commits a misdeed; **महापातकिनश्चैव शेषाश्चाकार्यकारिणः** Ms. 11.240. 2. one that neglects one's duty; **दानेनाकार्यकारिणः (शुध्यंति)** 5.107.

अकाल *a.* [नास्ति उचितः कालो यस्य] **1** Untimely, premature, inopportune, unseasonable, out of season; **न प्रकाश्य °मृत्युश्चराति** U.2,R. 15.44; °**मृत्युहरणं...औषधं जाह्नवीतीर्थं; °वातावली** Ratn.3.–**2** [न काल·] Not black, white. **—लः** [न. त.] Wrong, inauspicious or unseasonable time, not the proper time (for any thing); °**लः स्वबलप्रधानाविरोधस्य** Ve. 3; °**ल: कुलजनस्य निर्वर्तितुं** Mu. 7; **अकाले बोधितो भ्राता** R. 12.81 at an improper time; **अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः** 12.33 takes no account of proper or improper time; **अकाले वीक्षितो विष्णुर्हंति पुण्यं पुराकृतं; नाकाले म्रियते कश्चित् प्राप्ते काले न जीवति; नाकाले म्रियते जंतुः** H. 1.17 does not die a premature death; **काले प्राप्तस्त्वकाले वा नास्यानश्नन् गृहे वसेत्** Ms. 3.105 in season or out of season.–**Comp.** **—कुसुमं,-पुष्पं** a flower blossoming out of season; °**कुसुमानीव भयं संजनयंति हि** H. 3.23, a bad omen boding some evil. **—कूष्मांड:** a pumpkin produced out of season; (fig.) useless birth. **—ज,-उत्पन्न,-जात** *a.* produced out of season, premature; unseasonable. **—जलदः** an untimely cloud; N. of the great-grandfather of the poet Rājasekhara. **—जलदोदय :, –मेघोदय :** an unseasonable rise or gathering of clouds; **बालातपमिवाब्जानामकालजलदोदयः** R. 4. 61. 2. mist or fog. **—वेला** unseasonable or improper time. **—सह** *a.* 1. not enduring delay or loss of time, impatient, not biding one's time. 2. not able to hold out (for a long time), unable to stand a protracted siege (as a दुर्ग) H. 3.137.

अकिञ्चन *a.* [नास्ति किंचन यस्य] Without any thing, quite poor, utterly destitute, indigent, penniless; **अकिंचनः सन् प्रभवः स संपदां** Ku. 5.77; **न दुर्दुःखमिह किंचिदकिंचनोऽपि** *Si.* 4.64 disinterested.**—नं** That which is worth nothing.

अकिंचनता Renunciation of every thing, voluntary poverty (संन्यासांगं यमाविशेषः); **व्रतं शानं परिव्रज्या तपस्या नियमास्थितिः । अहिंसासूयतास्तेयब्रह्माकिंचनता यमः ॥** °**त्वं** Poverty; **अकिंचनत्वं मखजं व्यनक्ति** R. 5.16.

अकिंचनिमन् *m.*[पृथ्वादिगण] Poverty, utter destitution.

अकिंचिज्ज्ञ *a.* Not knowing anything, quite ignorant; **यदा अकिंचिज्ज्ञोऽहं द्विप इव मदांधः समभवं** Bh. 2. 8.

अकिंचित्कर *a.* Not productive of anything, useless, immaterial; °**रोऽन्यत्र पंचशरोऽपि स एव** K. 242 powerless to do anything; **परतंत्रमिदमकिंचित्करं च** Ve. 3.

अकीर्तिः [अप्रशस्ता कीर्तिः न. त.] Infamy, ill-repute, disgrace.

अकुण्ठ *a.* [न. त.] **1** Not blunted, unobstructed; **आशस्त्रग्रहणादकुंठपरशोः** Ve. 2.2.–**2** Vigorous, able to work. –**3**. Fixed; °**धिष्ण्यं** Heaven.

अकुंठित *a.* Not blunted; **शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः** R. 1.19 penetrating into sciences; **बिभ्रतोऽस्त्रमचलेप्यकुंठितं** Ki. taking effect on, prevailing against even mountains.

अकुतः *adv.* [न कुतः न. त.] Not from any where (in comp. only). –**Comp.** **—चल:** N. of *Siva* (immoveable from any cause).**—भय** [नास्ति कुतोपि भयं यस्य] Secure, not threatened from any quarter, free from danger or fear, safe; **मार्गेनामपि °यः संचारो जातः** U. 2; **यानीण्यकुतोभयानि च पदान्यासन्खरायोधने** *v. l.* for **अपराङ्मुखाणि** 5.35. **अकुतोभी** also in the same sense.

अकुध्रंच् *a.*Ved. Fruitless, worthless (etym. doubtful).

अकुप्यं [न कुप्यं न. त.] **1** Not base metal, gold or silver; **अकुप्यं वसु** Ki. 1.35 gold or silver.–**2** Any base metal.

अकुल *a.* [अप्रशस्तं कुलं यस्य] Low, mean, of a low family.**—लः** **अकुलं शिव इत्युक्तः कुलं शक्तिः प्रकीर्तिता** N. of *Siva*.**—ला** N. of Pârvati.

अकुलीन *a.* [न. त.] **1** Low-born, of no high descent. **–2** Not belonging to the earth, not earthly; **दिव्ययोषितामिव अकुलीनां** K. 11 (a pun on the word; **कौ पृथ्व्यां लीना स्थिता**).

अकुशल *a.* [न. त.] **1.** Inauspicious, evil; unlucky, unfortunate. –**2** Not clever or skilful.**—लं** Evil; **स स्निग्धो ऽ कुशलान्निवारयति यः** ... 2.141 guards from evils.

अकुह *a.* [न. त.] One who does not cheat, an honest man.

अकूपार *a.* **1** Resulting in good, having a good issue. –**2** Unlimited, unbounded. **—रः** [न कुं पृथ्वीं पिपर्ति पृ-अण् वा ० दीर्घः; न कुत्सितं पारं गंतव्यदेशो यस्य वा, पृषो· दीर्घः] **1** The sea, the receptacle of waters (समुद्रोप्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति महापारः Nir. –**2** The sun (आदित्योप्यकूपार उच्यते अकूपारो भवति दूरपारः) –**3** A tortoise in general (न कूपमृच्छति). –**4** King of tortoises sustaining the world. A stone or rock.

अकूवार =अकूपार above.

अकूर्च *a.* [नास्ति कूर्चं यस्य] **1**

deceitful.-2 Bald: beardless. —र्ण: Buddha: a deified saint.

अकृच्छ्र *a.* [न. ब.] Free from difficulty. —च्छ्रं Absence of difficulty, ease, facility.

अकृत *a.* [कृ-कर्मणि क्त:, न. त.] 1 Not done: undone; unperformed; सर्वान् बलकृतानर्थानकृतान् मनुरब्रवीत् Ms. 8. 168; कृतं चाप्यकृतं भवेत् 117. -2 Wrongly or differently done; कृताकृतावेक्षणार्थो ब्रह्मा ऋत्विक् निष्ठ्यते इति याज्ञिका:. -3 Incomplete, not ready (as food); अकृतं च कृतात्क्षेत्रात् (अक्षेत्रवत्) Ms. 10. 114 not cultivated (अनुत्पन्नशस्ये Kull.); कृतान्नं चाकृतान्नेन (निर्मितान्नं) 10.94 (सिद्धान्नं चामान्नेन Kull.) -4 Uncreated. -5 One who has done no works. -6 Not developed or perfected, unripe, immature. —ता One not legally regarded as a daughter and placed on a level with sons, (पुत्रिकात्वेन अकल्पिता); अकृता वा कृता वापि यं विन्देत्सदृशात्सुतं Ms.9.136; according to some, a daughter who is not by a formal declaration but only mentally appointed to supply an heir for her father (अभिसंधिमात्रकृता वाग्व्यवहारेण कृता; कृता=यदपत्यं भवेदस्यां तन्मम स्यात्स्वधाकरं इत्यभिधाय कन्यादानकाले वरानुमत्या या क्रियते Kull.). —तं An unperformed act; non-performance of an act; an unheard-of deed; अकृतं वै प्रजापति: करोति Ait. Br. -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* unsuccessful.—अस्त्र *a.* unpractised in arms.—आत्मन् *a.* 1. ignorant, foolish, having an unformed mind. 2. not identified with Brahmâ or the Supreme Spirit. —उद्वाह *a.* unmarried. —एनस् *a.* not sinful or guilty, innocent. —कारं *adv.* as has not been done before; °रं करोति P. III. 4. 36. —ज्ञ *a.* ungrateful. —धी, -बुद्धि *a.* ignorant; °द्धित्वात् Bg. 18. 16 through unrefined understanding.

अकृतिन् *a.* [न. त.] Not skilful or clever, clumsy, awkward; unfit for doing anything.

अकृत्य *a.* Unfit to be done. —त्यं A crime, an improper act.

अकृत्त *a.* [न. त.] Uncut; undiminished or unimpaired; °रुच् of unimpaired splendour.

अकृश *a.* [न. त.] Not slender or weak, full, entire, strong. -**Comp.** —अश्व: N. of a king of Ayodhyâ. —लक्ष्मी *a.* enjoying full prosperity; -क्ष्मी: great splendour or prosperity Ki. 5. 52.

अकृष्ट *a.* [न. त.] Not tilled; not drawn.-**Comp.** —पच्य *a.* [अकृष्टे क्षेत्रे पच्यते] growing or ripening in unploughed land, growing exuberant or wild; °च्या इव सस्यसंपद: Ki. 1. 17; so °च्या ओषधय: °च्यं अन्नं, धान्यं &c. —रोहिन् =°पच्य; बीजं च बालेयमकृष्टरोहि R. 14. 77.

अकृष्ण *a.* [न. त.] Not black, white, pure.—ष्ण: [नास्ति कृष्णो मलो यस्य] The spotless moon; चंद्रमा वै ब्रह्माऽकृष्ण: इति श्रुति:. -**Comp.** —कर्मन् *a.* virtuous, free from black deeds, innocent.

अकेतु *a.* [नास्ति केतुश्चिह्नं यस्य] Unconscious (अज्ञान): केतुं कृण्वन्नकेतवे Rv. 1. 6. 3. (अज्ञानाय); shapeless (?)

अकेश *a.* [अविद्यमाना:, अल्पा:, अप्रशस्ता वा केशा यस्य] Hairless, bald; having very few or very bad hair.

अकोट: [न कुटति वक्रीभवति स्कंधादिषु] The betelnut palm. Areca (without a कोट or bend, as it grows with a straight stem).

अक्का [अक्-क, अच्यते इत्यक, अंच् क्विप् गति: तस्यै कायति, कै-क वा Tv.] A mother.

अक्त See under अञ्ज्.

अक्तु: *m. f.* Ved. [अंज् गतौ क्तु] 1 Night; darkness, gloom. -2 Light, ray. -3 Ointment.

अक्त्र [अंज्-बा° क्त्र] An armour (वर्मन्)

अक्र *a.* Ved. [अंच् गतौ-रक्] 1 Inactive, steady, firm (स्थिर). -2 Bootless, profitless. —क्र: A fortification or rampart (प्राकार); banner (?).

अक्रतु *a.* [नास्ति क्रतुर्यस्य] 1 Without sacrifices; devoid of energy, powerless; unwise. -2 Devoid of will or volition (संकल्परहित) epithet of God.

अक्रम *a.* [नास्ति क्रम: पाद: क्रमणं वा यस्य] 1 Devoid of order, confused. -2 Without the power of going or moving (पादशून्य, आक्रमणशून्य). —म: 1 Want of order, confusion, irregularity (क्रमाभाव:) -2 Absence of motion or movement. -3 Breach of propriety or decorum; क्रमकमं कर्तुमभूत्पेक्षा वैलक्ष्यभाजां न महीपतीनां Vikr. 10. 3; कन्यांत:पुरमक्रमात् प्रविशता Mv. 2. 50 indecently, immodestly; वलीमुखचक्रमक्रमसमुच्चलितं Mv. 6. in disorder.

अक्रान्त *a.* [न. त.] Unsurpassed; unconquered. —ता [न कम्यते कंटकावृतत्वात् कम्-क्त, न. त.] The egg plant (बृहती), Solanum Melongena.

अक्रिय *a.* [नास्ति क्रिया यस्य न. ब.] 1 Inactive, dull, torpid. -2 Without essential works. -3 Abstaining from religious rites. -4 Without action of any kind, epithet of God. -5 Worthless, good for nothing. —या [न. त.] Inactivity; neglect of duty; प्रधानस्याक्रिया यत्र साङ्गं तत्क्रियते पुन:। तदङ्गस्याक्रियायां तु नावृत्तिर्न च तत्क्रिया ॥

अक्रूर *a.* [न. त.] Not cruel. —र: N. of a Yâdava, a friend and uncle of Krishṇa. [It was he who induced Râma and Krishṇa to go to Mathurâ and kill Kamsa. He told the two brothers how their father Anaka-Dundubhi, the princess Devakî and even his own father Ugrasena had been insulted by the iniquitous demon Kamsa, and told them why he had been despatched to them. Krishṇa consented to go and promised to slay the demon within 3 nights, which he succeeded in doing.]

अक्रोध *a.* [नास्ति क्रोधो यस्य] Free from anger.—ध: [न. त.] Absence or suppression of anger; अक्रोधस्तपस: (विभूषणं) Bh. 2. 82; regarded as one of the ten duties of an ascetic.

अक्रोधन *a.* Free from anger.—न: N. of a prince, son of Ayutâyu.

अक्लिका the Indigo plant.

अक्लिन्न *a.* Not wet or moist; °वर्त्मन् a sort of disease of the eyes.

अक्लिष्ट *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unwearied, untroubled, not annoyed, undisturbed, indefatigable. -2 Not marred, unimpaired; इदमुपनतमेवं रूपमक्लिष्टकान्ति S. 5.19 of unimpaired or unblemished beauty; अन्यथा कथमियं °ता लावण्यस्य K. 12 unmarred state, perfection. -3 Not laboured or elaborate. -**Comp.** —कर्मन्,-कारिन् *a.* unwearied in actions. —वर्ण *a.* not confused, distinct; °र्णां गमनाभ्यनुज्ञां K. 293 given in plain, distinct terms (of unfaded colour). —व्रत *a.* not swerving from religious vows, unwearied in observing them.

अक्ष् 1. 5. P. [अक्षति, अक्ष्णोति, आनक्ष, आक्षिष्यति-अक्ष्यति, आक्षीत्, आक्षितं-अष्टुं, अक्षित्वा-अष्ट्वा, अष्ट] 1 To reach. -2 To pass through, pervade, penetrate (mostly Ved. in these senses). -3 To accumulate, increase. —*Caus.* To cause to pervade.

अक्ष: [अक्ष्-अच्] 1 An axis, axle, pivot; °भंगे Ms. 8.291; दृढधू: अक्ष: P. V. 4.74; Si. 12.2, 18.7; ज्योतिश्चक्राक्षदंड: Dk. 1 axle-pole. -2 The pole of a cart.-3 A cart, car; also a wheel. -4 The beam of a balance.-5 Terrestrial latitude.-6 A die for playing with; cube. -7 The seed of which rosaries are made. -8 A weight equal to 16 mâshas and called कर्ष. -9 N. of the plant Ter-

minalia Belerica (बिभीतक) the seed of which is used as a die; also the nut of this plant: यथा वै द्वे वामलके द्वे वा कोले द्वौ वाक्षौ मुष्टिरनुभवति Chān. Up.; so धारानिरक्षमात्राभिः -10 A shrub producing the rosary seed, Eleocarpus Ganitrus; the seed of this plant, as also of another plant (इंद्राक्ष). -11 A serpent; hence a curve.-12 Garuḍa.-13 N. of a son of Rāvaṇa. -14 The soul. -15 Knowledge (usually, sacred).-16 Law; a lawsuit; legal procedure.-17 A person born blind.-18 The lower part of the temples (कर्णनेत्रयोर्मध्ये शंखादधोभागः).—क्षं (अश्नुते व्याप्नोति विषयान् स्ववृत्त्या संयोगेन वा) 1 An organ of sense; निरोधाच्चेतसोऽक्षाणि निरुद्धान्यखिलान्यपि Pt. 2.154: an object of sense; *m.* also नियच्छेद्विषयेभ्योऽक्षान् Bhāg. -2 The eye, only at the end of Comp.; जलजाक्ष, कमलाक्ष, &c.-3 Sochal salt, sea-salt.-4 Blue vitriol (from it crystallized shape). [cf. L. *axis*; Gr. *akshon* or *axon*, old Germ. *ahsa*; Germ. *achse*]. -**Comp.**—अग्रं the axle or its end; the anterior end of the pole of a car. —अग्रकीलः -लकः a linch-pin, a pin which fastens the yoke to the pole.—आवपनं [अक्षान् पाशान् आवपति क्षिपत्यस्मिन्; आ-वप्-आधारे ल्युट्] a dice-board (अक्षा उप्यंतेऽस्मिन्निति अक्षावपनं अक्षस्थानावपनपात्रं-सायण).—आवापः [अक्षान् आवपति क्षिपति; आवप्-अण्] a gambler, keeper of the dice or gambling table; also °आतिवापः (अक्षावापो नाम अक्षाणां क्षेप्ता अक्षगोप्ता वा द्यूतकारः). —कर्णः hypotenuse, particularly of the triangle formed with the gnomon of a dial and its shadow; (astr.) argument of the latitude. —कुशल, °शौंड *a.* [स. त.] skilful in gambling. —कूटः [अक्षस्य कूट इव] the pupil of the eye.—कोविद,-ज्ञ *a.* skilled in dice: so °विद्, °वेत्तृ &c. —क्षेत्रं [अक्षनिमित्तं क्षेत्रं] an astronomical figure (अक्षसाधनार्थं क्षेत्रतया कल्पितानां अक्षभवानामष्टानां क्षेत्राणामेकं). —ग्लहः [तृ. त.] gambling, playing at dice. —चक्रं the circle of sensual passions; इंद्रनियमित °क्रः K. 37 (also axis and wheels).—जं [अक्षात् जायते; जन्-ड] 1 direct knowledge or cognition. 2. a thunderbolt (वज्रं अस्थिरूपावयवत्वात्तस्य तथात्वं). 3. a diamond. 4. अधोक्षजं q. v. (*m.* in some of these senses). —जः N. of Vishṇu. —तत्त्वं,-विद्या the science of gambling; °विद् skilled in the principles of gambling.—दर्शकः, -दृक् [अक्षाणां व्यवहाराणां दर्शकः दृश्-ण्वुल्, अक्षान् व्यवहारान् पश्यति दृश् क्विप् कर्म] 1. a judge (one who tries law-suits). 2. a superintendent of gambling. —देविन् *m.* [अक्षैर्दीव्यति, दिव्-णिनि] a gambler, gamester; so अक्षद्यूः, दिव्-क्विप् ऊठ् P. VI. 4.19.—धूर्तः [अक्षैर्धूर्तं यस्य] a gambler, dicer. —द्यूतं dice play, gambling; °आदिगणः a class of words mentioned in P. IV. 4. 19. —द्यूतिकं [अक्षद्यूत-ठक्] dispute at play. —दृग्ध्न *a.* [अक्षः दृग्ध्नः] unlucky at dice (opposed to अक्षप्रिय fond of dice, or lucky in gambling). —धरः [अक्षं चक्रं रथावयवं तन्कीलकमिव कंटकं वा धरतीति: धृ-अच्- ष. त.] 1. N. of Vishṇu. 2. N. of the plant (शाखोट) Trophis Aspera. 3. a wheel. 4. any one who bears a wheel, or who holds dice. —धुः (धुर्) the yoke attached to the fore-part of the pole of a car. —धूर्तः [अक्षे तद्देवने धूर्तः] 'dice-rogue,' a gamester, a gambler. —धूर्तिलः [अक्षस्य शकटस्य धूर्तिं भारं लाति, ला-क; or अक्ष-धुर् तिलप्रत्ययः] a bull or ox yoked to the pole of a cart.—पटल [ष. त.] 1. a court of law. 2. depository of legal documents. 3.=अक्षिपटलं, q. v. -लः [अक्षाणां व्यवहाराणां पटलमस्त्यस्य अच्] a judge. —परि *ind.* [अक्षेण विपरीतं वृत्तं P. II. 1. 10 द्यूतव्यवहारे पराजये एवायं समासः सि. कौ.] so as to be a loser (by an unlucky throw of dice) (पाशकक्रीडायां यथा गुटिकापाते जयो भवति तद्विपरीतपातः Tv.)—पाटः=°वाटः, q. v. —पाटकः [अक्षे व्यवहारे पाटयति; पट् दीप्तौ-ण्वुल्] one who is well-versed in law, a judge.—पातः [ष. त.] cast of dice.—पादः N. of the sage Gautama, founder of the Nyāya system of philosophy, or a follower of that system (अक्षं नेत्रं दर्शनसाधनतया जातः पादोऽस्य; अक्षपादो हि स्वमतदूषकस्य व्यासस्य मुखदर्शनं चक्षुषा न कर्तव्यं इति प्रतिज्ञाय पश्चात् व्यासेन प्रसादितः पादे नेत्रं प्रकाश्य तं दृष्टवान् इति प्रसिद्धिः Tv.)—पीडा [ष. त.] 1. injury to the organs. 2. [अक्षं इंद्रियरसनारूपं पीडयति आस्वादनात्; पीड्-अच्] N. of the plant यवतिक्ता.—भागः (°अंशः) a degree of latitude. —भारः [ष. त.] a cart-load. —मदः [ष. त.] mad passion for gambling.—मात्रं [अक्षो मात्रा यस्य] 1. any thing as large as dice; dice. 2. a moment of time (निमिषः), twinkling of an eye.—माला,-सूत्रं [अक्षाणां माला-सूत्रं] a rosary, string of beads (अकारादिक्षकारांतः अक्षः तत्कृता तन्निनिबिभूता वा माला); कृताक्षसूत्रप्रणयी तया करः Ku. 5. 11, 6. 6; °मालामुपयाचितुमागतोऽस्मि K. 151. It is made of रुद्राक्ष seeds, corals, crystals, rubies, gems &c. 2. N. of अरुंधती; अक्षमाला वसिष्ठेन संयुक्ताधमयोनिजा जगामाभ्यर्हणीयतां Ms. 9. 23 (अक्षस्य नक्षत्रचक्रस्य मालेव भूषणत्वात्; सा हि उत्तरस्यां दिशि गगने सप्तर्षिमंडले मालारूपेण वसिष्ठसमीपे वर्तते सर्वेभ्यश्च उज्ज्वलत्वात्तस्या मालारूपेण स्थितत्वाच्च नक्षत्रचक्रभूषणत्वं Tv).—राजः [अक्षाणां राजेव] one addicted to gambling.—वामः [स. त.] an unfair gambler. —वाटः [अक्षाणां पाशकक्रीडानां वाटः वासस्थानं] 1. a gambling house; the gambling table. 2. [अक्षस्य रथचक्रस्य क्षुण्णस्थानस्य इव वाटः] a place of contest, arena, wrestling ground (तत्र हि रथचक्रक्षुण्णपांशुसदृशपांशुमत्त्वात् तत्सदृशत्वं Tv.)—वृत्त *a.* [अक्षे वृत्तः व्यापृतः स. त.] engaged in, addicted to, gambling; what has occurred in gambling. —त्तं राशिचक्ररूपं वृत्तक्षेत्रं the zodiacal circle.—स्नुषः Beleric Myrobalan. —हृदयं perfect skill in, or conversancy with, gambling (lit. the heart or innermost nature of dice or gambling); वशीकृताक्षहृदयां K. 131.

अक्षकः [अक्ष इव कायति, कै-क.] N. of a tree तिनिश.

अक्षवती [अक्षाः साधनत्वेन यस्यां; अक्ष-मतुप्] Gaming, playing with dice, a game at dice.

अक्षानह *n.* [अक्षे चक्रे आनह्यते बध्यते; आनह्-क्विप्] A kind or part of wood relating to a wheel (चक्रसंबंधिकाष्ठभेदः); tied to the cart or its pole(?).

अक्षण *a.* [नास्ति क्षणो योग्यकालो यस्य] Inopportune, unseasonable.

अक्षणिक *a.* [न. त.] Steady, firm, not frail or transitory; steadfast (as gaze or look).

अक्षण्वत् *a.* [अक्ष अस्यास्ति, अक्षन् मतुप्, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2. 16, अन्नंतान्नतोनुँट् स्यात् Sk.] Having eyes; अक्षण्वंतः कर्णवंतः Rv. 10. 71. 7.

अक्षत *a.* [न. त.] 1 (*a.*) Uninjured, unhurt; त्वमनंगः कथमक्षता रतिः Ku. 4. 9; °विग्रहा वाहाः Dk. 3; पंचाक्षताः स्ते वयं Ve. 6. 43, 4. 4, Mu. 6.8, R. 2. 56. (*b.*) Unbroken, whole; not crushed, undivided; मम नासिकामक्षतां कुर्वंतु Pt. 1, °सक्तूनां नवं कलशं पूरयित्वा *Aśvalāyana*. —तः 1. *Śiva*. -2 Thrashed and winnowed rice dried in the sun; (pl.) whole grain, entire unhusked and pounded rice washed with water, and used as an article of worship in all religious and sacred ceremonies; अक्षताः पांतु पांत्वक्षताः इति श्राद्धमंत्रः; अक्षतैर्नार्चयेद्विष्णुं न तुलस्या

विनायकं इति तंत्रं; साक्षतपात्रहस्ता R. 2. 21, आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूतां 7. 28. –3 Barley (यवाः); अक्षताश्च यवाः प्रोक्ताः; said to be also *n.* (दूर्वाक्षतानि).–तं 1 Corn, grain of any kind. –2 Absence of loss or ruin; good, well-being; अक्षतं चारिष्टं चास्तु इति श्राद्धमंत्रः. –3 Eunuch (also *m.*).–ता A virgin, a maiden not deflowered, blemished or enjoyed; अक्षता वा क्षता वापि. –2 N. of a plant कर्कटशृंगी.–**Comp.** –योनिः a virgin, not yet blemished by sexual intercourse; सा चेदक्षतयोनिः स्यात् Ms. 9. 176; पत्नीष्वक्षतयोनिषु 10. 5.

अक्षत्र *a.* [नास्ति क्षत्रं क्षत्रियत्वं क्षत्रिया जातिर्वा यत्र, न. ब.] Devoid of the Kshatriya caste; नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति नाक्षत्रं ब्रह्म वर्धते Ms. 9. 322.

अक्षन् *n.* [अक्ष्-बाहु० कनिन्] The eye (Ved.); भद्रं पश्येमाक्षभिर्यजत्राः Rv. 1.89.8; दक्षिणे ऽक्षन् Br. Ar. Up. In classical literature used only in the declension of अक्षि.

अक्षम *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unfit, incompetent, unable; कार्य, °पलायन, उपवास° &c. –2 Unable to bear or endure, not forbearing, non-forbearing; impatient; °मा कालहरणस्य *S.* 3 unable to brook delay, admitting of no delay; मामक्षमं मंडनकालहानेः R. 13.16.–मा [न. त] 1 Impatience, intolerance; envy, jealousy; धावंत्यमी मृगजवाक्षमयेव रथ्याः *S.* 1. 8 as if envying (jealous of) the deer's speed. –2 Anger, passion.

अक्षय *a.* [नास्ति क्षयो यस्य] 1 Undecaying, exempt from decay, imperishable, undying, unfailing, inexhaustible; सदोपयोगेपि गुरुस्त्वमक्षयो-निधिः *Si.* 1. 28; स संधार्यः प्रयत्नेन स्वर्गमक्षयमिच्छता Ms. 3.79; यज्ञनिर्वृतिमक्षयां 4.23; गयायामक्षयवटे पितॄणां दत्तमक्षयं Vâyu; त्रिसाधना शक्तिरिवार्थमक्षयं R. 3. 13. –2 Poor, without house or habitation, such as a hermit or संन्यासिन् (क्षयो वासः तच्छून्यः अनिकेतनः संन्यासी दरिद्रो वा.) –यः 1 The Supreme Spirit परमात्मन्. –2 N. of the 20th year in the cycle of Jupiter. –या [अक्षयं पुण्यं यत्रास्ति–अच्] N. of a day which is said to confer undying religious merit; अमैव सोमवारेण रविवारेण सप्तमी। चतुर्थी भौमवारेण अक्षयादपि चाक्षया॥–**Comp.** –गुणः, –पुरुहूतः *Siva* (possessing imperishable qualities). –तृतीया the festival falling on the third day of the bright half of Vaisâkha (the first day of सत्ययुग) which is said to secure permanence to all actions performed on that day (वैशाखे मासि राजेंद्र शुक्लपक्षे तृतीयिका। अक्षया सा तिथिः प्रोक्ता कृत्तिकारोहिणीयुता॥ तस्यां दानादिकं सर्वमक्षयं समुदाहृतं). –लोकः the heaven.

अक्षयाललिता N. of a festival observed by women on the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdra (?).

अक्षयिणी Pârvatî.

अक्षय्य *a.* [क्षेतुं शक्यं; क्षि-यत्; न.त.] That which cannot decay, imperishable; तपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः *S.* 2.13; अस्त्यत्र भोग्यवस्तु वर्षशतेनाप्यक्षय्यं Dk. 109 inexhaustible. –**Comp.** –उदकं a libation of water mixed with honey and sesamum, offered in Srâddha ceremonies after the पिंडदान (अक्षय्योदकदानं तु अर्घ्यदानवदिष्यते। षष्ठ्यैव नित्यं तत्कुर्यान्न चतुर्थ्यां कदाचन). –नवमी the 9th day of the bright half of Asvina.

अक्षर *a.* [न क्षरतीति; क्षर् चलने अच्-न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible, undecaying, epithet of the Supreme as well as the Individual soul; यमक्षरं क्षेत्रविदो विदुस्तमात्मानमात्मन्यवलोकयंतं Ku. 3. 50; द्वाविमौ पुरुषौ लोके क्षरश्चाक्षर एव च॥ क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थो ऽक्षर उच्यते॥ Bg.15.16; यस्मात्क्षरमतीतोऽहमक्षरादपि चोत्तमः। अतोऽस्मि लोके वेदे च प्रथितः पुरुषोत्तमः; the unconcerned (Spirit); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म. –2 Fixed, firm, unalterable. –रः 1 Siva. –2 Vishṇu. –3 A sword. –रा Sound, word, speech (Ved.). –रं [अश्-सरः Uṇ. 3. 70, अशेः सरः; अश्नुते व्याप्नोति वेदादिशास्त्राणि.] 1 (*a*) A letter of the alphabet; अक्षराणामकारोऽस्मि Bg. 10.33; मुद्राक्षराणि, मधुर°, त्र्यक्षर &c. (*b*) a syllable; एकाक्षरं परं ब्रह्म Ms. 2.83 the monosyllable; एकमक्षरं Bg. 10.25, Ms. 2.78,84, 125 (sacred syllable). Hence (*c*) a word or words, speech collectively; प्रतिषेध° विक्लवाभिरामं *S.*3.25; अहो संदीपनान्यक्षराणि U. 4; भर्तुरेतानि प्रणयमयान्यक्षराणि M. 3 words; ब्राह्मणसंक्रमिताक्षरेण पितामहेन V. 3; अक्षरं वर्णनिर्माणं वर्णमप्यक्षरं विदुः। अक्षरं न क्षरं विद्यादश्नोतेर्वा सरेऽक्षरं॥ –2 A document (letter &c.), sacred writing; writing in general (in pl.); तत्र भुक्तिः प्रमाणं स्यान्न साक्षी नाक्षराणि च Pt. 3.94; तत्रभवत्या अक्षराणि विसृष्टानि स्युः V.2.–3 The highest deity or Godhead, the indestructible spirit, Brahma (परमब्रह्मन्, मूलकारणं); अक्षरं परमं ब्रह्म Bg.8.3; कर्म ब्रह्मोद्भवं विद्धि ब्रह्माक्षरसमुद्भवं 3.15; यथा सतः पुरुषात्केशलोमानि तथाक्षरात्संभवतीह विश्वं Chân. Up. –4 Religious austerity, penance. –5 Sacrifice. –6 Water. –7 The sky. –8 Final beatitude, emancipation from further transmigration. –9 Continuance, permanence. –10 Right. Justice (Ved. in these two senses). –11 N. of a plant, Achyranthes Aspera. –12 A measure of time, equal to one-fifth of a Kâshṭhâ.–**Comp.** –अंगं 1. a part of a syllable. 2. alphabet. –अर्थः [ष. त.] meaning (of words): किं तावत् गीत्याभवगतो ऽक्षरार्थः *S.* 5.–चं (चुं) चुः –चणः, –नः [अक्षरेण वर्णविन्यासलिप्या वित्तः अक्षर-चणप् or चं (चुं) चुप् P. V. 2.26.] a scribe, writer, copyist; so °जीवकः, –जीवी, अक्षरेण जीवति; जीव णिनि or ण्वुल्; also °जीविकः. –च्युतकं [अक्षरं च्युतं लुप्तं यत्र; ब. कप्] getting out a different meaning by the omission of a letter (*e. g.* कुर्वन् दिवाकरश्लेषं दधच्चरणडंबरं। देव यौष्माकसेनयोः करेणुः प्रसरत्यसौ where another meaning may be got by omitting क in करेणुः *i. e.* by taking रेणुः). –छंदस् *n.* –वृत्तं 1. a metre regulated by the number of syllables it contains; छंदस्तु द्विविधं प्रोक्तं वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा। वृत्तमक्षरसंख्यातं जातिर्मात्राकृता भवेत्॥ 2. of unshaken resolve, resolute (अक्षरं निश्चलं छंदः अभिप्रायो यस्य); an epithet of परमात्मन्. –जननी,–तूलिका [अक्षराणां जननीव; तन्निपिलेखानां तूलिकेव वा साधनत्वात्] a reed or pen. –(वि) न्यासः [ष. त. भावे घञ्] writing, arrangement of letters; भूर्जपत्रगतो °सः V. 2. 2. the alphabet. 3. scripture. 4. हृदयाद्याधारस्पर्शपूर्वकं तदक्षराणां स्मरणोच्चारणरूपस्तंत्रप्रसिद्धो वर्णन्यासः. –पंक्ति *a.* 1. having 5 syllables (पंक्ति=Gr. pentas five) सु मत् पद् वग दे इत्येष वै यज्ञोऽक्षरपंक्तिः Ait. Br. (तान्येतान्यक्षराणि हीनजनादौ प्रयोक्तव्यानि). 2. N. of a metre of four lines (द्विपदा विराज्) each having five syllables (one dactyl and one spondee). –भाज् *a.* having a share in the syllables (of a prayer?). –भूमिका tablet R. 18.46 –मुखः [अक्षराणि तन्मयानि शास्त्राणि वा मुखे यस्य] a scholar, student. –खं [ष.त.] the beginning of the alphabet; the letter अ. –मुष्टिका 'finger-speech', speaking by means of finger-signs. –वर्जित *a.* unlettered, illiterate, not knowing how to read or write. –व्यक्तिः *f.* [ष. त]. distinct articulation of syllables. –शिक्षा [ष. त.] the science of (mystic) syllables; theory of ब्रह्म (ब्रह्मतत्त्व): मद्यं °क्षां विधाय Dk. 11. –संस्थानं [अक्षराणां संस्थानं यत्र] arrangement of letters, writing, alphabet.

अक्षरकं [स्वार्थे कन्] A vowel, a letter.

अक्षरशः *adv.* [अक्षरमक्षरमिति वीप्सायां

कारके शस्] 1. Syllable by syllable. -2 To the very letter: literally.

अक्षर्य *a.* [अक्षर-यत्] Relating to letters or syllables.

अक्षरी [अक्षरं गमनादिकं यैः : अश्-सरन्, गौरा० ङीप्] The rainy season.

अक्षानह् See under अक्ष.

अक्षान्तिः *f.* [न. त.] Intolerance, non-forbearance; envy, jealousy, anger, impatience.

अक्षार *a.* [नास्ति क्षारं यत्र] Free from artificial salt. **—रः** Natural salt **गोक्षीरं गोघृतं चैव धान्यमुद्गास्तिलायवाः। सामुद्रसैंधवं चैव लवणं स्मृतम्॥** **-Comp. —लवणं** (-रा०) [क्षारेण ऊषरमृत्तिकया निर्वृत्तं-अण् क्षारं कृत्रिमं लवणं; न. त.] natural salt: **मुन्यन्नानि पयः सोमो मांसं यच्चानुपस्कृतम्। अक्षारलवणं चैव प्रकृत्या हविरुच्यते॥** Ms.3.257 (अकृत्रिमलवणं सैंधवादि); **°णाशाः स्युः** 5.73: **चतुर्थकालमश्नीयादक्षारलवणं मितं** 11.110; sometimes used for food that may be eaten at times unfit for the performance of religious duties; a class of objects such as cow's milk, ghee, rice, &c.

अक्षि *n.* [अश्नुते विषयान्; अश्-क्सि, अशेर्णित Uṇ. 3.155-6] अक्षिणी, अक्षीणि, अक्ष्णा, अक्ष्णः &c. 1 The eye (which grasps or sees objects); changed to अक्ष at the end of Bahuvrîhi Comp.; *f.* °क्षा when a limb of the body is indicated, as **जलजाक्षी**, otherwise **दीर्घाक्षा वेणुयष्टिः**; in Avyayî. comp. also it is changed to अक्ष, (समक्षं, परोक्षं &c.). **-2** The number two; (-क्षिणी) the sun and moon. [cf. L. *oculus;* Ger. *auge;* Gr. *okos, okkos,* Zend *ashi.*]**-Comp. —कंपः** twinkling; **नाक्षिकंपं व्यतिष्ठत** R. 15.67. **—कूटः-टकः,-गोलः,-तारा** [ष.त.] the eyeball, pupil of the eye. **—गत** *a.* [अक्षि गतः सर्वदा भावनावशात् अक्ष्यमक्षिकूटेऽपि उपस्थित इव] 1 visible, present; **न विभावयत्यनिशमक्षिगतामपि मां भवानतिसमीपगता** Śi. 9.81. 2. rankling in the eye, an eye-sore, being a thorn in the eye, hated; **°गोहमस्य हास्यो जातः** Dk. 159. **—जाहः** [ष. त.] the root of the eye. **—पक्ष्मन्,-लोमन्** *a.* [ष. त.] the eyelash. **—पटलं** [ष. त.]. a coat of the eye. 2. a disease of the eye pertaining to this coat. **—पत्** *a.* Ved. falling into the eye, hence hurtful. *-adv.* a little, as much as a mote (as much as could fall into the eye). **—भू** *a.* [अक्ष्णो भुवि] visible, perceptible, manifest; (hence) true, real. **—भेषजं** [ष. त.] collyrium, a kind of balm (for the eyes).**-जः** (जं also) N. of a plant (पट्टिकालोध्रक) used to heal some varieties of the eye-disease. **—भ्रुवं** [स-मासान्तः] the eye and the eyebrows taken collectively. **—विकूणितं,-विकूणितं** [अक्ष्णः विकूणितं लज्जादिना सम्यक् प्रसाराभावात् संकोचो यत्र] a side-look, leer, a look with the eyelids partially closed.

अक्षिकः [अक्षाय व्यवहाराय हितः-ठक्] N. of a tree (रंजनद्रुम,) अक्षीक also; See अक्षक.

अक्षिणी One of the 8 conditions or privileges attached to landed property (?).

अक्षित *a.* [न. त.] Undecayed, permanent, uninjured, undecaying, unfailing. **—तं 1** Water. **-2** 100000 million.**-Comp. —ऊति-वसु** (ता०) N. of Indra, giving permanent help, or having unfailing wealth (?)

अक्षितरं [अक्षीव तरति; तृ-अच् Tv.] Water (निर्मलत्वाच्चित्रतुल्यत्वं).

अक्षिति *a.* [न. ब.] Imperishable. **—तिः** *f.* Imperishable nature.

अक्षियत् *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Not decreasing in wealth; destitute of a dwelling, unsettled (?).

अक्षिवः [अक्षि व्नाति प्रीणाति अंजनेन; वा. क.] N. of a plant, शोभांजनवृक्ष Guilandina or Hyperanthera Moringa. **—वं** Sea-salt.

अक्षीक See अक्षक or अक्षिक.

अक्षीव-(ब) *a.* [न. त.] Not intoxicated. **—वः** [न क्षीवते माद्यति, क्षीव्-क ना वा, न. त.] N. of the tree शोभांजन (Mar. शेवगा, शेगट).**—वं** Sea-salt.

अक्षु *a.* Ved. [अक्ष-उ] Quick (शीघ्र); according to others (क्षुः) a kind of net.

अक्षुण्ण *a.* [न.त.] **1** Unbroken uncurtailed.**-2** Not conquered or defeated, successful; **अक्षुण्णोनुनयः** Ve. 1. 2. **-3** Not trodden or beaten, unusual, strange; **अतीक्ष्णमक्षुण्णतयातिदुर्गमं** Śi. I.32 being not practised or experienced.**-4** Inexperienced, not expert.

अक्षुद्र *a.* [न. त.] Not small or insignificant. **—द्रः** N. of Śiva.

अक्षुध् *f.* [न. त.] Absence of hunger, satiety.

अक्षुध्य *a.* [अक्षुधे हितं; अक्षुध्-यत्] Ved. **1** That which tends to cause absence of hunger (क्षुधाभावसाधनं द्रव्यं). **-2** Not liable to hunger.

अक्षेत्र *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of fields, uncultivated.**—त्रं 1** A bad field (अप्रशस्तं क्षेत्रं); **अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव विनश्यति** Ms. 10.71.**-2** Not a good geometrical figure. **-3** (fig.) A bad pupil, unworthy recipient or receptacle (of any thing).**-Comp. —विद्** *a.* [क्षेत्रं देहतत्त्वं तत्त्वतो न जानाति; विद्-क्विप्] destitute of spiritual knowledge; not knowing the true nature of the क्षेत्र or body (क्षेत्रतत्त्वानभिज्ञः आत्मत्वेन देहाभिमानी जीवः); so अक्षेत्रज्ञ.

अक्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्रं शस्योत्पत्तिस्थानं कलत्रं वा; मत्वर्थे इनि न. त.] Having no field, not the master of a field; **ये ऽक्षेत्रिणो बीजवंतः परक्षेत्रप्रवापिणः** Ms. 9.49.

अक्षोटः [अक्ष्- ओट; अक्षस्य बिभीतकस्येव उटानि पर्णान्यस्य वा Tv.] **1** N. of a tree पर्वतीयपीलु (Mar. डोंगरी अक्रोड). **-2** A walnut; a tree bearing an oily nut.

अक्षोडः [अक्ष्-ओड; अक्षः बिभीतकः इव ओडति पत्रैः संहन्यते; उड्-अच् वा Tv.] also written as अक्षोट-ड-डक, आक्षोट, आखोड, आखोडक &c.

अक्षोभ *a.* [नास्ति क्षोभो यस्य] Not agitated, unmoved. **—भः 1** Absence of agitation. **-2** The tying post of an elephant.

अक्षोभ्य *a.* [क्षोभ्यते विचाल्यते; क्षुभ्-णिच् कर्मणि यत्. न. त.] Immoveable, imperturbable; **अक्षोभ्यः स नवोऽप्यासीत्** R. 17.44 was unassailable **—भ्यः 1** A particular sage (तंत्रोक्तो द्वितीयविद्योपासकः तद्देवतायाः शिरसि नागरूपेण स्थितः ऋषिभेदः; अक्षोभ्योस्या ऋषिः प्रोक्तः -Tv.). **-2** N. of a Buddha. **-3** An immense number, said to be 100 विवर.**-Comp. —कवचं** [अक्षोभाय हितं अक्षोभ्यं] a sort of कवच or armour referred to in Tantras.

अक्षौहिणी [ऊहः समूहः सविकल्पज्ञानं वा सोऽस्यामस्ति इनि, अक्षाणां रथानां सर्वेषामिंद्रियाणां वा ऊहिनी; णत्वं वृद्धिश्च P. VI. 1.89 Vârt.] A large army consisting of 21870 chariots, as many elephants, 65610 horse, and 109350 foot.

अक्ष्ण *a.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्-क्स्न Uṇ. 3.17] Unbroken (अखंड). **—क्ष्णं** Time.

अक्ष्णया *ind.* Ved. **1** Tortuously, circuitously, in a crooked way; **तानक्ष्णया संतृंदंति.** *Śat.* Br. (वक्रमार्गेण, कौटिल्येन). **-2** Wrongly; ०द्रुह् Ved. seeking to hurt in a wrongful way.

अक्ष्णयावन् *a.* Going through, penetrating.

अखट्टः [खट्-अच् न. त.] N. of a tree (प्रियाल) Buchanania Latifolia.

अखट्टिः *m.f.* [खट्-इ, न. त. वा ङीप्] Bad conduct (अशिष्टव्यवहार); a childish freak or whim.

अखण्ड *a.* [खंड्-घञ्, न. त.] Unbroken, whole, entire, complete; **अखंडं पुण्यानां फलमिव** *S.* 2.10; **अखंड-**

Kala ayoni &c.; from the latter Vasish*tha*. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitrâvaruṇi, Aurvaśeya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Mânya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path, See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way). He is also known by the names of *Pîtâbdhi*, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kâleyas who had hid themselves in the water, and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was *Lopamudrâ*. She was also called Kausetaki and Varapradâ. She bore him two sons, Dṛiḍhasya and Dṛiḍhasyu. In the Ramayaṇa Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named *Vatapi*, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rama with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rama the bow of Vishṇu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The *Puranas* represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhuva the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhuva and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonization of the south; निर्जितासि मया भद्रे शत्रुरस्मादमर्षिणा। अगस्त्येन दुराधर्षा मुनिना दक्षिणेव दिक् ॥ Râm.; अगस्त्याचरितामाशां R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो दक्षिणामाशामाश्रित्य नभसि स्थितः। वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विन्ध्यवातापिमर्दनः॥ and R. 6. 61, Mv. 7. 14.]

अगस्त्यी A female descendant of Agastya.

अगस्त्यः=अगस्ति See above. –2 N. of *S*iva. **–Comp.—उदयः** 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhâdra; with the rise of this star the waters become clear; cf. R. 4. 21 प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः. 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhâdra. **—गीता** [अगस्त्येन गीता विग्रमेदः] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhârata *S*ântiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn. **—चारः** [ष. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the *S*arat season and then every thing on earth assumes a lovely appearance. **—तीर्थं** N. of a celebrated Tîrtha in the south. **—वटः** N. of a holy place on the Himâlaya. **—संहिता** Agastya's collection of law.

अगा *a*. Ved. Not going.

अगाध *a*. [गाध्-प्रतिष्ठायां घञ् न. ब.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसलिलात्समुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, °सत्त्व Mk. 1. 3, R. 6. 21; so °ज्ञानं, °बुद्धिः great; as °भयं; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोरगाधस्यानघा गुणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable. **—धः-धं** a deep hole or chasm. **—धः** N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*]. **–Comp.—जलः** [अगाधं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं [अगं न गच्छंतं ऋच्छति प्राप्नोति अग-ऋ-अण् Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 265; °दाहिन् an incendiary 3. 158, See आगार.

अगिरः (नः?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गॄ. बा॰क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven. –2 The sun or fire? –3 A Râkshasa. **–Comp.—ओकस्** *a*. [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

अगु *a*. [नास्ति गौर्यस्य] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor. –2 Wicked (?). **—गुः** 1 N. of Râhu. –2 Darkness.

अगुण *a*. 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God). –2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोयमदीक : M. 3, Mk. 4. 22. **—णः** [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्वः सर्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसवे च गुणागुणान् Ms. 3. 22; गुणागुणज्ञ knowing merit and demerit; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य धियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices. **–Comp.—वादिन्** *a*. fault-finding, censorious; not appreciating merits. **—शील** *a*. of a worthless character.

अगुरु *a*. [न. त.] 1 Not heavy, light. –2 (In prosody) Short. –3 Having no teacher. –4 One different from a teacher. **—रु** *n*. (*m*. also) [न गुरुर्यस्मात्] 1 The fragrant aloe wood and tree, Aquiluria Agallocha. –2 That which yields Bdellium, Amyris Agallocha. –3 The *S*isu tree (शिंशपा). **–Comp. —शिंशपा** [अगुरुः सारो यस्यास्तादृशी शिंशपा मध्यमपदलो.] the *Sisu* tree. **—सारः** a sort of perfume.

अगूढ *a*. Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear: °सद्भावं Ku. 5. 62. **–Comp.—गंध** *a*. having an unconcealed smell. (**–धः**) Asafœtida (the smell of which is not easily concealed). **—भाव** *a*. 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

अगृभीत *a*. [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued; °शोचिस् of unsubdued splendour. –2 Inconceivable.

अगृहः [न. ब.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

अगोचर *a*. Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious, See गोचर; वाचामगोचरां हर्षावस्थामस्पृशत् Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. **—रं** 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. –2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं देवपादानामगोचरेणैवं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of; °तां गतान् Pt. 2. –3 Brahma; अगोचरे वागिव चोपरेमे Ki. 17. 11.

अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा *a*. Ved. Without a cowherd; पशुर्नैति स्वयुरगोपाः Rv. 2. 4. 7.

अगोरुध *a*. Ved. Not disdaining praise.

अगोह्य *a*. Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अंगति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अंग्-नि, नलोपश्च Uṇ. 4. 50, or fr. अंच् 'to go.'] 1 Fire कोप°, चिता°, शोक°, ज्ञान°, राज°, &c. –2 The God of fire. –3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds (गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दक्षिण); पिता वै गार्हपत्योऽग्निर्माताग्निर्दक्षिणः स्मृतः। गुरुराहवनीयस्तु सा-

मित्रेता गरीयसी || Ms. 2. 231. –4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid. –5 Bile (नाभेरूर्ध्वं हृदयादधस्तादामाशयमाचक्षते तद्गतं सौरं तेजः पित्तं इत्याचक्षते). –6 Cauterization (अग्निकर्मन्). –7 Gold. –8 The number three. –9 N. of various plants: (*a*) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (*b*) रक्तचित्रक; (*c*) भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium; (*d*) निंबक Citrus Acida. –10 A mystical substitute for the letter र्. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words **अग्नि** is changed to **अग्ना**, as °**विष्णू**, °**मरुतौ**, or to **अग्नी**, °**पर्जन्यौ**, °**वरुणौ**, °**षोमौ** [cf. L. *ignis.*]

[Agni is the God of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ogni of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the *Rig*veda. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods, a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is considered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his three-fold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतभुज्, शुचि, रोहिताश्व, सप्तजिह्व, तोमरधर, घृतान्न, चित्रभानु, ऊर्ध्वशोचिस्, शोचिष्केश, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदंष्ट्र &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth. Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of, immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahm*a* and is called Abhim*a*ni [Vishnu Pur*a*na]. His wife was Sv*a*h*a*; by her he had 3 sons—P*a*vaka, Pavam*a*na and *S*uchi; and these had forty-five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pitr*i*s or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of *S*and*i*la, and also as a star. The Harivaṃśa describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahm*a* as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as *A*gneyi. The Mahabharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king *S*vetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Kh*a*nd*a*va forest; for the story see the word खांडव]. –**Comp.** –**अ(आ)गारं** –**रः**, –**आलयः**, –**गृहं** [अग्निकार्याय अगारं शाक० त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; **वसंश्चतुर्थोऽग्निरिवाग्न्यगारे** R. 5. 25. –**अस्त्रं** fire-missile, a rocket. –**आत्मक** *a.* [अग्निरात्मा यस्य] of the nature of fire; **सोमात्मिका स्त्री**, °**कः पुमान्**. –**आधानं** consecrating the fire; so °**आहिति**. –**आधेयः** [अग्निराधेयो येन] a Brâhmaṇa who maintains the sacred fire. (–**यं**)= °**आधानं**. –**आहितः** [अग्निराहितो येन, वा परनिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि. –**इध्** *m.* (अग्नीध्रः) [अग्निं इंद्धे स अग्नीध्] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved). –**इंधनः** [अग्निरिध्यते अनेन] N. of a Mantra. (–**नं**) kindling the fire. –**उत्पातः** [अग्निना दिव्यानलेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In Bri. S. 33 it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभफलानां पततां रूपाणि यानि तान्युल्काः | धिष्ण्योल्काशनिविद्युत्तारा इति पंचधा भिन्नाः || उल्का पक्षेण फलं तद्वद्धिष्ण्याशनिस्त्रिभिः पक्षैः | विद्युदहोभिः षड्भिस्तद्वत्तारा विपाचयति || Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c. –**उद्धरणं**, –**उद्धारः** 1. producing fire by the friction of two araṇis. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice. –**उपस्थानं** worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped (अग्निरुपस्थीयतेऽनेन). –**एधः** [अग्निमेधयति] an incendiary. –**कणः**, –**स्तोकः** a spark. –**कर्मन्** *n.* [अग्नौ कर्म स. त.] 1. cauterization. 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so °**कार्य** offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c. **निर्वर्तिताग्निकार्याः** K. 16; °**र्यार्धदग्ध** 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. 1. 25. –**कला** a part (or appearance) of fire; ten varieties are mentioned (धूम्रार्चिरूष्मा ज्वलिनी ज्वालिनी विस्फुलिंगिनी | सुश्रीः सुरूपा कपिला हव्यकव्यवहे अपि || यादीनां दशवर्णानां कला धर्मप्रदा अमूः). –**कारिका** [अग्निं करोति आधत्ते करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1. the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्नीध्र which begins with अग्निं दूतं पुरो दधे. 2. =अग्निकार्य. –**काष्ठं** [अग्नेः उद्दीपनं काष्ठं शाक० त.] agallochum (अगरु). –**कुक्कुटः** [अग्नेः कुक्कुट इव रक्तवर्णस्फुलिंगत्वात्] a firebrand, lighted wisp of straw. –**कुंडं** [अग्नेराधानार्थं कुंडं] an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. –**कुमारः**, –**तनयः**, –**सुतः** 1. N. of Kârttikeya said to be born from fire, See कार्त्तिकेय. 2. a kind of preparation of medicinal drugs. –**केतुः** [अग्नेः केतुरिव] 1. smoke. 2. N. of two Râkshasas on the side of Râvaṇa and killed by Râma. –**कोणः** –**दिक्** the south-east corner ruled over by Agni; **इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिर्नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत् | कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात् ||** –**क्रिया** [अग्निना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया, शाक. त.] 1. obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2. branding; **भेषजाग्निक्रियासु च** Y. 3. 284. –**क्रीडा** [तृ. त.] fire-works, illuminations. –**गर्भ** *a.* [अग्निर्गर्भे यस्य] pregnant with or containing fire, having fire in the interior; °**र्भां शमीमिव** *S*. 4. 3. (–**र्भः**) [अग्निरिव जारको गर्भो यस्य] 1. N. of the plant Agnijâra. 2. the sun-stone, name of a crystal supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. *S*. 2. 7. 3. the sacri-

Kalasayoni &c.; from the latter Vasishtha. From his parentage Agastya is also called Maitrāvaruṇi, Aurvaseya, and, as he was very small when he was born, he is also called Manya. He is represented to have humbled the Vindhya mountains by making them prostrate themselves before him when they tried to rise higher and higher till they well-nigh occupied the sun's disc and obstructed his path, See Vindhya. (This fable is supposed by some to typify the progress of the Aryas towards the south in their conquest and civilization of India, the humbling of the mountain standing metaphorically for the removal of physical obstacles in their way). He is also known by the names of Pitabdhi, Samudra-chuluka &c., from another fable according to which he drank up the ocean because it had offended him and because he wished to help Indra and the gods in their wars with a class of demons called Kaleyas who had hid themselves in the waters and oppressed the three worlds in various ways. His wife was Lopamudra. She was also called Kaushtakī and Varaprada. She bore him two sons, Dridhasya and Dridhasyu. In the Ramayana Agastya plays a distinguished part. He dwelt in a hermitage on mount Kunjara to the south of the Vindhya and was chief of the hermits of the south. He kept under control the evil spirits who infested the south and a legend relates how he once ate up a Rakshasa named Vatapi, who had assumed the form of a ram, and destroyed by a flash of his eye the Rakshasa's brother who attempted to avenge him. In the course of his wanderings Rama with his wife and brother came to the hermitage of Agastya who received him with the greatest kindness and became his friend, adviser and protector. He gave Rama the bow of Vishnu and accompanied him to Ayodhya when he was restored to his kingdom after his exile of 14 years. The superhuman power which the sage possessed is also represented by another legend, according to which he turned king Nahusha into a serpent and afterwards restored him to his proper form. In the south he is usually regarded as the first teacher of science and literature to the primitive Dravidian tribes, and his era is placed by Dr. Caldwell in the 7th or 6th century B. C. The Puranas represent Agastya as the son of Pulastya (the sage from whom the Rakshasas sprang) and Havirbhuva the daughter of Kardama. Several 'hymn-seers' are mentioned in his family, such as his two sons, Indrabahu, Mayobhuva and Mahendra, also others who served to perpetuate the family. The sage is represented as a great philosopher, benevolent and kind-hearted, unsurpassed in the science of archery and to have taken a principal part in the colonization of the south; निर्जितासि मया भद्रे शुक्रप्रसादधर्षिणा। अगस्त्येन दुराधर्षा मुनिना दक्षिणा दिक्॥ Rām.; अगस्त्याचरितामाशां R. 4. 44; cf. also: अगस्त्यो दक्षिणामाशामाश्रित्य नभसि स्थितः। वरुणस्यात्मजो योगी विन्ध्यवातापिमर्दनः॥ and R. 6. 61, Mv. 7. 14.]

अगस्ती A female descendant of Agastya.

अगस्त्यः 1=अगस्ति See above. -2 N. of Śiva. -Comp. -उदयः 1. the rise of Canopus which takes place about the end of Bhādra; with the rise of this star the waters become clear: cf. R. 4. 21 प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः. 2. the 7th day of the dark half of Bhādra. -गीता [अगस्त्येन गीता विद्याभेद:] N. of a sort of विद्या mentioned in the Bhārata Śāntiparvan; (pl.) Agastya's hymn. -चारः [ष. त.] the course of Canopus, the time of its rise which ushers the Śarat season and then every thing on earth assumes a lovely appearance. -तीर्थं N. of a celebrated Tīrtha in the south. -वटः N. of a holy place on the Himālaya. -संहिता Agastya's collection of law.

अगा *a.* Ved. Not going.

अगाध *a.* [गाध्-प्रतिष्ठायां घञ् न. ब.] Unfathomable, very deep, bottomless; अगाधसलिलात्समुद्रात् H. 1. 52; (fig.) profound, sound, very deep, °सत्त्व Mk. 1. 3, R. 6. 21; so °ज्ञानं, °बुद्धि; great; as °भयं; यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोरगाधस्यानघा गुणाः Ak. unfathomable, incomprehensible, inscrutable. -धः-धं a deep hole or chasm. -धः N. of one of the 5 fires at the स्वाहाकार [cf. Gr. *agathos*]. -Comp. -जलः [अगाधं जलं यत्र] a deep pool or pond, deep lake.

अगारं [अगं न गच्छंतं ऋच्छति प्राप्नोति अग-ऋ-अण् Tv.] A house; शून्यानि चाप्यगाराणि Ms. 9. 265; °दाहिन् an incendiary 3. 158, See आगार.

अगिरः (नः?) [न गीर्यते दुःखेन; गॄ. बा० क. न. त. Tv.] 1 Heaven. -2 The sun or fire? -3 A Rākshasa. -Comp. -ओकस् *a.* [अगिरः स्वर्गः ओको वासस्थानं यस्य] dwelling in the heaven (as a god); Rv. 1. 135. 9; not to be stopped by threatening shouts (?)

अगु *a.* [नास्ति गौर्यस्य] Ved. 1 Destitute of cows or rays; poor. -2 Wicked (?). -गुः 1 N. of Rāhu. -2 Darkness.

अगुण *a.* 1 Destitute of attributes (referring to God). -2 Having no good qualities, worthless; अगुणोयमशोक: M. 3, Mk. 4. 22. -णः [न. त.] A fault, defect, demerit, vice; तद्वः सर्वं प्रवक्ष्यामि प्रसवे च गुणागुणान् Ms. 3. 22; गुणागुणज्ञ knowing merit and demerit; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं Bh. 2. 55; अगुणेषु तस्य धियमस्तवतः Ki. 6. 21 vices. -Comp. -वादिन् *a.* fault-finding, censorious; not appreciating merits. -शील *a.* of a worthless character.

अगुरु *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not heavy, light. -2 (In prosody) Short. -3 Having no teacher. -4 One different from a teacher. -रु *n.* (*m.* also) [न गुरुर्यस्मात्] 1 The fragrant aloe wood and tree; Aquiluria Agallocha. -2 That which yields Bdellium, Amyris Agallocha. -3 The Śisu tree (शिंशपा). -Comp. -शिंशपा [अगुरुः सारो यस्यास्तादृशी शिंशपा मध्यमपदलो.] the *Śisu* tree. -सारः a sort of perfume.

अगूढ *a.* Not hidden, or concealed, manifest, clear: °सद्भावं Ku. 5. 62. -Comp. -गंध *a.* having an unconcealed smell. (-धः) Asafœtida (the smell of which is not easily concealed). -भाव *a.* 1. having an open or unreserved disposition. 2. having an obvious meaning or import.

अगृभीत *a.* [न. त.] Ved. 1 Not seized or overcome; unsubdued; °शोचिस् of unsubdued splendour. -2 Inconceivable.

अगृहः [न. ब.] A houseless wanderer, a hermit (वानप्रस्थ).

अगोचर *a.* Imperceptible by the senses, not obvious, See गोचर; वाचामगोचरां हर्षावस्थामस्पृशत् Dk. 169 beyond the power of words, indescribable. -रं 1 Anything beyond the cognizance of the senses. -2 Not being seen or observed, or known; कथं दैवपादानामगोचरेणैवं क्रियते H. 2 without the knowledge of; °रां गतान् Pt. 2. -3 Brahma; अगोचरे वागिव चोपरेमे Ki. 17. 11.

अगोता Ved. Want of cows or rays or praise.

अगोपा *a.* Ved. Without a cowherd; पशुर्नैति स्वयुरगोपाः Rv. 2. 4. 7.

अगोरुध *a.* Ved. Not disdaining praise.

अगोह्य *a.* Not to be concealed or covered, bright.

अग्निः [अंगति ऊर्ध्वं गच्छति अंग्-नि, नलोपश्च Up. 4. 50, or fr. अंच् 'to go.'] 1 Fire कोप°, चिता°, शोक°, ज्ञान°, राज°, &c. -2 The God of fire. -3 Sacrificial fire of three kinds (गार्हपत्य, आहवनीय and दाक्षिण); पिता वै गार्हपत्यो ऽग्निर्मातामिर्दक्षिणः स्मृतः। गुरुराहवनीयस्तु सा

भिर्नेता गरीयसी ॥ Ms. 2. 231. –4 The fire of the stomach, digestive faculty, gastric fluid. –5 Bile (नाभेरूर्ध्वं हृदयादधस्तादामाशयमाचक्षते तद्गतं सौरं तेजः पित्तं इत्याचक्षते). –6 Cauterization (अग्निकर्मन्). –7 Gold. –8 The number three. –9 N. of various plants: (*a*) चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica; (*b*) रक्तचित्रक; (*c*) भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium; (*d*) निंबक Citrus Acida. –10 A mystical substitute for the letter र. In Dvandva Comp. as first member with names of deities, and with particular words **अग्नि** is changed to **अग्ना**, as °**विष्णू**, °**मरुतौ**, or to **अग्नी**, °**पर्जन्यौ**, °**वरुणौ**, °**षोमौ** [cf. L. *ignis.*] [Agni is the God of Fire, the Ignis of the Latins and Ogni of the Slavonians. He is one of the most prominent deities of the *Ri*gveda. He is an immortal, has taken up his abode among mortals as their guest; he is the domestic priest, the successful accomplisher and protector of all ceremonies; he is also the religious leader and preceptor of the gods, a swift messenger employed to announce to the immortals the hymns and to convey to them the oblations of their worshippers, and to bring them down from the sky to the place of sacrifice. He is sometimes regarded as the mouth and the tongue through which both gods and men participate in the sacrifices. He is the lord, protector and leader of people, monarch of men, the lord of the house, friendly to mankind, and like a father, mother, brother &c. He is represented as being produced by the attrition of two pieces of fuel which are regarded as husband and wife. Sometimes he is considered to have been brought down from heaven or generated by Indra between two clouds or stones, created by Dyau, or fashioned by the gods collectively. In some passages he is represented as having a triple existence, which may mean his three-fold manifestations as the sun in heaven, lightning in the atmosphere, and as ordinary fire on the earth, although the three appearances are also elsewhere otherwise explained. His epithets are numberless and for the most part descriptive of his physical characteristics: धूमकेतु, हुतभुज्, शुचि, रोहिताश्व, सप्तजिह्व, तोमरधर, घृतान्न, चित्रभानु, ऊर्ध्वशोचिस्, शोचिष्केश, हरिकेश, हिरण्यदंत, अयोदंष्ट्र &c. In a celebrated passage he is said to have 4 horns, 3 feet, 2 heads, and 7 hands. The highest divine functions are ascribed to Agni. He is said to have spread out the two worlds and produced them, to have supported heaven, formed the mundane regions and luminaries of heaven, to have begotten Mitra and caused the sun to ascend the sky. He is the head and summit of the sky, the centre of the earth. Earth, Heaven and all beings obey his commands. He knows and sees all worlds or creatures and witnesses all their actions. The worshippers of Agni prosper, they are wealthy and live long. He is the protector of that man who takes care to bring him fuel. He gives him riches and no one can overcome him who sacrifices to this god. He confers, and is the guardian of, immortality. He is like a water-trough in a desert and all blessings issue from him. He is therefore constantly supplicated for all kinds of boons, riches, food, deliverance from enemies and demons, poverty, reproach, childlessness, hunger &c. Agni is also associated with Indra in different hymns and the two gods are said to be twin brothers.

Such is the Vedic conception of Agni; but in the course of mythological personifications he appears as the eldest son of Brahm*a* and is called Abhimani [Vish*n*u Pur*an*a]. His wife was *S*vaha; by her he had 3 sons—P*a*vaka, Pavamana and *S*uchi; and these had forty-five sons: altogether 49 persons who are considered identical with the 49 fires. He is also represented as a son of Angiras, as a king of the Pit*r*is or Manes, as a Marut and as a grandson of *Sand*ila, and also as a star. The Harivam*s*a describes him as clothed in black, having smoke for his standard and head-piece and carrying a flaming javelin. He is borne in a chariot drawn by red horses and the 7 winds are the wheels of his car. He is accompanied by a ram and sometimes he is represented as riding on that animal. Agni was appointed by Brahm*a* as the sovereign of the quarter between the south and east, whence the direction is still known as *A*gneyi. The Mah*a*bharata represents Agni as having exhausted his vigour and become dull by devouring many oblations at the several sacrifices made by king *S*vetaki, but he recruited his strength by devouring the whole Kh*and*ava forest; for the story see the word खांडव]. –**Comp.** –**अ(आ)गारं** –**रः**, –**आलयः**, –**गृहं** [अग्निकार्याय अगारं शाक० त.] a fire-sanctuary, house or place for keeping the sacred fire; **वसंश्चतुर्थोग्निरिवाग्न्यगारे** R. 5. 25. –**अस्त्रं** fire-missile, a rocket. –**आत्मक** *a.* [अग्निरात्मा यस्य] of the nature of fire; **सोमात्मिका स्त्री**, °**कः पुमान्**. –**आधानं** consecrating the fire; so °**आहिति**. –**आधेयः** [अग्निराधेयो येन] a Bráhma*n*a who maintains the sacred fire. (–**यं**)=°**आधानं**. –**आहित**: [अग्निराहितो येन, वा परनिपातः P. II. 2. 37.] one who maintains the sacred fire; See आहिताग्नि. –**इध्** *m.* (अग्नीध्रः) [अग्निं इंद्धे स अग्नीध्] the priest who kindles the sacred fire (mostly Ved). –**इंधन**: [अग्निरिध्यते अनेन] N. of a Mantra. (–**नं**) kindling the fire. –**उत्पातः** [अग्निना दिव्यानलेन कृतः उत्पातः] a fiery portent, meteor, comet &c. In Bri. S. 33 it is said to be of five kinds: दिवि भुक्तशुभफलानां पततां रूपाणि यानि तान्युल्काः। धिष्ण्योल्काशनिविद्युत्तारा इति पंचधा भिन्नाः॥ उल्का पक्षेण फलं तद्वत् धिष्ण्याशनिस्त्रिभिः पक्षैः। विद्युदहोभिः षड्भिस्तद्वत्तारा विपाचयति॥ Different fruits are said to result from the appearances of these portents, according to the nature of their colour, position &c. –**उद्धरणं**, –**उद्धारः** 1. producing fire by the friction of two ara*n*is. 2. taking out, before sun-rise, the sacred fire from its cover of ashes previous to a sacrifice. –**उपस्थानं** worship of Agni; the Mantra or hymn with which Agni is worshipped (अग्निरुपस्थीयतेऽनेन). –**एधः** [अग्निमेधयति] an incendiary. –**कणः**, –**स्तोकः** a spark. –**कर्मन्** *n.* [अग्नौ कर्म स. त.] 1. cauterization. 2. action of fire. 3. oblation to Agni, worship of Agni (अग्निहोत्र); so °**कार्यं** offering oblations to fire, feeding fire with ghee &c.; **निर्वर्तिताग्निकार्यः** K. 16; °**र्थार्थदग्ध** 39, Ms. 3. 69, Y. 1. 25. –**कला** a part (or appearance) of fire; ten varieties are mentioned (धूम्रार्चिरूष्मा ज्वलिनी ज्वालिनी विस्फुलिंगिनी। सुश्रीः सुरूपा कपिला हव्यकव्यवहे अपि॥ यादीनां दशवर्णानां कला धर्मप्रदा अमूः). –**कारिका** [अग्निं करोति आधत्ते करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] 1. the means of consecrating the sacred fire, the *rik* called अग्नीध्र which begins with अग्निं दूतं पुरो दधे. 2. =अग्निकार्य. –**काष्ठं** अग्नेः उद्दीपनं काष्ठं शाक०त.] agallochum (अगुरु). –**कुक्कुटः** [अग्नेः कुक्कुटइव रक्तवर्णस्फुलिंगत्वात्] a firebrand, lighted wisp of straw. –**कुंडं** [अग्नेराधानार्थं कुंडं] an enclosed space for keeping the fire, a fire-vessel. –**कुमारः**, –**तनयः**, –**सुतः** 1. N. of Kârttikeya said to be born from fire, See कार्त्तिकेय. 2. a kind of preparation of medicinal drugs. –**केतुः** [अग्नेः केतुरिव] 1. smoke. 2. N. of two Râkshasas on the side of Râva*n*a and killed by Râma. –**कोणः**, –**दिक्** the south-east corner ruled over by Agni; **इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिर्नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत्। कुबेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात्** ॥ –**क्रिया** [अग्निना निर्वर्तिता क्रिया, शाक. त.] 1. obsequies, funeral ceremonies. 2. branding; **भेषजाग्निक्रियासु च** Y. 3. 284. –**क्रीडा** [तृ. त.] fire-works, illuminations. –**गर्भ** *a.* [अग्निर्गर्भे यस्य] pregnant with or containing fire, having fire in the interior; °**र्भां शमीमिव** *S.* 4. 3. (–**र्भः**) [अग्निरिव जारको गर्भो यस्य] 1. N. of the plant Agnijâra. 2. the sun-stone, name of a crystal supposed to contain and give out fire when touched by the rays of the sun; cf. *S.* 2. 7. 3. the sacri-

ficial stick अरणि which, when churned, gives out fire. (-र्भा) 1. N. of the Samî plant as containing fire (the story of how Agni was discovered to exist in the interior of the Samî plant is told in chap. 35 of अनुशासनपर्व in Mb.). 2. N. of the earth (अग्निः सकाशात् गर्भो यस्याः सा; when the Ganges threw the semen of Śiva out on the Meru mountain, whatever on earth &c. was irradiated by its lustre, became gold and the earth was thence called वसुमती). 3. N. of the plant महाज्योतिष्मती लता (अग्निरिव गर्भो मध्यभागो यस्याः सा).—ग्रंथः [अग्निप्रतिपादको ग्रंथः शाक. त.] the work that treats of the worship of Agni &c. —घृतं [अग्न्युद्दीपनं घृतं शाक. त.] a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee used to stimulate the digestive power. —चित् m. [अग्निं चितवान्, चि-भूतार्थे क्विप् P. III. 2. 91] one who has kept the sacred fire; यतिभिः सार्धमनग्निमग्निचित् R. 8. 25. —चय:, -चयनं, -चित्या, arranging or keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्याधान); चित्याग्निचित्ये च P. III. 1. 132. 2. (-यः, -यनं:) the Mantra used in this operation. 3. a heap of fire. —चित्वत् [अग्निचयनं अस्त्यस्मिन् मतुप् मस्य वः तांतत्वान्न पदत्वं Tv.] having अग्निचयन or अग्निचित्. —ज,-जात a. produced by or from fire, born from fire. (-जः,-जातः) 1. N. of the plant अग्निजार (अग्नेः अग्न्युद्दीपनाय जायते सेवनात् प्रभवति). 2. N. of Kârttikeya. 3. Vishṇu. (-जं,-जातं) gold; so °जन्मन्. —जिह्व a. 1. having a fiery tongue. 2. having fire for the tongue, epithet of a God or of Vishṇu in the boar incarnation. (-ह्वा) 1. a tongue or flame of fire. 2. one of the 7 tongues of Agni (कराली धूमिनी श्वेता लोहिता नीललोहिता। सुवर्णा पद्मरागा च जिह्वाः सप्त विभावसोः). 3. N. of a plant लांगली (अग्नेर्जिह्वेव शिखा यस्याःसा); of another plant (जलपिप्पली) or गजपिप्पली (विषलांगला). —ज्वाला 1. the flame or glow of fire. 2. [अग्नेर्ज्वालेव शिखा यस्याः सा] N. of a plant with red blossoms, chiefly used by dyers, Grislea Tomentosa (Mar. धायफूल, धायटी). —तप् a. [अग्निना तप्यते; तप्-क्विप्] having the warmth of fire; practising austerities by means of fire. —तपस् a. [अग्निभिः तप्यते] 1. practising very austere penance, standing in the midst of the five fires. 2. glowing, shining or burning like fire; (तपतीति तपाः अग्निरिव तपाः) hot as fire.—तेजस् a. having the lustre or power of fire (अग्नेरिव तेजो यस्य). (-स् n.) the lustre of fire. (-स् m.) N. of one of the 7 *Ri*shis of the 11th Manvantara.—त्रयं the three fires, See under अग्नि.—द a. [अग्निं दहनार्थं गृहादौ ददाति; दा-क.] 1. giving or supplying with fire. 2. tonic, stomachic, producing appetite, stimulating digestion. 3. incendiary; अग्निदान् भक्तदांश्चैव Ms. 9.278; अग्निदानां च ये लोकाः Y. 2.74; so °दायक, °दायिन्. —दग्ध a. 1. burnt on the funeral pile; अग्निदग्धाश्च ये जीवा येऽप्यदग्धाः कुले मम Vâyu. 2. burnt with fire. 3. burnt at once without having fire put into the mouth, because destitute of issue (?); (pl.) a class of Manes or Pit*ri*s who, when alive, kept up the household flame and presented oblations to fire. —दमनी [अग्निर्दम्यते अनया; दम्-णिच् करणे ल्युट्] a narcotic plant, Solanum Jacquini. —दात् [अग्निं विधानेन ददाति] one who performs the last (funeral) ceremonies of a man; यश्चाग्निदाता प्रेतस्य पिंडं दद्यात्स एव हि. —दीपन a. [अग्निं दीपयति] stimulating digestion, stomachic, tonic. —दीप्त a. [तृ. त.] glowing, set on fire, blazing. (-प्ता) [अग्निर्जठरानलो दीप्तः सेवनात् यस्याः सा] N. of a plant ज्योतिष्मती लता, which is said to stimulate digestion. —दीप्तिः f. active state of digestion. —दूत a. [अग्निर्दूत इव यस्मिन् यस्य वा] having Agni for a messenger, said of the sacrifice or the deity invoked; यमं ह यज्ञो गच्छत्यग्निदूतो अरंकृतः Rv. 10. 14. 13.—दूषित a. branded. —देवः [अग्निरेव देवः] Agni; a worshipper of Agni.—देवा [*अग्निर्देवो यस्याः] the third lunar mansion, the Pleiades (कृत्तिका). —धानं [अग्निर्धीयते ऽस्मिन्] the place or receptacle for keeping the sacred fire, the house of an अग्निहोतृ; पदं कृणुते अग्निधाने Rv. 10. 165. 3. —धारणं maintaining the sacred fire; व्रतिनां °णं K. 55. —नयनं =°प्रणयनं. —निर्यासः [अग्नेर्जठरानलस्येव दीपको निर्यासो यस्य] N. of the plant अग्निजार.—नेत्र a. [अग्निर्नेता यस्य] having Agni for the leader or conveyer of oblations, an epithet of a god in general. —पदं 1. the word Agni. 2. fire-place. 3. N. of a plant. —परिक्रि-ष्क्रि-या care of the sacred fire, worship of fire, offering oblations; गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्क्रिया Ms. 2. 67. —परिच्छदः the whole sacrificial apparatus; गृह्यं चाग्निपरिच्छदं Ms. 6. 4. —परिधानं enclosing the sacrificial fire with a kind of screen. —परीक्षा [तृ. त.] ordeal by fire. —पर्वतः [अग्निमाधनं पर्वतः] a volcano. —पुच्छः [अग्नेः अग्न्याधानस्थानस्य पुच्छ इव] tail or back part of the sacrificial place; the extinction of fire. —पुराणं [अग्निना प्रोक्तं पुराणं] one of the 18 Purâṇas ascribed to Vyâsa. It derives its name from its having been communicated originally by Agni to the sage Vasishṭha for the purpose of instructing him in the two-fold knowledge of Brahma. Its stanzas are said to be 14500. Its contents are varied. It has portions on ritual and mystic worship, cosmical descriptions, chapters on the duties of Kings and the art of war, a chapter on law, some chapters on Medicine and some treatises on Rhetoric, Prosody, Grammar, Yoga, Brahmavidyâ &c. &c. —प्रणयनं bringing out the sacrificial fire and consecrating it according to the proper ritual. —प्रतिष्ठा consecration of fire, especially the nuptial fire. —प्रवेशः-शनं [स. त.] entering the fire, self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband. —प्रस्कंदनं violation of the duties of a sacrificer (अग्निहोमाकरण); °परस्त्वं चाप्येवं भविष्यसि Mb. —प्रस्तरः [अग्निं प्रस्तृणाति अग्नेः प्रस्तरो वा] a flint, a stone producing fire. —बाहुः [अग्नेर्बाहुरिव दीर्घशिखत्वात्] 1. smoke. 2. N. of a son of the first Manu; of a son of Priyavrata and Kâmyâ. —बीजं 1. the seed of Agni; (fig.) gold (रुद्रतेजःसमुद्भूतं हेम बीजं विभावसोः). 2. N. of the letter र्. —भं [अग्निरिव भाति; भा-क.] 1. 'shining like fire', gold. 2. N. of the constellation कृत्तिका. —भु n. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-क्विप् ह्रस्वांतः] 1. water. 2. gold. —भू a. [अग्नेर्भवति; भू-क्विप्] produced from fire. (-भूः) 1. 'fire-born', N. of Kârttikeya. 2. N. of a teacher (काश्यप) who was taught by Agni. 3. (arith.) six. —भूति a. produced from fire. (-तिः) [अग्निरिव भूतिरैश्वर्यं यस्य] N. of a pupil of the last Tirthankâra. (-ति:) f. the lustre or might of fire. —भ्राजस् a. Ved. [अग्निरिव भ्राजते; भ्राज्-असुन्] shining like fire. —मणिः [अग्नेरुत्थापको मणिः शाक. त.] the sunstone. —मथ् m. [अग्निं मथ्नाति निष्पादयति; मंथ्-क्विप्-नलोपः] 1. the sacrificer who churns the fuel-stick. 2. the Mantra used in this operation, or the अरणि itself. —मंथः,-थनं, producing fire by friction; or the Mantra used in this operation. (-थः) [अग्निर्मथ्यते अनेन मंथ्-करणे घञ्]

N. of a tree गणिकारिका (Mar. नरवेल) Premna Spinosa (तत्काष्ठघर्षणेन हि आशु वह्निरुत्पद्यते). —मांद्यं slowness of digestion, loss of appetite, dyspepsia. —मारुति · [अग्निश्च मरुच्च तयोरपत्यं इञ्, ततो वृद्धिः इत् चः द्विपदवृद्धौ पू. पूर्वपदस्य ह्रस्वः Tv.] N. of the sage Agastya. —मित्र: N. of a king of the *S*unga dynasty, son of Pushpamitra who must have flourished before 150 B. C.–the usually accepted date of Patanjali–as the latter mentions पुष्यमित्र by name. —मुख: *a.* having Agni at the head. (-खः) [अग्निर्मुखमिव यस्य] 1. a deity, god, (for the gods receive oblations through Agni who is therefore said to be their mouth; अग्निमुखा वै देवाः; अग्निर्मुखं प्रथमं देवतानां &c; or अग्निर्मुखे अग्रे येषां, for fire is said to have been created before all other gods.) 2. [अग्निर्मुखं प्रधानमुपास्यो यस्य] one who maintains the sacred fire (अग्निहोतृद्विज). 3. a Brâhmana in general (अग्निर्दाहकत्वात् शापाग्निर्मुखे यस्य, for Brâhmanas are said to be वाग्वज्राः). 4. N. of two plants चित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and भल्लातक Semicarpus Anacardium (अग्निरिव स्पर्शात् दुःखदायकं मुखमग्रं यस्य, तन्निर्यासस्पर्शेन हि देहे क्षतोत्पत्तेस्तयोस्तथात्वम्). 5. a sort of powder or चूर्ण prescribed as a tonic by चक्रदत्त. 6. 'fire-mouthed', sharp-biting, an epithet of a bug Pt. 1. (-खी) [अग्निरिव मुखमग्रं यस्याः, गौरादि-ङीष्] 1 N. of a plant भल्लातक (Mar. बिबवा, भिलावा) and लांगलिका (विषलांगला). 2. N. of the Gâyatrî Mantra (अग्निरेव मुखं मुखत्वेन कल्पितं यस्याः सा, or अग्निरिव मुखं प्रजापतिमुखं उत्पत्तिद्वारं यस्याः, अग्निना समं प्रजापतिमुखजातत्वात्; कदाचिदपि नो विद्वान् गायत्रीमुदके जपेत्। गायत्र्याग्निमुखी यस्मात्तस्मादुत्थाय तां जपेत्॥ गोभिल). 3. a kitchen [पाकशाला अग्निरिव उत्तप्तं मुखं यस्याः सा]. —मूढ *a.* [तृ. त.] Ved. made insane or stupefied by lightning or fire. —योजनं causing the sacrificial fire to blaze up. —रक्षणं 1. consecrating or preserving the sacred (domestic) fire or अग्निहोत्र. 2. [अग्निः रक्ष्यते अनेन अत्र वा] a Mantra securing for Agni protection from evil spirits &c. 3. the house of an अग्निहोतृ. —रजः,-रजस् *m.* [अग्निरिव रज्यते दीप्यते; रंज्-असुन्, नलोपः] 1. a scarlet insect by name इंद्रगोप. 2. (अग्नेः रजः) the might or power of Agni. 3. gold. —रहस्यं mystery of (worshipping &c.) Agni; N. of the tenth book of the *S*atapatha Brâhmana. —राशि: a heap of fire, burning pile. —रुहा [अग्निरिव रोहति रुह्-क]

N. of the plant मांसदर्ना or मांसरोहिणी (तदंकुरस्य वह्नितुल्यवर्णतया तन्नामकत्वं तस्याः). —रूप *a.* [अग्निरिव रूपं यस्य] fire-shaped; of the nature of fire. (-पं) the nature of fire. —रेतस् *n.* the seed of Agni; (hence) gold. —रोहिणी [अग्निरिव रोहति; रुह्-णिनि] a hard inflammatory swelling in the armpit. —लोक: the world of Agni, which is situated below the summit of Meru: in the Purânas it is said to be in the अंतरिक्ष, while in the Kâsî Khanda it is said to be to the south of इंद्रपुरी; एतस्या दक्षिणे भागे येयं पूर्दृश्यते शुभा। इमामर्चिष्मतीं पश्य वीतिहोत्रपुरीं शुभाम्॥ —वधू: Svâhâ, the daughter of Daksha and wife of Agni. —वर्चस् *a.* [अग्नेर्वर्च इव वर्चो यस्य] glowing or bright like fire.(-*n.*) the lustre of Agni.(-*m.*) N. of a teacher of the Purânas. —वर्ण *a.* [अग्नेरिव वर्णो यस्य] of the colour of fire; hot, fiery; सुरां पीत्वा द्विजो मोहादग्निवर्णां सुरां पिबेत् Ms. 11. 91; गोमूत्रमग्निवर्णं वा पिबेदुदकमेव वा 92.(-र्णः) 1. N. of a prince, son of Sudarsana. 2. of a King of the solar race. See R. 19. 3. the colour of fire.(-र्णा) a strong liquor. —वर्धक *a.* stimulating digestion, tonic. (-कः) 1. a tonic. 2. regimen, diet (पथ्याहार).—वल्लभः [अग्नेर्वल्लभः सुखेन दाह्यत्वात्] 1. the *S*âla tree, Shorea Robusta. 2. the resinous juice of it. —वासस् *a.* [अग्निरिव शुद्धं वासो यस्य] having a red (pure like Agni) garment. (-*n*) a pure garment. —वाह *a.* [अग्निं वाहयति गमयति अनुमापयति वा] 1. smoke. 2. a goat. —वाहनं a goat (छाग). —विद् *m.* 1. one who knows the mystery about Agni. 2. an अग्निहोत्रिन् q.v. —विमोचनं ceremony of lowering the sacrificial fire. —विसर्प: pain from an inflamed tumour, inflammation. —विहरणं,-विहार: 1. taking the sacrificial fire from अग्नीध्र to the सदोमंडप. 2. offering oblations to fire; प्रत्यासन्ना °वेला K. 348. —वीर्यं 1. power or might of Agni. 2. gold. —वेश: [अग्नेर्वेश इव] N. of an ancient medical authority (चरक). —शरण-शाला-लं a fire-sanctuary; °मार्गमादेशय. *S*. 5; a house or place for keeping the sacred fire; °रक्षणाय स्थापितोहं V. 3. —शर्मन् *a.* [अग्निरिव शृणाति तीव्रकोपत्वात्; शॄ-मनिन्] very passionate. (-*m.*) N. of a sage. —शिख *a.* [अग्नेरिव अग्निरिव वा शिखा यस्य]. fiery, fire-crested; दहतु °खैः सायकैः Râm. (-खः) 1. a lamp. 2. a rocket, fiery arrow. 3. an arrow in general. 4. safflower plant. 5. saffron. 6. जांगलीवृक्ष. (-खं) 1. saffron. 2. gold.

(-खा) 1. a flame: शरैरग्निशिखोपमैः Ms. 2. N. of two plants लांगली (Mar. कळलावी or कळलाव्ह) Gloriosa Superba, or another plant (Mar. also कळलाव्ह), Menispermum Cordifolium. —शुश्रूषा careful service or worship of fire. —शेखर *a.* fire-crested. (-रः) N. of the कुंकुम, कुंकुम & जांगला trees. (-रं) gold. —शौच *a.* [अग्निरिव शौचं यस्य] bright as fire; purified by fire K. 202. —श्री *a.* [अग्नेरिव श्रीर्यस्य] glowing like fire; lighted by Agni. —ष्टुत्,-ष्टुभ्,-ष्टोम &c. see °स्तुत्, °स्तुभ् &c. —संस्कार: 1. consecration of fire. 2. hallowing or consecrating by means of fire; burning on the funeral pile; यथार्हं °रं मालवाय दत्त्वा Dk. 169; नास्य कार्योऽग्निसंस्कारः Ms. 5. 69, R. 12. 56. —सख:, -सहाय: 1. the wind. 2. the wild pigeon (smoke-coloured) 3. smoke. —संभव *a.* [पं. ब.] sprung or produced from fire.(-वः) 1. wild safflower. 2. lymph, result of digestion. (-वं) gold. —साक्षिक [अग्निः साक्षी यत्र, कप्] *a.* or *adv.* keeping fire for a witness, in the presence of fire. पंचबाण° M. 4.12; °मर्यादो भर्ता हि शरणं स्त्रियाः H.1. v. 1, R. 11.48. —सारं [अग्नेः सारं यस्य अत्यंतानलोत्तापनेपि सारांशादहनात् Tv.] रसांजन, a sort of medical preparation for the eyes.(-रः -रं) power or essence of fire. —सूत्रं a thread of fire. 2. a girdle of sacrificial grass (मौंजीमेखला) put upon a young Brâhmana at the time of investiture. —स्तंभ: 1. stopping the burning power of Agni. 2. N. of a Mantra used in this operation. 3. N. of a medicine so used. —स्तुत् *m.* (अग्निष्टुत्) [अग्निः स्तूयतेऽत्र; स्तु-आधारे क्विप् षत्वं] the first day of the Agnishtoma sacrifice, N. of a portion of that sacrifice which extends over one day; यजेत वाश्वमेधेन स्वर्जिता गोसवेन वा। अभिजिद्विश्वजिद्भ्यां वा त्रिवृताग्निष्टुतापि वा॥ Ms. 11. 75. —स्तुभ् (°ष्टुभ्) *m.* [अग्निः स्तुभ्यतेऽत्र; स्तुभ्-क्विप् षत्वं] 1. =अग्निष्टोम. 2. N. of a son of the sixth Manu. —स्तोम: (°ष्टोमः) [अग्नेः स्तोमः स्तुतिसाधनं यत्र] N. of a protracted ceremony or sacrificial rite extending over several days in spring and forming an essential part of the ज्योतिष्टोम. 2. a Mantra or Kalpa with reference to this sacrifice; °मे भवो मंत्रः °मः; °मस्य व्याख्यानं, कल्पः °मः P. IV. 3. 66, Vârt. 3. N. of the son of the sixth Manu. 4. a species of the Soma plant; °सामन् a part of the Sâma Veda chanted at the conclusion of the Agnishtoma sacrifice. —स्थ *a.* (ष्ठ) [अग्नौ स्थातुमर्हति; स्था-

कृ यन्वं] placed in, over, or near the fire. (-ष्ठ) an iron frying-pan; in the अश्वमेध sacrifice the 11th Yûpa which of all the 21 is nearest the fire. **—ष्वात्तः** (written both as °ष्वात्त and °ष्वात्त) (pl.) [अग्नितः i. e. यात्राय विनकरत्व-पानत्वात् सुष्ठु आत्तं ग्रहणं येषां ते] N. of a class of Pitris or Manes who, when living on earth, maintained the sacred or domestic fires, but who did not perform the Agnishṭoma and other sacrifices. They are regarded as Manes of Gods and Brâhmaṇas and also as descendants of Marîchi, Ms. 3. 195 (मनुष्यजन्मन्यग्निष्टोमादियागमकृत्वा स्मार्तकर्मनिष्ठा मंतो मृत्वा च पितृत्वं गताः इति मागणः). **—हुत्, —होतृ** Ved. sacrificing to Agni, having Agni for a priest. **—होत्रं** [अग्नये हूयतेऽत्र, हु-त्र, च. त.] 1. an oblation to Agni (chiefly of milk, oil and sour gruel.). 2. maintenance of the sacred fire and offering oblation to it; (अग्नये होत्रं होमोऽस्मिन्न कर्मणि इति अग्निहोत्रमिति कर्मनाम); or the sacred fire itself; **तपोवनाग्निहोत्रधूमलेखासु** K. 26; **होता स्यात्** °**त्रस्य** Ms. 11. 36; °**त्रमुपासते** 42; **स्त्रीं दाहयेत्** °**त्रेण** Ms. 5. 167, 6. 4, Y. 1. 89. The time of throwing oblations into the fire is, as ordained by the sun himself, evening (अग्नये सायं जुहुयात् सूर्याय प्रातर्जुहुयात्). Agnihotra is of two kinds: **नित्य** of constant obligation (यावज्जीवमग्निहोत्रं जुहोति) and **काम्य** occasional or optional (उपसर्गाद्भयरिन्वा मासमेकमग्निहोत्रं जुहोति). (**-त्र**) *a.* Ved. 1. destined for, connected with, Agnihotra. 2. sacrificing to Agni; °**हवनी (णी)** a ladle used in sacrificial libations, or अग्निहोत्रहविर्ग्रहणी स्रुक् Tv.; See **हविर्ग्रहणी**; °**हुत्** offering the अग्निहोत्र; °**आहुतिः** invocation or oblation connected with अग्निहोत्र. **—होत्रिन्** *a.* [अग्निहोत्र-मत्वर्थे इनि] 1. one who practises the Agnihotra, or consecrates and maintains the sacred fire. 2. one who has prepared the sacrificial place.

अग्नायी [अग्नि-ऐङ्-ङीप्] 1 The wife of Agni and Goddess of Fire, Svâhâ. She is said to be a daughter of Daksha; she longed to be the wife of Agni, and Skanda was pleased to give her a place with Agni at every sacrificial act (हव्यं कव्यं च यत्किंचिद् द्विजानामत्र संस्कृतं । होष्यन्त्यग्नौ सदा देवि स्वाहेत्युक्त्वा समुद्धृतं ॥ अद्य प्रभृति दास्यंति सुवृत्ताः सत्पथे स्थिताः । एवमग्निस्त्वया सार्धं सदा वत्स्यति शोभने).-2 The Tretâ age.

अग्निकः [अग्निवत् कायति प्रकाशते; कै-क] N. of an insect, coccinella.

अग्निध् *m.* [अग्निं दधाति मंत्रविधिना स्थापयति : धा-क्विप् नि. आलोप: Tv.] One who consecrates the sacred fire.

अग्निमत्,-वत् Ved. *a.* [अग्निः अस्त्यस्य मतुप्, मस्य वः P. VIII. 2.15] 1 Having fire or enjoying it.-2 Maintaining the sacrificial fire: **पितृयज्ञं तु निर्वर्त्य विप्रश्चेंद्रक्षयेऽग्निमान्** Ms. 3.122. -3 Having a good digestion.

अग्निसात् *ind.* To the state of fire: used in comp. with कृ 'to burn', 'to consign to flames', **भ्रातृशरीरमग्निसात्कृत्वा** M. 5; **न चकार शरीरमग्निसात्** R. 8.72; °**भू** to be burnt.

अग्नीध्रः [अग्निमादधाति धृ-क दीर्घः Tv.] 1 N. of a priest, also called ब्रह्मा who kindles the sacred fire. -2 (अग्निं धारयन्त्यस्मै मंप्रदाने घञर्थे क दीर्घः) Sacrifice, sacrificial act. See आग्नीध्र.

अग्नीय *a.* [अग्नेः अदूरभवं स्थानादि; उत्करा°छ] Situated near the fire; relating to fire, fiery.

अग्नीषोम *m* (मौ) [अग्निश्च सोमश्च द्वंद्व ईत् षत्वं] Agni and Soma; °**प्रणयनं** bringing out Agni and Soma; a ceremony in the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; (°नी) the *silk* or *vessel* used in consecrating them.

अग्नीषोमीय *a.* [अग्नीषोमौ देवते यस्य छ] Relating or sacred to Agni and Soma; °**निर्वापः** making libations with the cake sacred to Agni and Soma; °**पशुः** a victim sacred to them; °**पुरोडाशः** an oblation sacred to them &c.

अग्मन् *n.* Battle, conflict. See अज्मन्.

अग्र *a.* [अंग्-रन् नलोपः Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 First, foremost, chief, best, prominent, principal, pre-eminent; °**महिषी** chief queen; °**वातमासेवमाना** M. 1 front (and hence, fresh) breeze; °**आसनं** chief seat, seat of honour Mu. 1. 12.-2 Excessive, over and above, surplus; supernumerary, projecting (अधिक).—**ग्रं 1** (*a*) The foremost or topmost point, tip, point (opp. मूलं, मध्यं); (fig.) sharpness, keenness; **धर्मस्य ब्राह्मणो मूलं अग्रं राजन्य उच्यते** Ms. 11.84; **दर्भ्यां अग्रं मूलं मध्यं** &c; **नासिका°** tip of the nose; **सूचि°** &c.; **समस्ता एव विद्या जिह्वाग्रेऽभवन्** K. 346 stood on the tip of the tongue; **अमुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी** N. 1.5. (*b*) Top, summit, surface; **कैलास°, पर्वत°**, &c. -2 Front, van; **अग्रे कृ** put in the front or at the head; **तामग्रे कृत्वा** Pt. 4 See **अग्रे**.-3 The best of any kind; **स्यंदनाग्र्येण** with the best of chariots; **प्रासादाग्रैः** Râm.-4 Superiority, excellence (उत्कर्ष); **अग्रादग्रं रोहति** Tâṇḍya. -5 Goal, aim, resting place (आलंबनं): **मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं** Ms. 1.1, See °भूमि also.-6 Beginning, See अग्रे. -7 A multitude, assemblage.-8 Overplus, excess, surplus; **साग्रं स्त्रीसहस्रं** Râm. 1000 women and more; so **साग्रकोटी च रक्षसां**. -9 A weight = पल q. v. -10 A measure of food given as alms (ब्राह्मणभोजनं occurring in अग्रहार). -11 (Astr.) Amplitude of the sun (°ग्रा, अग्रका also). In compounds as first member meaning 'the forepart', 'front', 'tip' &c.; *e. g.* °**पादः-,चरणः** the forepart of the foot, toe; so °**हस्त-**, °**करः**; °**पाणिः** &c.; °**सरोरुहं** the topmost lotus Ku. 1. 16; °**कायः** forepart of the body; so °**नखं**, °**नासिका** tip of the nail, nose &c., —*adv.* In front, before, ahead.-**Comp.**—**अंशुः** [अग्रं अंशोः] the focal point.—**अक्षि** *n.* [कर्म.] sharp or pointed vision, side-look (अपांगवीक्षण); **अग्राक्ष्णा वीक्षमाणस्तु तिर्यग् भ्रातरमब्रवीत्** Râm. —**अद्वन्** *a.* having precedence in eating. —**अनी (णी) कः (कं)** vanguard; **दीर्घांश्चैव नरानग्रानीकेषु योधयेत्** Ms. 7. 193; **अग्राणीकं रघुव्याघ्रौ राक्षसानां बभंजतुः** Râm. —**अयणीयं** [अग्रं श्रेष्ठं अयनं ज्ञानं तत्र साधु छ] N. of a Buddhistic tenet (उत्पादपूर्वमग्रायणीयमथ वीर्यता प्रवादः स्यात्-हेमचंद्रः). —**अवलेहितं** [अग्रं अवलेहितं आस्वादितं यस्य] food at a *S*ráddha ceremony, the chief part of which has been tasted. —**उपहरणं** first supply. —**उपहरणीय** *a* [अग्रे उपह्रियते कर्मणि अनीयर्] 1. that which is first offered or supplied. 2. [अग्रं उपह्रियते यस्मै हृ-संप्रदाने अनीयर्] श्राद्धार्थमुपकल्पितस्य अन्नादेरग्रे दानोद्देश्यः वास्तुदेवादिः Tv. —**करः** 1.=अग्रहस्तः q. v. 2. the focal point. —**केशः** front line of hair; °**शेषु रेणुः अपहरति** K. 86. —**गः** [अग्रे गच्छतीति, गम्-ड] a leader, a guide; taking the lead; marching foremost. —**गण्य** *a.* [अग्रे गण्यतेऽसौ] foremost, to be ranked first. —**गामिन्** *a.* [अग्रे गच्छति] a leader; **प्रष्ठोऽग्रगामिनि** P. VIII. 3. 92. —**ज** *a.* [अग्रे जायते; जन्-ड.] first born or produced; **आनंदेनाग्रजेनेव** R. 10. 78. (-**जः**) 1. The first born, an elder brother; **सुमतिं ममाग्रजमवगच्छ** M. 5; **अस्त्वेव मन्युर्भरताग्रजे मे** R. 14. 73. 2. a Bráhmaṇa. (-**जा**) an elder sister; so °**जात**, °**जातक**, °**जाति**. —**जंघा** the forepart of the calf. —**जन्मन्** *m.* [अग्रे जन्म यस्य सः] 1. the first-born, an elder brother; **जनकाग्रजन्मनोः शासनमतिक्रम्य** Dk. 2. 2. a Bráhmaṇa (वर्णेषु मध्ये अग्रजातत्वात्, or अग्रात् प्रधानांगात् मुखात्

जातत्वात्, ब्राह्मणोऽस्य मुखमासीत्, तस्मात् त्रिवृत् स्तोमानां मुखं . . अग्निर्देवतानां ब्राह्मणो मनुष्याणां; तस्माद् ब्राह्मणो मुखेन वीर्यं करोति मुखतो हि सृष्टः Tāṇḍya); अनिवयसमग्रजन्मानं K. 12; अवोचत् °न्मा Dk. 13. 3. N. of Brahmā, as he was the first to be born in the waters. **—जिह्वा** the tip of the tongue. **—ज्या** (Astr.) the sign of the amplitude. **—दानिन्** [अग्रे दानं अस्य; अग्रदान-इनि] a (degraded) Brāhmaṇa who takes presents offered in honour of the dead (प्रेतोद्देशेन यद्दानं दीयते तत्प्रतिग्राही); लोभी विप्रश्च शूद्राणामग्रेदानं गृहीतवान्। ग्रहणे मृतदानानां (ग्रहणाभिलदानानां Tv.) अग्रदानी बभूव सः ॥ **—दानीयः** [अग्रे दानमर्हति छ] =अग्रदानिन्. **—दूतः** a harbinger; कृष्णाक्रोधाग्रदूतः Ve. 1. 22; °दूतिका Dk. 20; महीपतीनां प्रणयाग्रदूत्यः R. 6. 12. **—निरूपणं** predestination; prophecy, determining beforehand. **—नीः (णीः)** [अग्रे नीयते असौ नी-क्विप्, णत्वं] 1. a leader, foremost, first, chief; °णीर्विरागहेतुः K. 195; अप्यग्रणीर्मन्त्रकृतामृषीणां R. 5. 4 chief. 2. fire. **—पर्णी** [अग्रे पर्णं यस्याः सा-ङीप्] cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens (अजलोमन्). **—पातिन्** *a.* [अग्रे आदौ पतति; पत्-णिनि] happening beforehand, antecedent; °तीनि शुभानि निमित्तानि K. 65. **—पादः** the forepart of the foot; toes; नवकिसलयरागेणाग्रपादेन M. 3. 12; °स्थिता standing on tiptoe. *S.* 6. **—पाणिः** = °हस्त: q.v. **—पूजा** the highest or first mark of reverence or respect; °जामिह स्थित्वा गृहाणेदं विषं प्रभो Rām. **—पेयं** precedence in drinking. **—बीज** *a.* [अग्रं शाखाग्रं बीजमुत्पादकं यस्य] growing by means of the tip or end of branches, growing on the stock or stem of another tree, such as 'कलम'. (-जः) a viviparous plant. **—भागः** [कर्म.] 1. the first or best part (श्राद्धादौ प्रथममुद्धृत्य देयं द्रव्यं). 2. remnant, remainder (शेषभाग). 3. fore-part, tip, point. 4. (astr.) a degree of amplitude. **—भागिन्** *a.* [अग्रभागो ऽस्यास्ति; अस्त्यर्थे इनि] first to take or claim (the remnant); अलंक्रियमाणस्य तस्य भनुलेपनमाल्ये °गी भवामि V. 5 claiming the first share of the remnant &c. **—भुज्** *a.* 1. having precedence in eating. 2. gluttonous, voracious (औदरिक). **—भूः** [अग्रे भवति भू-क्विप्] = °ज. **—भूमि** *f.* 1. goal of ambition or object aimed at; ततोऽग्रभूमिं व्यवसायबुद्धेः Ki. 17. 55; स्वमग्रभूमिर्निरपायसंश्रया Śi. 1. 32 (प्राप्यस्थानं). 2. the topmost part, pinnacle; विमान° Me. 69. **—मांसं** [अग्रं भक्ष्यत्वेन प्रधानं मांसं] flesh in the heart, the heart itself; °सं चानीतं Ve. 3. 2. morbid protuberance of the liver. **—यणं** [अग्रं अयनात् उत्तरायणात् पन्वं शकं० तद्विधानकालोऽस्य अत्र (?) Tv.] a kind of sacrificial ceremony. See आग्रयण. **—यान** *a.* [अग्रे यानं यस्य, या-ल्युट्] taking the lead, foremost. (-नं) an army that stops in front to defy the enemy. **—यायिन्** *a.* [अग्रे यास्यति या-णिनि] taking the lead, leading the van; पुत्रस्य ते रणशिरस्ययमग्रयायी *S.* 7.26, R. 5.62, 18.10, 5. 3. **—योधिन्** [अग्रे स्थित्वा युध्यते] the principal hero, champion; राक्षसानां वधे तेषां °धी भविष्यति Rām.; so °वीरः कर्मसु चाग्रवीर.. **—रंध्रं** opening, fore-part; नासा° Māl. 1.1. **— लोहिता** [अग्रं लोहितं यस्याः सा] A kind of pot-herb (चिल्लीशाक). **—संख्या** the first place or rank; पुत्रः समारोपयदग्रसंख्यां R. 18.30. **—संधानी** [अग्रे फलोत्पत्तेः प्राक् संधीयते ज्ञायते ऽनया कार्यं. Tv.] the register of human actions kept by Yama (यत्र हि प्राणिवर्गस्य प्राग्भवीयकर्मानुसारेण शुभाशुभसूचकं सर्वं लिख्यते सा यमपंजिका). **—संध्या** early dawn; कर्कंधूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या *S.* 4 v.1. **—सर** =यायिन् taking the lead; R. 9. 23; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर याते 5. 71. **—सारा** [अग्रं शीर्षमात्रं सारो यस्याः सा] 1. a sprout which has tips without fruits. 2. a short method of counting immense numbers. **—हर** *a.* [अग्रे ह्रियते दीयते ऽसौ; हृ-अच्] 1. that which must be given first. 2.=अग्रहारिन्. **—हस्तः** (-°करः, -°पाणिः) the forepart of the hand or arm; अग्रहस्तेन गृहीत्वा प्रसादयैनां Ratn. 3; forepart of the trunk (of an elephant); often used for a finger or fingers taken collectively; शीतलस्ते °स्तः Mk. 3; अतिसाध्वसेन वेपते मे °स्तः Ratn. 1; कुसुमित इव ते °स्तः प्रतिभाति M. 1; प्रसारिते °स्ते M. 4; °हस्तात्प्रभ्रष्टं पुष्पभाजनं *S.* 4 slipped from the fingers; also the right hand; अथ °हस्ते मुकुलीकृताङ्गुलौ Ku. 5. 63 (अग्रश्चासौ हस्तश्च Malli.), Ki. 5. 29. **—हायनः (णः)** [अग्रः श्रेष्ठः हायनो व्रीहिः अत्र, णत्वं] the beginning of the year; N. of the month मार्गशीर्ष; (मासानां मार्गशीर्षोऽहं Bg. 10. 35); °इष्टिः नवशस्येष्टियागभेदः. **—हारः** a grant of land given by kings (to Brāhmaṇas) for sustenance (अग्रं ब्राह्मणभोजनं, तदर्थं ह्रियंते राजधनात् पृथक् क्रियंते ते क्षेत्रादयः-नीलकंठ; क्षेत्रोत्पन्नशस्यादुद्धृत्य ब्राह्मणोद्देशेन स्थाप्यं धान्यादि, गुरुकुलादावृत्तब्रह्मचारिणे देयं क्षेत्रादि, ग्रामभेदश्च Tv.); कस्मिंश्चिदग्रहारे Dk. 8, 9.

अग्रतः *adv.* [अग्रे अग्राद्वा, अग्र-तसिल्] (with gen.) **1** Before (opp. पृष्ठतः) in front of, at the head of; forward; न गणस्याग्रतो गच्छेत् H. 1. 29; गच्छाग्रतः lead the way; °तो विलोक्य seeing before him. **-2** In the presence of; मेघनादस्य° Pt. 1; अमात्यस्याग्रतः Mu. 5; धनुर्भृतामग्रत एव रक्षिणां R. 3. 39 in the very presence of. **-3** First; पुरुषं जातमग्रतः Rv. 10. 90. 7; अग्रतःकृ to give precedence to, consider most important; to put in front or at the head of. **—Comp. —सर** *a.* [अग्रतः सरति, सृ. ट] going in front, taking the lead. (-रः) a leader.

अग्रिम *a.* [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-डिमच् P. IV. 3. 23. Vārt.] **1** First (in order, rank &c); foremost, best, excellent, preferable, superior; वीराणामग्रिमो भूत्वा युयुधे पार्थिवैः सह Mb. **-2** Prior, preceding. **-3** Elder, eldest. **-4** Furthest, advanced, first ripe. **-5** Further. **—मः** An elder brother. **—मा** A kind of fruit, Annona Reticulata.

अग्रिय *a.* [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-घ] Foremost, best &c. **—यः** An elder brother. **—यं** The first fruits; the best part.

अग्रीय *a.* [अग्रे भवः; अग्र-छ] Foremost, best &c.

अग्रे *adv.* **1** In front of, before (in time or space); अग्रे यान्ति रथस्य रेणुपदवीं घनाः V. 1. 4, R. 2. 56, V. 2. 7, Bh. 3. 36. **-2** In the presence of, before; ममाग्रे स्तुवंति H. 1. **-3** At the head, ahead; बलाग्रे तिष्ठते वीरो नलः Rām. **-4** Further on, subsequently, in the sequel; एवमग्रे वक्ष्यते, एवमग्रेपि द्रष्टव्यं &c. **-5** In the beginning; at first, first; प्रतापोऽग्रे ततः शब्दः परागस्तदनंतरं R. 4.30; आत्मैवेदमग्र आसीत् Br. Ar. Up., Ms. 2. 169. **-6** First, in preference to others; सवर्णाग्रे द्विजातीनां प्रशस्ता दारकर्मणि 3. 12; अतिथिभ्यो ऽग्र एवैतान् भोजयेत् 3. 114. **—Comp. —गः** a leader. **—गाः** going in front or before. **—दिधिषुः -षूः** a man (of one of the first three castes) who marries a wife married before (पुनर्भूविवाहकारी). (-षूः) *f.* a married woman whose elder sister is still unmarried (ज्येष्ठायां यद्यनूढायां कन्यायामुह्यतेऽनुजा। सा चाग्रेदिधिषूर्ज्ञेया पूर्वा च दिधिषूः स्मृता); °पतिः the husband of such a woman. **—पाः** [अग्रे स्थित्वा पाति, अलुक्] first to protect. **—पूः** [अग्रे पूयते, पू-क्विप्] purifying in one's presence; having precedence in drinking. **—वनं-णं** [वनस्याग्रं राजदंता० पूर्वनिपातः; अलुक् णत्वं P. VIII. 4. 4] the border or skirt of a forest. **—सर** *a.* [अग्रमग्रेणाग्रे वा सरति सृ. ट. अलुक् P. III. 2. 18] going in front, taking the lead, a leader, foremost,

first: निरपत्रपाणां अग्रेसरीकृतास्मि K. 169; मरण° रो भवानि Pt. 1, Mal. 9 first to die; मानमहतामग्रेसर: केसरी Bh. 2.29. -सरिक [अग्रमेरे अग्रगतौ प्रसृत: ठन्] 1. a servant (who precedes his master). 2. a leader.

अग्र्य *a.* [अग्रे जात:, अग्र-यत्] 1 Foremost, best, choicest, most essential or important, highest, pre-eminent, first नदंगनग्र्यं मघवन् महाक्रतो: R. 3.16; °महिषी 10.66; उपेतुष: स्वामपि मूर्तिमग्र्यां 6.73, 8.28, 14.19, 18.30, Ku. 7.78, Ms. 5.166, 12.30, V. 5. 14; also with loc.: अग्र्या: सर्वेषु वेदेषु Ms. 3.184. -ग्र्य: An elder brother -ग्र्यं The roof of a house.

अग्रभण *a.* Ved. Having nothing acceptable.

अग्राम्य *a.* 1 Not rustic or rural, town-made. -2 Not tame, wild.

अग्राह्य *a.* Not acceptable, that which ought not to be taken or accepted as a gift, present &c.: °श्च शिवनिर्माल्यं पत्रं पुष्पं फलं जलं: not to be perceived, admitted or trusted; not to be considered or taken into account. -ह्या N. of the clay or मृत्तिका which ought not to be taken for purposes of purification.

अग्रु:-ग्रू: *f.* [अंग-क्रु नलोप: वा ऊङ्] 1 A finger.-2 A river; (according to others) single, unmarried (as a young woman).

अघ=अंघ् q. v. - (10 U.) To wrong, sin.

अघ *a.* [अघ-कर्तरि अच्] 1 Bad, sinful, evil, wicked: अघायुरिंद्रियारामो मोघं पार्थ स जीवति Bg. 3. 16. -घं [अघ भावे अच्] 1 Sin: अघं स केवलं भुंक्ते य: पचत्यात्मकारणात् Ms. 3. 118, Bg. 3. 13: अथौघविध्वंसविधौ पटीयसी: Si. 1. 18, 26; °मर्षण &c.; misdeed, fault, crime: श्रेयान् द्विजातिरिव हंतुमघानि दक्षं Si. 4. 37 sins and griefs also. -2 An evil, mishap, misfortune, accident, injury, harm; न वधूष्वघानि विमृशंति धिय: Ki. 6. 45 do not think of doing harm or evil; क्रियाद्घानां मघवा विघातं 3. 52, 11. 80; प्रजानां तमघावहं R. 15. 51. 19. 52, See अनघ. -3 Impurity (अशौचं); अनुरुध्याद्घं त्र्यहं Ms. 5. 63; न राज्ञामघदोषोस्ति 93; न वर्धयेदघाहानि 84. -4 Pain, suffering, grief, distress; अघाद्युम्नघस्पृष्टं R. 10. 19 not subject to grief. -5 Passion. -घ: N. of a demon, brother of Baka and Pûtanâ and commander-in-chief of Kamsa. [Being sent by Kamsa to Gokula to kill Krishna and Balarama he assumed the form of a huge serpent 4 yojanas long, and spread himself on the way of the cowherds, keeping his horrid mouth open. The cowherds mistook it for a mountain cavern and entered it, cows and all. But Krishna saw it, and having entered the mouth so stretched himself that he tore it to pieces and rescued his companions.] -घा The Goddess of sin; (pl.) the constellation usually called Maghâ. -Comp. -असुर: See अघ above. -अह: (अहन्) a day of impurity (अशौचदिनं). -आयुस् *a.* leading a wicked life. -कृत् *a.* sinful, wicked, evil-doer. -घ्न: =नाशन. -नाश, -नाशन *a.* [अघं नाशयति] expiatory, destroying sin (such as gifts, muttering holy prayers &c.). (-न) destroyer of the demon अघ; N. of Krishna. -भोजिन् *a.* [अघं पापफलकं भुंक्ते] a sinful eater (one who cooks and eats for his own sake and not for Gods, Manes guests &c). -मर्षण *a.* [अघं मृष्यते उत्पन्नत्वेपि नाशनेन कर्माक्षमत्वात् सह्यते अनेन मृष्-ल्युट्] expiatory, removing or destroying sin, usually applied to a prayer repeated by Brâhmanas (the 190th hymn of Rv. 10.); सर्वैनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्वघमर्षणं Ak.; यथाश्वमेध: क्रतुराट् सर्वपापापनोदन: । तथाघमर्षणं सूक्तं सर्वपापप्रणाशनं ॥. The most heinous crimes, such as illicit intercourse with a preceptor's wife, one's own mother, sister, daughter-in-law &c, are said to be expiated by repeating this सूक्त thrice in water; पवित्राण्यघमर्षणानि जपंत्यां K. 179, 38. -मार *a.* [अघं मारयति नाशयति; मृ णिच्-अण्] destroying sin, an epithet of Gods (यमो मृत्युरघमारो निर्ऋति:). -रुद् *a.* [अघं रोदिति स्वकर्माक्षमतया यस्मात्, रुद्-अपादाने क्विप्] 1. 'making sin weep and fly', N. of a Mantra which destroys sin; fearfully howling (?). 2. [अघे व्यसने रोदिति न तत्प्रतीकाराय घटते, क्विप्] one who only weeps in times of calamity, but does not try to get over them. -विष: [अघं व्यसनकारि विषं यस्य] a serpent; fearfully venomous (?). -शंस: [अघस्य शंस:; शंस् भावे अच्] 1. indication or reporting of sin. 2. [अघं अनिष्टं शंसति इच्छति; शंस्-अण्] a wicked man, such as a thief. 3. wicked; sin-destroying (?). -शंसिन् *a.* reporting or telling one's sin or guilt. -हार: a noted robber; rumour of guilt (?).

अघल *a.* [अघं लाति नाशयति ला-क] Destroying sin.

अघायति Den. P. To sin, to be malicious; threaten with ruin.

अघायु *a.* Malicious, wicked, sinful, harmful, injurious.

अघारिन् *a.* [अघं व्यसनं ऋच्छति; ऋ-णिनि] Suffering from evil or calamity (व्यसनयुक्त); not anointing (?)

अघर्म *a.* Not hot, cold; °अंशु, °धामन् the moon whose rays are cold.

अघोर *a.* Not terrific or fearful. -र: [नास्ति घोरो यस्मात्] 1 N. of Siva or of one of his forms, (ईशानाघोरनामानौ वामदेवस्तत: परम् । सद्योजात-इति प्रोक्त: क्रमशोऽर्चनकर्मणि) -2 A worshipper of Siva and Durgâ. -रा [अघोर: शिव: उपास्यत्वेन अस्यां सा, अघोर-अच्] the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdra sacred to Siva (भाद्रमास्यसिते पक्षे ह्यघोराख्या चतुर्दशी। तस्यामाराधित: स्थाणुर्नयेच्छिवपुरं ध्रुवं). -Comp. -घोररूप: N. of Siva. -पथ:,-मार्ग: a follower of Siva. -प्रमाणं a terrific oath or ordeal.

अघोष *a.* [नास्ति घोषो यस्य यत्र वा] 1 Hard-sounding, See below.-2 Devoid of cow-herds. -ष: The hard sound of a consonant, hollowness of sound with which all hard consonants and the Visarga are pronounced (one of the 11 kinds of बाह्यप्रयत्न, See P. VIII. 2. 1), or the consonants so pronounced (खयां यमा: खय :+क ≍पौ विसर्ग: शर एव च । एते श्वासानुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विवृण्वते).

अघोस् *ind.* A vocative particle, another form for अघवन् (Ved.)

अघ्न्य *a.* Not to be killed. -घ्न्य: [न हंति सृष्टिकर्तृत्वात् न हन्-यक् निपात: Tv.] 1 Brahmâ (अघ्न्य: प्रजापति: Up. 4. 111.) -2 A Bull. -घ्न्या [न हन्यते सोऽहत्याया: निषिद्धत्वात्] A cow.

अघ्रेय *a.* Not fit to be smelt. -यं Liquor (मद्यं).

अंक् 1 A. To move in a curve. -10 U. (अंकयति-ते, अंकयितुं) 1 To mark, stamp; हेमपादांकितायां पीठिकायां K. 192; स्वनामधेयांकित S. 4 stamped with his name; नयनोदबिंदुभि: अंकितं स्तनांशुकं V.4. 7; so R. 3. 55, 68. -2 To enumerate, count. -3 To brand, stain, stigmatize; तस्कौ नाम गुणो भवेत्सुगुणिनां यो दुर्जनैर्नांकित: Bh. 2. 54 branded, censured, condemned; चक्रेण वेष्टयित्वा °तं शिर: Ks. 13. 152 branded head.-4 To walk, stalk, go.

अंक: [अंक् कर्तरि करणे वा अच्] 1 The lap (*n.* also); अंकाद्ययावंकमुदीरिताशी: Ku. 7. 5 passed from lap to lap.-2 A mark, sign; अलक्तकांकां पदवीं ततान R. 7. 9; पदपंक्तिरलक्तांका

Hpa.: रतिवलयपदांके कंठे Ku. 2. 64 marked with the signs or traces &c.: मद्गोत्रांकं गेयं Me. 86; a stain, spot, stigma, brand; इंदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3; कव्यां कृतांको निर्वास्यः Ms. 8. 281.-**3** A numerical figure; number; the number 9.-**4** A side, flank; proximity, reach (connected with 1 above); समुत्सुकेवांकमुपैति सिद्धिः Ki. 3. 40; प्रेम्णोपकंठं मुहुरंकभाजो रत्नावलीरंबुधिराबबंध Si. 3. 36, सिंहो जंबुकमंकमागतमपि त्यक्त्वा निहंति द्विपं Bh. 2. 30; Ki. 17. 64, See -°आगत below.-**5** An act of a drama, for its nature &c, See S. D. 278. -**6** A hook or curved instrument. -**7** A species of dramatic composition, one of the ten varieties of रूपक, See S. D. 519. -**8** An ornament (भूषा). -**9** A sham fight, military show (चित्रयुद्ध). -**10** A coefficient. -**11** A place. -**12** A sin, misdeed. -**13** A line, curved line; a curve or bend generally, the bend in the arm.-**14** The body.-**15** A mountain. [cf. L. *uncus;* Gr. *ogkos*]. -**Comp.**—**अंकं** [अंके मध्ये अंकाः शतपत्रादिचिह्नानि यस्य Tv.] water. —**अवतारः** when an act, hinted by persons at the end of the preceding act, is brought in continuity with the latter, it is called अंकावतार (descent of an act), as the sixth act of *S*akuntalâ or second of Mâlavikâgnimitra (अंकांते सूचितः पात्रैस्तदंकस्याविभागतः। यत्रांकोवतरत्येषोंकावतार इति स्मृतः S. D. 311). The Dasarûpa defines it differently; अंकावतारस्त्वंकांते पातोंकस्याविभागतः। एभिः संसूचयेत्सूच्यं दृश्यमंकैः प्रदर्शयेत् 1. 56.—**आगत,-गत** *a.* [द्वि. त.] come within the grasp or reach; सिंहत्वं °सत्त्ववृत्ति R. 2. 38; श्रियं युवाप्यंकगतामभोक्ता R. 13. 67.—**करणं** marking, branding &c.—**तंत्रं** the science of numbers (arithmetical or algebraical). —**धारणं-णा** 1. bearing or having marks, such as those on the body of a Vaishnava. 2. manner of holding the person, figure.—**परिवर्तः** [स. त.] 1. turning on the other side. 2. rolling or dallying in the lap or on the person; अपि कर्णजाहविनिवेशिताननः प्रियया तदंकपरिवर्तमाप्नुयां Mâl. 5. 8 (an occasion for) embrace (अंके क्रोडे सर्वतोभावेन वर्तनं हृदयालिंगनं इत्यर्थः-Jagaddhara; so °परिवर्तिन्; भर्तुः °नी भव M. 3.—**पादव्रतं** N. of a Vrata; title of a chapter in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण. —**पालिः-ली** [पा-अलि ष. त. वा. ङीप्] 1. the extremity or region of the lap (क्रोडप्रांत or प्रदेश); a seat in the lap; hence, an embrace; नाद्यापि विलप्त्स्यंकपाल्यां प्रसीद Mâl. 3. 2. 2. [अंकेन पालयति पाल्-इ. त. स.] a nurse. 3. (-ली) a variety of plant. Piring or Medicago Esculenta; वेदिकाख्यगंधद्रव्यं. —**पाशः** [अंकः पाश इव बंधनेनेव जननहेतुर्यस्य Tv.] an operation in arithmetic by which a peculiar concatenation or chain of numbers is formed by making the figures 1, 2 &c. exchange places (स्थानांतमेकादिचयांकघातः संख्याविभेदा नियतैः स्युरंकैः। भक्तोंकमित्यांकसमासनिघ्नः स्थानेषु युक्तो मितिसंयुतिः स्यात् See Lîlâ. 240); (न गुणो न हरो न कृतिर्न घनः पृष्टस्तथापि दुष्टानां। गणितगणकबहूनां स्यात् पातोऽवश्यमंकपाशेऽस्मिन्). —**पूरणं** multiplication of numbers or figures. —**बंधः**. forming the lap, bending the thighs into a curve and squatting down. 2. branding with a mark that resembles a headless trunk (अशिरःपुरुषाकारांकः). —**भाज्** [अंकं भजते उप. स.] 1. seated in the lap or carried on the hip, as an infant. 2. being within easy reach, drawing near, soon to be obtained; अविग्रहितमनेकेनांकभाजा फलेन Ki. 5.52. 3. premature, early ripe, forced fruit. —**मुखं** (or आस्यं) that part of an act, wherein the subject of all the acts is intimated, is called अंकमुख, which suggests the *germ* as well as the *end, e.g.* in Mâl. 1 कामंदकी and अवलोकिता hint the parts to be played by भूरिवसु and others and give the arrangement of the plot in brief (यत्र स्यादंक एकस्मिन्नंकानां सूचनाखिला। तदंकमुखमित्याहुर्बीजार्थख्यापकं च तत् ॥ S. D. 312). The Dasarûpa defines it thus: अंकांतपात्रैरंकास्यं छिन्नांकस्यार्थसूचनात् । *i. e.* where a character at the end of an act cuts short the story and introduces the beginning of another act; as in the second of Mv.—**लोड्यः** [अंकेन लोड्यते असौ] a kind of tree (चिंचोट) ginger. —**लोपः** subtraction of numbers. —**विद्या** the science of numbers, arithmetic.

अंकनं [अंक्-करणे भावे वा ल्युट्] **1** A mark, token; स्नेहांकनानि Mâl. 9.46 marks of love. -**2** Act of marking. -**3** Means of marking, stamping, &c.

अंकसं [अंकोस्मिन्नस्ति-अच्] Having marks; trappings (?) (वक्षं आमपादिकं).

अंकिन् *m. n.* [अंकः आलिंगनस्थानत्वेन अस्यास्ति, अंक्-इनि] A sort of drum or tabor (अंकेनालिंग्य वादनीयो मृदंगादिवाद्यभेदः क्रीडाविशिष्टश्च) —**नी** [अंकानां समूहः; खलादि०.इनि ङीप्] **1** A number of marks or signs.-**2** A woman having marks (of branding &c.).

अंक्य *a.* [अंक्-ण्यत्] Fit to be branded, marked or counted. —**क्यः** [अंके क्रोडे स्थापयित्वा वाद्यते असौ. यत्. or अंके साधुः. अंक-य] A sort of drum or tabor (सार्धहस्तत्रयायामः चतुर्दशांगुलाननः। हरीतक्याकृतिर्यः स्यादंकोऽंके स हि वाद्यते).

अंकतिः [अंच्-गतौ अति कुत्वं. अंचः कोन Up. 4.61; अंकति अंचति] **1** Wind. -**2** Fire.-**3** Brahmâ.-**4** A Brâhmaṇa who keeps the sacred fire. —**तिः-नी** *f.* Going; one who goes.

अंकस् *n.* [अंच्-असुन् कुत्वं] **1** A mark. -**2** The body.

अंकुटः (ety. ?) A key.

अंकूपं Ved. Water.

अंकुरः-रं [अंक्-उरच् Uṇ. 1.38] A sprout, shoot, blade; दर्भांकुरेण चरणः क्षतः S. 2.10: oft. in comp. in the sense of 'pointed', 'sharp' &c.; मकरवक्त्रदंष्ट्रांकुरात् Bh. 2. 4 pointed jaws; नृसिंहस्य नखांकुरा इव K. 4 pointed nails; कुरंटकविपांडुरं दधाति धाम दीपांकुराः Vb. 4.1; पतंगपवनव्यालोलदीपांकुरच्छायाचंचलं Bh. 3. 68 unsteady like the pointed flame of a lamp; (fig.) scion, offspring, progeny; अनेन कस्यापि कुलांकुरेण S. 7.19 sprout or child of some one; अन्वयांकुरं Dk. 6. -**2** Water. -**3** Blood. -**4** A hair. -**5** A tumour, swelling.

अंकुरित *a.* [अंकुरा अस्य संजाताः, तारका० इतच्] Having sprouts; °तं मनसिजेनेव V. 1. 12 as if Love has put forth sprouts; °घर्मसलिलः Dk. 125 with drops of perspiration bursting forth.

अंकुरकः [अंक्यते तृणादिना संचीयते ऽसौ; अंच्-घुरच् ततः क] An abode of birds, animals, a nest (of birds).

अंकुशः [अंक्-लक्षणे उशच् Uṇ. 4. 107] A hook, a goad; Proverb: विक्रीते करिणि किमंकुशे विवादः why higgle about a trifling thing when the whole bargain (of which it forms part) has been struck (the goad ought to follow the elephant); संनिवेश्य कुशावत्यां रिपुनागांकुशं कुशं R. 15. 97; (fig.) one who checks, a corrector, governor, director; स्वजाति तु यदा मोहान्मार्गं तदा गुरुरंकुशः Mu. 3. 6; कुशं द्विषामंकुशं R. 16. 81; a restraint or check; निरंकुशाः कवयः poets have free license or are unfettered. —**शी** one of the 24 Jaina Goddesses. [cf. Germ. *angel.*] -**Comp.**—**ग्रहः** an elephant-driver; अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः Si.12.16—**दुर्धरः**[तृ.त.अंकुशेन दुःखेन धार्यते] a restive elephant.—**धारिन्** *m.* a keeper of an elephant.—**मु-**

is said to act the part of Angada when he endeavours to mediate between two contending parties, but without any success.].-**2** N. of a son of Lakshmana by *Urmilâ* (R. 15.90), his capital being called Angadiyâ. **-3** N of a warrior on the side of Duryodhana.-**Comp.**-निर्यूहः the crest-like forepart of the Angada ornament.

अंगनं-णं [अंग्यते गृहाभिमुख्य गम्यते अत्र; अंग्-ल्युट्, वा णत्वं Tv.] **1** A place to walk in, a courtyard, an area, yard, court; गृह°; गगन° the wide firmament; °भुवः केसरवृक्षस्य Mâl. **1** situated or being in the courtyard. **-2** [करणे ल्युट्] A conveyance. **-3** [भावे ल्युट्] Going, walking &c.

अंगना [प्रशस्तं अंगं यस्याः सा: अंगात् कल्याणे नः P. V. 2. 100.] **1** A woman or female in general; नृप°, गज°, हरिण° &c.-**2** A woman with well-rounded limbs, a beautiful woman. **-3** (Astr.) Virgo. **-4** The female elephant of the north. -**Comp.** -जनः 1. the female sex, woman-kind. 2. women.-प्रिय *a.* beloved of women. (-यः) N. of a plant (अशोक) Jonesia Asoka, for women are fond of decking their persons with Asoka flowers.

अंगवं [अंगे स्वावयवे वाति अंतर्भवति आतिशोषणात् संकुचितांगमिव भवति, वा-ड Tv.] Dried fruit.

अंगस् *m.* [अंज्-असुन् कुत्वं] A bird.

अंगारः-रं [अंग्-आरन् Uṇ. 3. 134] **1** Charcoal (whether heated or not); घृतकुंभसमा नारी तप्तांगारसमः पुमान्; उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 80; त्वया स्वहस्तेनांगाराः कर्षिताः Pt. 1 you have ruined yourself with your own hands: cf. "to dig a mine under one's feet"; कुरुकुलांगार Ve. 6 destroyer or pest of the Kuru family.-**2** The planet Mars.-**3** A plant हितावली, कुटक.-हितावली.-**4** N. of a prince who fought with king Mândhatṛi.-र *a.* Red, of a red colour.-रं Red colour.-**Comp.** -अवक्षेपणं [अंगारा अवक्षिप्यंते अनेन करणे ल्युट्] a vessel to throw or extinguish coals.-कारिन् *a.* [अंगारं करोति कृ-णिनि] one who prepares coal for sale. -कुष्ठकः [अंगारवर्णं कुष्ठमिव-कन्] N. of a plant हितावली.-धानी [अंगारा धीयंते अस्यां; धा-आधारे ल्युट् ङीप्],-धानिका [स्वार्थे कन्] a portable fire-pan, brazier. -परिपाचितं [तृ. त.] roasted food or meat.-पर्णं [अंगारमिव पर्णं यस्य] N. of a grove or forest. (-र्णः) [अस्त्यर्थे अच्] N. of Chitraratha, king of the Gandharvas. [On one occasion, while he was sporting with his wife, he saw Kunti with her five sons proceeding to the capital of Panchâla in disguise. He accosted them and asked them to tell him where they were going, or to fight. Arjuna accepted the challenge; but Angaraparṇa finding Arjuna to be a very skilful warrior gave him a secret lore called chakshushî (enabling one to see the smallest things) and took from him in return a lore called Agnishirastra and became a friend of the Pâṇḍavas.] -पात्री-शकटी a portable fire-pan. -पुष्प. [अंगारमिव लोहितवर्णं पुष्पं यस्य सः] the plant इंगुदी.-मंजरी,-मंजी [अंगारा रक्तवर्णा मंजरी यस्याः] a shrub Cesalpinia Banducella (रक्तकरंजवृक्ष). -वल्लरी,-वल्ली [अंगारा इव रक्तफलत्वात् रक्ता] N. of various plants, करंज, भार्गी, गुंजा.-वेणुः [कर्म.] a sort of bamboo.

अंगारकः-कं [अंगार स्वार्थे कन्] **1** Charcoal. **-2** Mars; °विरुद्धस्य प्रक्षीणस्य बृहस्पतेः Mk. 9. 33; °चारः course of Mars, See chapter 6 of Bṛihat Samhitâ. **-3** Tuesday (°-दिनं, °-वासरः). **-4** N. of a prince of Sauvîra. **-5** N. of two plants कुरंटक and भृंगराज, Eclipta (or Verbesina) Prostrata, and white or yellow Amaranth.-कं [अल्पार्थे कन्] **1** A small spark.-**2** A medicated oil in which turmeric, Dûrvâ, Manjishṭhâ and other substances have been boiled.-**Comp.**-मणिः [अंगारकस्य प्रियः मणिः शाक. त.] a coral (प्रवाल) (तस्य च रक्तवर्णत्वात् तत्प्रियत्वं: माणिक्यं भास्करे देयं चंद्रे मुक्तां प्रदापयेत । प्रवालं च कुजे दद्यात्).

अंगारिः *f.* [अंगार मत्वर्थे ठन् पृषोद० कलोपः] A portable fire-pan, brazier.

अंगारकित *a.* [अंगारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Charred, roasted.

अंगारिका [अंगारं विद्यते अस्याः मत्वर्थे ठन् कप् च] **1** A portable fire-pan.-**2** The stalk of the sugar-cane.-**3** The bud of the Butea Frondosa (किंशुक).

अंगारिणी [अंगार-मत्वर्थे इनि] **1** A small fire-pan. -**2** The region heated by the sun, though no longer exposed to its rays.-**3** A creeper in general.

अंगारित *a.* [अंगारं अस्य संजातं; तारका० इतच्] Charred, roasted, half-burnt. -तः-तं [अंगारमिव आचरति; अंगार-क्विप् ततः कर्तरि क्त] An early bud of the किंशुक tree. -ता **1** = अंगारधानी q.v.-**2** A bud in general. **-3** A creeper. (लतामात्रे). **-4** N. of a river.

अंगारीय *a.* [अंगारेभ्यः एतानि; अंगार-छ] To be used for preparing coal; °याणि काष्ठानि P. V. 1. 12. Sk.

अंगार्या [पाशादिगण] A heap of charcoal.

अंगिर् *m.* N. of a sage who received the ब्रह्मविद्या from Atharvan and imparted it to Satyavâha.

अंगिरः, अंगिरस् *m.* [अंगति-अंग-गतौ असि इरुट्; Uṇ. 4. 235; according to Ait. Br. अंगिरस is from अंगार; ये अंगारा आसंस्तेंगिरसोऽभवन्; so Nir.; अंगारेष्वेव भूत सोंगिराः] N. of a celebrated sage to whom many hymns of the *Rigveda* are ascribed. (Etymologically Angiras is connected with the word Agni and is often regarded as its synonym (शिवो भव प्रजाभ्यो मानुषीभ्यस्त्वमंगिरः; अंगिरोभिः ऋषिभिः संपादितत्वात् अंगमौठवाद्वा अंगिरा अग्निरूपः). According to Bhârata he was a son of Agni. When Agni began to practise penance, Angiras himself became Agni and surpassed him in power and lustre, seeing which Agni came to the sage and said :—निक्षिपाम्यहमग्नित्वं त्वमग्निः प्रथमो भव । भविष्यामि द्वितीयोहं प्राजापत्यैक एव च ॥ Angiras said: कुरु पुण्यं प्रजासर्गं भवाग्निस्तिमिरापहः । मां च देव कुरुष्वाग्ने प्रथमं पुत्रमंजसा ॥ तच्छ्रुत्वांगिरसो वाक्यं जातवेदास्तथाऽकरोत्. He was one of the 10 mind-born sons of Brahmâ. His wife was *S*raddhâ, daughter of Kardama and bore him 3 sons, Bṛihaspati, Utathya and Samvarta, and 4 daughters Kuhû, Sinîvâlî, Râkâ and Anumati. The Matsya Purâṇa says that Angiras was one of the three sages produced from the sacrifice of Varuṇa and that he was adopted by Agni as his son and acted for some time as his regent. Another account, however, makes him father of Agni. He was one of the seven great sages and also one of the 10 Prajâpatis or progenitors of mankind. In latter times Angiras was one of the inspired lawgivers, and also a writer on Astronomy. As an astronomical personification he is Bṛihaspati, regent of Jupiter or Jupiter itself. He is also regarded as the priest of the gods and the lord of sacrifices. Besides *S*raddhâ his wives were Smṛiti, two daughters of Maitreya, some daughters of Daksha, Svadhâ and Satî. He is also regarded as a teacher of the Brahmavidyâ. The Vedic hymns are also said to be his daughters. According to the Bhâgavata Purâṇa, Angiras begot sons possessing Brâhmanical glory on the wife of Rathîtara, a Kshatriya who was childless and these persons were afterwards called descendants of Angiras. The principal authors of vedic hymns in the family of Angiras were 33. His family has three distinct branches केवलांगिरस, गौतमांगिरस and भारद्वाजांगिरस, each branch having a number of subdivisions. — (pl.) **1** Descendants of Angiras, [Angiras being father of Agni they are considered as descendants of Agni himself who is called the first of the Angirasas. Like Angiras they occur in hymns addressed to luminou

objects, and at a later period they became for the most part personifications of light, of luminous bodies, of divisions of time, celestial phenomena and fires adapted to peculiar occasions, as the full moon and change of the moon, or to particular rites, as the अश्वमेध, राजसूय &c.] -2 Hymns of the Atharvaveda. -3 Priests, who, by using magical formulas of the Atharvaveda, protect the sacrifice against the effects of inauspicious accidents.

अंगिरस्तम *a.* [तमप्] Ved. Very rapid, especially like Agni in devouring food (?).

अंगिरस्वत् *a.* [अंगिराः अग्निः सहायत्वेन विद्यतेऽस्य. मतुप् मस्य वः] Accompanied by Angiras, epithet of wind.

अंगिरसः An enemy of Vishṇu in his incarnation of Parasurâma.

अंगिरसामयनं [अलुक् स.] A Sattra sacrifice.

अंगीकृ 8 U. [connected with अंग, or अंग-च्वि; अनंगं अस्वोपकरणं स्वकीयं अंगं क्रियते] 1 To accept, to betake oneself to, to take to; **लवंगी कुरंगीदृगंगीकरोतु** Jagannâtha; **दक्षिणामाशामंगीकृत्य गंतव्यं** K. 121 in the southern direction, towards the south; **अंगीकृत्य अयशः** 160; **यदि मृत्युमंगीकरोमि** *ibid.*; **एवमंगीकारयितुं मया भणितं** Mk. 8 to make her consent.-2 To promise to do, to agree or consent to, undertake; **किंत्वंगीकृतमुत्सृजन् कृपणवत् श्लाघ्यो जनो लज्जते** Mu. 2.18. -3 To own, acknowledge, confess, admit, grant. -4 To subdue, to make one's own.

अंगीकारः-कृतिः-करणं 1 Acceptance. -2 Agreement, promise, undertaking &c.

अंगुः [अंग्-उन्] A hand (occurring in अंगुष्ठ q. v.).

अंगुरिः-री = अंगुलि *q. v.*

अंगुलः [अंग्-उल्] 1 A finger. -2 The thumb, अंगौ पाणौ लीयते (*n.* also). -3 A finger's breadth (*n.* also), equal to 8 barley-corns, 12 Angulas making a वितस्ति or span, and 24, a हस्त or cubit; **शंकुर्द्वादशांगुलः** Ms. 8.271. -4 (Astr.) A digit or 12th part. -5 N. of the sage Châṇakya or Vâtsyâyana.

अंगुलिः-ली-रिः-री *f.* [अंग-उलि Uṇ. 4.2] A finger (the names of the 5 fingers are अंगुष्ठ thumb, तर्जनी forefinger, मध्यमा middle finger, अनामिका ring-finger, and कनिष्ठा or कनिष्ठिका the little finger); a toe (of the foot); **एकविंशोयं पुरुषः दश हस्त्या अंगुलयो दश पाद्या आत्मैकविंशः** Ait. Br.-2 The thumb, great toe.-3 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -4 The measure अंगुल. -5 N. of the tree गजकर्णिका. -6 Penis (?). -Comp. **-तोरणं** [अंगुलेः तोरणमिव कृतं] a mark on the forehead of the form of the half moon made with sandal &c. **-त्रं, -त्राणं** [अंगुलिं त्रायते. अंगुलिस्त्रायते अनेन त्रै- क.] a finger-protector (a contrivance like a thimble used by archers to protect the thumb or finger from being injured by the bow-string). **-पंचकं** the five fingers collectively. **-मुद्रा,-मुद्रिका** a seal-ring. **-मोटनं,-स्फोटनं** [अंगुल्योर्मोटनं मर्दनं स्फोटनं ताडनं वा यत्र] snapping or cracking the fingers (Mar. चुटकी). **-संगा** [अंगुलौ संगो यस्याः सा] sticking to the fingers; °**गा यवागूः** °**गा गाः सादयति** P. VIII. 3.80 Sk. (अंगुलिसंलेपकारकं यवागूद्रव्यं Tr.). (**-गः**) contact of the fingers; act of fingering. **-संज्ञा** [तृ. त.] a sign made by the finger; **मुखार्पितैकांगुलिसंज्ञयैव** Ku. 3.41. **-संदेशः** making signs with fingers; cracking or snapping the fingers as a sign. **-संभूत** *a.* [स. त.] produced from or on the finger. (**-तः**) a finger-nail.

अंगुलिका 1=अंगुलि.-2 A sort of ant.

अंगुली (री) यं-कं,-यकं [अंगुली-री भवं, स्वार्थे कन्] A finger-ring; **तव सुचरितमंगुलीय नूनं प्रतनु ममेव** *S.* 6.10; *m.* also; **काकुत्स्थस्यांगुलीयकः** Bk. 8.118.

अंगुष्ठः [अंगौ पाणौ प्राधान्येन तिष्ठति अंगु-स्था P. VIII. 3.97] 1 The thumb: great toe.-2 A thumb's breadth, usually regarded as equal to अंगुल. [cf. Zend *angusta*, Pers. *angust.*] -Comp. **-मात्र** *a.* [परिमाणार्थे मात्रच्] of the length or size of a thumb; °**त्रं पुरुषं निश्चकर्ष बलाद्यमः** Mb.

अंगुष्ठ्यः [अंगुष्ठे भवः छ] The thumbnail.

अंगूषः [अंग्-ऊषन्] 1 An ichneumon. -2 An arrow.

अंघ् A. (अंघते, आनंघे) 1 To go.-2 To commence, set about. -3 To hasten. -4 To scold, blame.

अंघस् *n.* [अंघते गच्छति नरकमनेन अंघ्-असुन्] A sin; Ve. 1. 12 v. 1.

अंघारि *a.* [ऋ-इण् पृषो.] Ved. Of a bright or splendid form or nature (दीप्तिशील); an enemy to sin or evil (?).

अंघ्रि (अंघ्रिः) [अंघ्-क्रिन् निपातोयं Uṇ. 4.66] 1 A foot. -2 The root of a tree. -3 A quarter of a stanza (चतुर्थपाद.) -Comp. **-पः** [अंघ्रिणा पिबति] [illegible] a tree. **विष्णुव्यूहंघ्रिपांघः** Ve. 2.18. **-पर्णी-र्णिका, -वल्ली. -वल्लिका** [अंघ्रौ मूले [illegible] पर्णान्वित [illegible] अंघ्रिगमन [illegible] पर्णान्वेन] N. of a plant [illegible] Hedysarum Lagopodioides (Mar. [illegible]). **-पान** *a.* [अंघ्रिं [illegible] or अंघ्रिं पिबति] sucking the [illegible] or toes, as an infant. **-स्कंधः** [अंघ्रेः स्कंध इव] the ankle.

अच् 1 U. (अचति-अंचति, आनंच, अंचितं, अक्त) 1 To go, move, to honour; request, ask &c. &c.; connected with अंच् *q. v.*—**च्** *m.* (Gram.) A term for vowels.

अचक्र *a.* 1 Having no wheels.-2 Immoveable. -3 Not wavering.

अचक्षुस् *a.* Eyeless, blind; °**विषय** *a.* invisible; °**यं दुर्गं** Ms. 4.77. *-n.* A bad or miserable eye.

अचंड *a.* Not hot-tempered, mild, gentle. **-डी** A mild or tractable cow.

अचतुर *a.* [अविद्यमानानि चत्वारि यस्य -निपातः P. V. 4. 77.] 1 Destitute of four. -2 (न. त.) Not skilful.

अचर *a.* Immoveable **चराचरं विश्वं** Ku. 2.5; **चराणामन्नमचराः** Ms. 5. 29.-2 (Astr.) Epithet of the zodiacal signs वृषभ, सिंह, वृश्चिक and कुंभ.

अचरम *a.* Not last, middle &c.; **वयस्यचरमे** P. IV. 1. 20. Vârt.

अचल *a.* Steady, immoveable, motionless, fixed, permanent; **चित्रन्यस्तमिवाचलं चामरं** V. 1. 4; **तपसेऽधिवस्तुमचलामचलः** Ki. 6. 18; **समाधौ** °**ला बुद्धिः** Bg. 2. 53; **यत्र स्थाणुरिवाचलः** *S.* 7. 11 immoveable. **-लः** 1 A mountain; (rarely) a rock. -2 A bolt or pin (शंकु). -3 The number seven.-4 N. of Siva, of the soul, of the first of the 9 deified persons among Jainas. **-ला** The earth (so called because the earth is immoveable according to one view, or, according to Arya Bhaṭṭa who rejects this view, अचलाः पर्वताः संत्यत्र, अस्त्यर्थे अच्; अचलत्वात् स्वकक्षातो बहिर्गमनाभावाद्वा). **-लं** Brahma.-Comp. **-कन्यका,-सुता,-दुहिता,-तनया** &c. N. of Pârvatî, daughter of the Himâlaya mountain. **-कीला** (ब.) the earth (immoveably fixed or pinned). **-ज, -जात** *a.* mountain-born. (**-जा-जाता**) N. of Pârvatî. **-त्विष्** *a.* [अचला त्विट् यस्य] of fixed or permanent lustre or colour. (*-m,* °**ट्**) a cuckoo (बहुप्रकालेनैनापि मालिन्यानपगमात् स्थिरा त्विट्). (*f.*) permanent colour. **-द्विष्** *m.* [अचलान्

शत्रुः, रिपु-भित्] the enemy of mountains, epithet of Indra who clipped off their wings. —धृतिः f. a metre of four lines of 16 short syllables each (गंन्यर्ति). —पतिः-राट् lord of mountains, N. of Himâlaya; so °अधिपः °श्रेष्ठः. —सप्तमी N. of a book in the भविष्योत्तरपुराण; the 7th day of the bright half of Asvina.

अचापल-ल्य a. [बहु.] Devoid of fickleness, steady. —लं-ल्यं [न. त.] Steadiness.

अचित् a. Ved. 1 Devoid of understanding. -2 Irreligious, unrighteous.-3 Material (opp. चित्).

अचित a. Ved. 1 Gone. -2 [न. त.] Not thought of. -3 Not collected.

अचित्त a. 1 Inconceivable. -2 [नास्ति चित्तं यस्य] Destitute of intellect, senseless, stupid.-3 Unnoticed, unexpected, not thought of.

अचित्तिः f. Want of sense, infatuation, ignorance.

अचिंत्य-तनीय a. [न. त.] Inconceivable, incomprehensible, unexpected; °यस्तु तव प्रभावः R.5.33; °त्य-रूप, °कर्मन् of inconceivable form or action. —त्यः Siva.

अचिंतित a. Not thought of, unexpected, sudden; °उपनतं occurring unexpectedly; °तो वधोऽज्ञानां मीनानामिव जायते Pt. 2. 3.

अचित्वस् a. Ved. Ignorant of, not knowing.

अचिर a. [न. त.] 1 Brief, transitory, of short duration; °द्युति, °भास्, °प्रभा &c. q. v. -2 Recent, late, new; अकरोदचिरेश्वरः क्षितौ R. 8. 20 the new lord. In compounds अचिर may be rendered by 'recently', 'just', 'not long ago'; °प्रवृत्तं ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य S. 1 just set in; °प्रसूता S. 4 having recently brought forth (who died not long after delivery, said of a doe); or a cow that has recently calved. —रं adv. (also अचिरेण, अचिराय, अचिरात्, अचिरस्य in the same senses) 1 Not long since, not long ago. -2 Recently, lately. -3 Soon, quickly, not long hence. —Comp. —अंशु,-आभा,-द्युतिः,-प्रभा,-भास्, -रोचिस् f. [अचिराः अंशवः, अचिरा आभा-प्रभा &c. यस्याः सा] lightning; °द्युतिविलासचपला लक्ष्मीः Ki. 2. 19; °भासां तेजसा चानुलिप्तैः S. 7. 7, Ki. 4. 24, 5. 6. 2. (कर्म.) transitory lustre, short gleam.

अचिष्णु-हु a. Ved. [अच् गतौ बा० इष्णु-हु-च] Going every where, all-pervading.

अचेतन a. [न. ब.] Inanimate, not sentient, irrational; चेतन °नेषु Me. 5; °नं ब्रह्म inanimate Brahma; °नं नाम गुणं न लक्षयेत् S. 6. 12 destitute of life, lifeless (object &c.); °नेष्वपि चेतनावदुपचारः Mbh. -2 Not conscious, insensible: senseless; बुद्धिशतमचेतने नष्टं H. 2. 161.

अचेतस् a. [न. ब.] Destitute of consciousness; insensible, inanimate, lifeless.

अचेतान a. [चित् शानच् न. त.] Ved. Void of consciousness, ignorant; silly, infatuated.

अचेष्ट a. [नास्ति चेष्टा यस्य] 1 Effortless, motionless. -2 Not requiring direct effort.

अचैतन्यं [न. त.] 1 Unconsciousness, insensibility; ignorance in spiritual matters. -2 The material world, matter.

अचोद्स् a. Ved. [नास्ति चोदना यस्य] Spontaneous, not influenced by external force or compulsion.

अच्छ a. [न छ्यति दृष्टिं, छो-क. न. त., निर्मले हि वस्तुनि दृष्टिः प्रसरति न तु समले आभ्यंतरपर्यंतं धावति Tv.] Clear, pellucid, transparent, pure: मुक्ताच्छदंतच्छविदंतुरेयं U. 6. 27; °स्फटिकाविशदं Me. 51; °श्रमजलकणिका K. 57; किं रत्नमच्छा मतिः Bv. 1. 86. —च्छः 1 A crystal. -2 [न छाति भक्षयति नाशितसत्त्वं; छा भक्षणे-क न. त. Tv.] A bear; cf. also °भल्ल -3 N. of a plant. —Comp. —उदन् a. (i.e. अच्छोद) [अच्छं उदकं यस्य] having clear water. (-दा) N. of a river; एतेषां (अग्निष्वात्तानां) मानसी कन्या अच्छोदा नाम निम्नगा Harivamsa. (-दं) N. of a lake on the Himâlaya (mentioned in Kâdambarî). —भल्लः a bear.

अच्छ-च्छा ind. Ved. To, towards (with acc.). It is a kind of separable preposition or prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, especially to such as imply some kind of motion, or speaking; (अच्छ गत्यर्थवदेषु P.I.4.69; °इ or गम् to go to, attain, as अच्छ गत्य; °नश्-क्ष् to go near, approach; °नी to lead towards; °नु to call out to; °पत् to fly towards; °वंद् to salute; °वच् to invite.

अच्छावाकः [अच्छं निर्मलं अच्छ आभिमुख्येन वा वक्ति शंसति; वच् कर्तरि संज्ञायां घञ् निपातस्य चेति दीर्घः Tv.] The invoker or inviter, a priest or *Ritvij* who is employed at Soma sacrifices, and is a co-adjutor of होतृ. Each of the four principal priests, होतृ, अध्वर्यु, ब्रह्मन् and उद्गातृ has three assistants, the total number of priests employed at Soma sacrifices being therefore 16; °सामन् n. N. of the Sâman to be chanted by an अच्छावाक, also called उद्वंशीय.

अच्छावाकीय a. [अच्छावाकशब्दोऽस्त्यत्र-छ] Containing the word अच्छावाक, P. V. 2. 59. —यं [°वाकस्य कर्म भावो वा] The duty of an अच्छावाक, being one P. V. 1. 135.

अच्छावाक्य n. [अच्छावाकस्य इदं-यत्] Pertaining to, to be repeated by, an अच्छावाक.

अच्छंदस् a. [न. ब.] 1 Not studying the Vedas (as a boy before the मुंज ceremony), or not entitled to that study (as a *Sûdra*. -2 Not metrical, not of the nature of metres, i. e. prose. -3 Without fancy or whim.

अच्छिद्र a. [न. ब.] Unbroken, uninjured, complete, - unimpaired, without holes or weak points, faultless, without defect; अच्छिद्रैः सुस्तंभैर्मंत्रिभिः Pt. 1. 126; जपाच्छिद्रं तपश्छिद्रं यच्छिद्रं श्राद्धकर्मणि । सर्वं भवतु मेऽच्छिद्रं ब्राह्मणानां प्रसादतः ॥; तत्तथा क्रियतां राजन्यथाऽच्छिद्रः क्रतुर्भवेत् Râm., °ऊति giving perfect protection Rv. 1. 145. 3. —द्रं A faultless action or condition, absence of defect; °द्रेण uninterruptedly, from first to last. —Comp. —ऊधस् [ऊध्नी] having a faultless udder. —कांडं N. of a chapter of the तैत्तिरीय ब्राह्मण.

अच्छिन्न [न. त.] 1 Uninterrupted, continuous, constant; °शिवसंकल्पमंतःकरणमस्तु ते Mv. 4. 36 undisturbed in its holy thoughts, ever cherishing holy thoughts; °अमलसंताना: सरितः कीर्तयश्च ते Ku. 6. 69. -2 Not cut or divided, undivided, uninjured; inseparable.—Comp. —पर्णः,-पत्रः [अच्छिन्नानि सततानि पर्णानि पत्राणि वा यस्य] N. of trees having constant leaves; particularly of the tree called शाखोटक; (of birds) having uncut or uninjured wings.

अच्छेदिक,-अच्छैदिक a. [छेदनं नार्हतिठन्] Not fit to be cut.

अच्छेद्य [न. त.] Indivisible.

अच्छुप्ता [न. त.] Not touched by sin; N. of one of the 16 Vidyâdevîs of the Jainas.

अच्छोटनं Hunting.

अच्युत a. [न. त. स्वरूपसामर्थ्यात् न च्युतः च्यवते वा-कालसामान्ये कर्तरि क्त] 1 Not fallen, firm, fixed; not giving way, solid; गरुडमूर्तिरिव अच्युतस्थितिरमणीया K.52 (अच्युत meaning 'Vishnu' and 'firm', 'fixed'); °क्षित having solid

ground. -2 Imperishable, permanent; °वैर inveterate enmity. -3 [न च्योतते क्षरति; च्युत्-क्त. न. त.] Not melting away or perishing, not leaking or dripping. —तः 1 N. of Vishṇu; of the Almighty being; यस्मान्न च्युतपूर्वोऽहमच्युतस्तेन कर्मणा Bhâg, गच्छाम्यच्युतदर्शनेन K. P. 5. (where अ° also means 'one who is firm, does not yield to passions'). -3 N. of a plant, Morinda Tinctoria. -4 A sort of poetical composition containing 12 cantos.-**Comp.** —अग्रजः [ष. त.] N. of Balarâma or Indra. —अंगजः,-पुत्रः, -आत्मजः N. of Cupid, son of Krishṇa and Rukmiṇî. —आवासः,-वासः the sacred fig-tree. —जः [पं. त.] a class of Jaina deities said to have been produced from Vishṇu—स्थलं N. of a place in the Punjab.

अज् 1 P. (optionally replaced by the root वी in non-conjugational tenses; अजति, आजीत्, अजितुं) 1 To go. -2 To drive, lead. -3 To throw, cast (used with prepositions found only in Vedic literature). [cf. L. *ago*; Gr. *ago*; Zend *az*].

अज *a.* [न जायते; जन्-ड. न. त.] Unborn, existing from all eternity; **यो मामजमनादिं च वेत्ति लोकमहेश्वरं** Bg. 10. 3; **अजस्य गृह्णतो जन्म** R. 10. 24. —जः 1 The 'unborn,' epithet of the Almighty Being; **न हि जातो न जायेऽहं न जनिष्ये कदाचन । क्षेत्रज्ञः सर्वभूतानां तस्मादहमजः स्मृतः ॥** Mb.; also a N. of Vishṇu, *S*iva or Brahmâ. -2 The (individual) soul (जीव); **अजो नित्यः शाश्वतोऽयं पुराणो न हन्यते हन्यमाने शरीरे** Bg. 2. 20. -3 A ram, he-goat (अजेन ब्रह्मणा दक्षयज्ञभंगसमये मेषरूपग्रहणेन पलायमानत्वात् अजाधिष्ठितरूपवत्त्वात् मेषस्य उपचारात् अजत्वं Tv.]. -4 The sign Aries.-5 A sort of corn or grain; **अजैर्यष्टव्यं तत्राजा व्रीहयः** Pt. 3. -6 Mover, leader (Ved.), said of Indra, Maruts, Rudra &c.; a drove. -7 N. of a mineral substance (माक्षिकधातु). -8 N. of the Moon or Kâmadeva (आत् विष्णोर्जायते इति; cf. चंद्रमा मनसो जातः). -9 A vehicle of the sun. -10 N. of the father of Daśaratha and grand-father of Râma; so called because he was born on the Brâhma Muhûrta. -11 N. of a *R*ishi.-**Comp.** —अदः [अजं अत्तीति; अद्-घञ्] N. of the ancestor of a warrior tribe, P. IV. 1. 71. —अदनी [अजैः तृप्त्या अन्यैः दुःखस्पर्शत्वेऽपि अद्यते; अद् कर्मणि ल्युट्] a kind of prickly nightshade, दुरालभा (Mar. धमासा). —अंत्री [अजस्य अंत्रमिव अंत्रं तदाकारवती मंजरी यस्याः] N. of a pot-herb Convolvulus Argenteus, नीलवृन्ता. —अविकं [अजाश्चावयश्च तेषां समाहारः द्वंद्व] goats and sheep; small cattle; **अजाविके तु संरुद्धे** Ms. 8 235. —अश्वं goats and horses. (—श्वः) the Sun or Pûshan, who has goats for his horses. —एकपाद्-द: [अजस्य छागस्य एकः पाद इव पादो यस्य] N. of one of the 11 Rudras, or of the asterism पूर्वभाद्रपदा presided over by that deity. —एडकं [अजाश्च एडकाश्च तेषां समाहारः] goats and rams. —कर्णः, -कर्णकः [अजस्य कर्ण इव पर्णं यस्य-स्वार्थे कन्] N. of the plant असनवृक्ष Terminalia Alata Tomentosa; of another tree साल Shorea Robusta. —गंधा [अजस्य गंध इव गंधो यस्याः सा] the shrubby basil, वनयामानी. —गंधिका a kind of बर्बरीशाक (Mar. तिलवणी, कानफोडी). —गंधिनी = अजशृंगी q.v. —गरः [अजं छागं गिरति भक्षयति; गॄ-अच्] a huge serpent (boa constrictor) who is said to swallow goats. (—री) N. of a plant. —गल See अजागल below. —गल्लिका [अजस्य गल्ल इव] an infantile disease (Mentagra). —जीवः,-जीविकः [अजैस्तच्चारणेन जीवति; अजा एव जीविका यस्य वा] a goat-herd; so —°पः,-°पालः. —दंडी [अजस्य ब्रह्मणो दंडो यस्याः सा] ब्रह्मदंडी a kind of plant (ब्रह्मणो यज्ञार्थदंडस्य तदीयकाठिन करणात् तथात्वं). —देवता 1. N. of the 25th asterism. 2. fire, the presiding deity of goats (रौद्रं धेनुर्विनिर्दिष्टा छाग आग्नेय उच्यते). —नामकः [अजः नाम यस्य सः कप्] a mineral substance. —पतिः 1. the best of goats. 2. N. of Mars; lord of the sign Aries. —पथः=अजवीथि q. v. —पदः, -पाद्-दः N. of a Rudra; See अजैकपाद above. —बंधुः [अजस्य बंधुरिव मूर्खत्वात्] a fool (silly like the goat). —भक्षः [अजैर्भक्ष्यते असौ भक्ष्-कर्मणि घञ्] N. of the बर्बरी plant (the leaves of which are very dear to goats). —मायु *a.* Ved. bleating like a goat. —मारः [अजं मारयति विक्रयार्थं; मृ-णिच्-अण्] 1. a butcher. 2. N. of a country (the modern Ajmeer, which, it is supposed, formerly abounded in butchers). —मीढः [अजो मीढो यत्रे सिक्तो यत्र ब.] 1. N. of the place called Ajmeer. 2. N. of the eldest son of Hasti, born in the family of Puru, son of Yayâti. 3. surname of Yudhishṭhira. —मुख *a.* goat-faced. (—खः) N. of a Prajâpati (Daksha.) When Daksha reviled *S*iva at his sacrificial session, Vîrabhadra pulled out his face, and afterwards at the request of *S*iva himself he put up a goat's face in place of the original human one. (—खी) N. of a Râkshasî kept to watch over Sîtâ in the Aśoka garden at Lankâ. —मोदा, -मोदिका [अजस्य मोद इव मोदो गंधो यस्याः, अजं मोदयति वा] N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Common Carroway; the species called Apium Involucratum or Ligusticum Ajowan (Mar. ओंवा). —लंबनं [अज इव लंब्यते गृह्यते कृष्णवर्णत्वात् कर्मणि ल्युट्] antimony. —लोमन्,-लोमी-मा [अजस्य लोमेव लोम मंजरी यस्य-स्याः वा] cowage, Carpopogon Pruriens. —वस्तिः [अजस्य वस्तिरिव वस्तिर्यस्य] N. of a sage, or of a tribe sprung from him. —वीथिः-थी *f.* [अजेन ब्रह्मणा निर्मिता वीथिः शाक. त.] one of the three divisions of the southern path comprehending the three asterisms मूल, पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा; a sort of heavenly passage (गगनसेतु, यमनाला); **पितृयानोऽजवीथ्याश्च यदगस्त्यस्य चांतरं** Y. 3.184. 2. goat's path. —शृंगी [अजस्य मेषस्य शृंगमिव फलं यस्याः सा] N. of plant, विषाणी or Odina Wodier, highly medicinal, (Mar. मेंढशिंगी). See मेषशृंगी.

अजका = अजिका below.

अजनं [अज भावे ल्युट्] Moving, driving. —नः Brahmâ; °योनिजः born from Brahmâ i. e. Daksha.

अजनिः [अज्-अनि] A path, road.

अजा [न जायते इत्यजा] 1 (According to Sânkhya philosophy) Prakriti or Mâyâ; the verse which refers to अजा, (अजामेकां लोहितशुक्लकृष्णां &c.) is interpreted by the Vedântins as referring to the प्रकृति consisting of तेजस्, अप् and अन्न. See S. B. -2 A she-goat.-**Comp.** —गलस्तनः the fleshy protuberance or nipple hanging down from the neck of goats; (fig.) an emblem of anything worthless or useless; **धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणां यस्यैकोऽपि न विद्यते । स्तनस्येव तस्य जन्म निरर्थकं ॥ स्तनवदवलंबते यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः** Bṛ. S. 65.3. —जीवः,-पालकः a goat-herd, See अजजीव &c. —तौल्वलिः [शाक० गण] N. of a sage who lived on the milk of goats (अजादुग्धेन वर्तमानः).

अजका,-अजिका (स्वार्थे कन् टाप्) 1 A young she-goat.-2 [अजस्य विकारः अवयवः गलस्तनः पुरीषं वा] The fleshy protuberance on the neck, or its excrement.-3. A disease of the pupil of the eye.-**Comp.** —जातः [अजकेव जातः] the above disease, (अजापुरीषप्रतिमो रुजावान् सलोहितो लोहितपिच्छिलास्रः। विदार्य कृष्णं प्रचयोऽभ्युपैति तं चाजकाजातमिति व्यवस्येत् ॥

अजकव:-वं The bow of *S*iva (विं वै हि अनेनैव धनुषा त्रिपुरासुरस्य वधेन अजो

सुपर्णिः शशंस R. 9. 77 committed unintentionally or unconsciously.

अज्ञानिन्= अज्ञ a. v.

अज्मन् n. [अजति गच्छति स्वर्गं दानेन अनया, अज्-करणे मनिन् न वभाव] A cow.—n. Course, passage. 2 Strife; house (?)

अज्येष्ठ a. Not the eldest or best, having no elder brothers; °वृत्ति not acting like the elder brother, or acting like one who has no elder brother.

अज्र a. [fr. अज to go] Ved. Agile, quick. —**ज्रः** A field, plain. [cf. L. *ager*; Gr. *agros*.]

अज्विन् a. Ved. [fr. अज्] Quick, agile, active.

अंच् 1 U. (अंच्) (अंचति-ते. आनंच-चे, अंचितुं, अञ्चात् or अंच्यात्, अक्त or अंचित) 1 To bend, incline, curl, curve; शिरोंचित्वा Bk. 9. 40.–2 To go, move, tend towards: स्तनंचा कथमंचसि Bk. 4. 22: also in अवाञ्च् tending downward, प्रांच, उदंच: विष्वगंचति, सहांचति, तिरोंचति &c.: तस्मिन्नद्य रसालशाखिनि दशां दैवात् कृशामंचति Bv. 1. 48 having gone, being reduced to &c.; त्वं चेदंचसि लोभं 16 act greedily; संकोचमंचति सरः 17.–3 To worship, honour, reverence; भीमोयं शिरसांचति Ve. 5. 27 salutes; to adorn, grace; See अंचित below.–4 To request, ask or call for, desire. –5 To murmur, speak indistinctly. —*Caus.* or 10 U. To manifest, unfold. सुदर्शनंचय Git. 10. [cf. Zend *anku*; Gr. *ankulos*; L. *uncus*.] With अप to put away, drive away: (intr.) to run away.—आ to bend; दक्षिणं जान्वाच्य : जान्वाक with bent knees.—उप to draw or raise (water).—परि to cause to revolve, whirl, twist.—वि to draw or bend asunder; to extend, stretch out.—सं to crowd or drive together, to bend together, See समक्त also; to go properly.

अंचित pp. 1. (*a*) Curved, bent; °उत्थित Dk. 125 bent and raised; किंचिदंचितां दृष्टिं संचारयन् 143 bent or oblique look; लोलांचितचंद्रशेखरधनुः Mv. 1. 54 bent; °सव्यजानुः R. 18. 51, Bk. 2. 31, 9. 40; °लांगूलः (कपिः), स्कंधः (वृक्षः). (*b*) Arched and handsome (as eyebrows); °अक्षिपक्ष्मन् R. 5.76; crisped, curled (as hair); त्वचितांचितमूर्धजा Mb.–2 Gone.–3 Honoured; adorned, graced, graceful, handsome, सौंदर्यांचितमहिमा Mv. 7. 8 graced, adorned; मत्तेषु लीलांचितविक्रमेषु Ku. 1. 34 sportively handsome; ताभ्यां गताभ्यां R. 2.18. लीलांचितभ्रूलता Dk. 124, 151: सनधुरं मधुरंचितविक्रमः R. 9. 24 of esteemed or adorable prowess; Ki. 15.53. –4 Sewn or woven, arranged: अर्धांचिता सत्वरमुत्थितायाः (रशना) R. 7. 10 half-strung or woven (गुंफित Malli.). –**Comp.**—पत्रं [ब.] a lotus with curved leaves. —भ्रूः a woman having arched or handsome eyebrows.

अंचतिः [अंच्-गतौ कर्तरि अति] 1 Wind. –2 Fire. –3 One who goes.

अंचल: -लं [अंचति प्रांतं अंच्-अलच्] 1 The border or end (of a garment), skirt or hem (Mar. पदर); क्षीणांचलमिव पीनस्तनजघनायाः Udbhata.–2 Corner or outer angle (as of the eye); दृगंचलैः पश्यति केवलं मनाक् *ibid.*; यदि च गचले लोचने Mv. 6. 9.

अंज् 7 P.(rarely A.) (अनक्ति or अंक्ते, आनंज, अंजिष्यति–अंक्ष्यति, अंजित्वा-अंक्त्वा-अक्त्वा, अंजितुं, अंक्तुं, अक्त) 1 To anoint, smear with, daub. –2 To make clear, show, represent, characterize; मा नांजी राक्षसीर्मायाः Bk.9.49–3 To go.–4 To shine, be beautiful.–5 To honour, celebrate.–6 To decorate.—*Caus.* 1 To smear with, नांजयंतीं स्वके नेत्रे Ms. 4. 44. –2 To speak or shine. –3 To cause to go. [cf. Zend *anj*; L. *ungulum*, *ungo*.]–With अधि to fit out, equip, furnish. —आ 1. to anoint, smear. 2. to smooth, polish, prepare. 3. to honour, respect. —नि 1. to smear. 2. to conceal or hide oneself. —प्रति 1. to smear. 2. to adorn, decorate. —सं 1. to smear. 2. to fit out, equip, harness. 3. to honour. 4. to join together, to consume, devour; to adorn, decorate, beautify (mostly Ved. in these senses). 5. to unite, to put together, compose.

अंजन: 1 A kind of lizard. –2 N. of a tree or mountain. –3 N. of the guardian elephant (of the west or s. w.)—**नं** [अज्यते अनेन ; अंज् ल्युट्] 1 Anointing, smearing with; दंतधावनमंजनं पूर्वाह्ण एव कुर्वीत Ms. 4.152; mixing; unfolding, manifesting. –2 Collyrium or black pigment used to paint the eye-lashes; विलोचनं दक्षिणमंजनेन संभाव्य R. 7. 8 salve; अमृत° U. 4. 19 ambrosial salve; कुवेंद्र °मेचका इव दिशो मेघः समुत्तिष्ठते Mk. 5. 8,1.34; (fig. also) अज्ञानांधस्य लोकस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया। चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः Sik. 45; पटुतरविवेकांजनजुषां Bh. 3. 84; cf. also दारिद्र्यं परमांजनं; (fig.) impurity, as in निरंजन, q. v. –3 Paint, a cosmetic ointment. –4 Magic ointment. –5 A special kind of material of the black pigment, such as antimony (used as collyrium, lamp-black &c. (सौवीर) –6 Ink. –7 Fire. –8 Night. –9 (नं -ना)(Rhet.) A suggested meaning; also the process by which such meaning is suggested. It is the power of suggestion (founded on अभिधा or लक्षणा denotation or indication), by which something else is understood from a word which, though having more meanings than one, has been restricted to a single meaning by relations of conjunction, disjunction &c. (संयोग, विप्रयोग, साहचर्य, विरोधिता &c.), or, briefly, the use of a word of several meanings in a special sense determined by the context; *e. g.* सशंखचक्रो हरिः the adjective restricts Hari to mean 'Vishnu' alone, and not 'a lion' or 'monkey'; so रामलक्ष्मणौ दाशरथी, रामार्जुनौ भार्गवकार्तवीर्यौ &c.; cf. अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य वाचकत्वे नियंत्रिते। संयोगाद्यैरवाच्यार्थधीकृद्व्यापृतिरंजनं॥ K. P. 2., S. D. 23–6; See व्यंजना also. –**Comp.**—अधिका [अंजनादधिका कृष्णत्वात्] a kind of lizard.—अद्रिः–गिरिः (कर्म.) [अंजनमिव कृष्णः गिरिः] N. of a mountain, See नीलगिरि.—अंभस् *n.* eye-water. —केशी [अंजनमिव केशो यस्याः] N. of a vegetable perfume (हट्टविलासिनीनामकं गंधद्रव्यं यत्संयोगात्केशस्यातीव कृष्णत्वं (Mar. नखला). —नामका [ष. त.] a swelling of the eye-lid, stye.—शलाका a stick or pencil for the application of collyrium.

अंजनकः A portion of the Vedas containing the word अंजन. —**की** N. of a medicinal plant.

अंजना N. of the female elephant of the north.–2 N. of the mother of Māruti or Hanūmat. [She was the daughter of a monkey named Kunjara and wife of Kesarin, another monkey. She was in a former birth a celestial nymph by name Punjikasthalā and was born on earth owing to a curse. One day while she was seated on the summit of a mountain, her garment was slightly displaced, and the God of Wind being enamoured of her beauty assumed a visible form, and asked her to yield to his desires. She requested him not to violate her chastity, to which he consented; but he told her that she would conceive a son equal to himself in strength and lustre by virtue of his amorous desire fixed on her, and then disappeared. In course of time Anjana conceived and brought forth a son who

was called Maruti being the son of Maruta.]

अंजनावती [अंजनं विद्यते अस्याः आधिक्कृष्णवर्णत्वात्] 1 N. of the female elephant of the north-east quarter. -2 N. of a tree कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजनिका [अंजना स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A species of lizard; a small mouse. -2 N. of the mate of the elephant सुप्रतीक.

अंजनी [अज्यते चंदनकुंकुमादिभिरसौ, अंज्-कर्मणि-ल्युट् ङीप्] 1 A woman decorated with the application of pigments, ointments, sandal &c., or one fit for such application. -2 [करणे-ल्युट्] N. of two plants कटुकावृक्ष and कालांजनवृक्ष.

अंजलिः[अंज्-अलि Uṇ. 4.2]1A cavity formed by folding and joining the open hands together, the hollow of the hands; hence, a cavity-ful of anything (changed to अंजल or °लि after द्वि and त्रि in द्विगु comp., P. V. 4. 102); न वार्यंजलिना पिबेत् Ms. 4. 63; सुपूरो मूषिकांजलिः Pt. 1. 25 ; अरण्यबीजांजलिदानलालिता : Ku. 5. 15; प्रकीर्णः पुष्पाणां हरिचरणयोरंजलिरयं Ve. 1. 1 a cavity-ful of flowers; so जलस्यांजलयो दश Y. 3. 105 10 cavity-fuls or libations of water; श्रवणांजलिपुटपेयं Ve. 1. 4 to be drunk by the cavity of the ear; अंजलिं रच्, बंध्, कृ or आधा fold the hands together and raise them to the head in supplication or salutation; बद्धः कातर्यादरविंदकुड्मलनिभो मुग्धः प्रणामांजलिः : U. 3. 37.-2 Hence a mark of respect or salutation; कः शक्रेण कृतं नेच्छेदधिमूर्धानमंजलिम् Bk. 8.84; बध्यतामभययाचनांजलिः R. 11. 78. -3 A measure of corn=कुडव; another measure=प्रसृत, or one-half of a मानिका. -**Comp.** —**कर्मन्** *n.* folding the hands, respectful salutation ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृह्णीयात् क्रुद्धं चांजलिकर्मणा Chāṇ.33. —**कारिका** 1. an earthen doll making the अंजलि (?). 2. N. of a plant, Mimosa Pudica (लज्जालु). —**पुटः-टं** the cavity formed by joining the hands together; hollowed palms of the hand.

अंजलिका [अंजलिरिव कायते प्रकाशते; कै-क टाप् Tv.] A small mouse. —**कः** N. of one of Arjuna's arrows.

अंजस् *n.* (-जः) [अनक्ति गच्छति मिश्रयति वा अनेन; अंज् गतौ मिश्रणे च असुन्] Speed, velocity, strength; fitness, propriety; ointment, preparation (?). -**Comp.** —**पा** drinking Soma offering. —**सवः** rapid preparation of Soma.

अंजस *a.* [अंज्-असच्] Not crooked, straight; honest, upright.

अंजसा *adv.* (instr. of अंजस्) 1 Straight on. -2 Truly, correctly, accurately, properly, justly, rightly: साक्षाद् दृष्टोसि न पुनर्विद्मस्त्वां वयमंजसा Ku. 6. 22 we do not know you rightly or correctly; विग्रहे शठ पलायनच्छलान्यंजसा R. 19. 31, न हि कश्चित्स्त्रियः स्त्रीणामंजसा Subhāshita; सर्वमंजसा वद Ms. 8. 101. -3 Directly (साक्षात्), -4 Soon, quickly, instantly; स गच्छत्यंजसा सद्म शाश्वतं Ms. 2. 244. -**Comp.** —**अयन** *a.* going straight on. —**कृत** *a.* [तृ. अलुक्] done rightly or justly.

अंजसीन *a.* [अंजस्-ख] Ved. Straightforward, going straight on.

अंजि *a.* Ved. [अंज्-इन्] Unctuous, slimy; lubricated; shining, brilliant. —**जिः** 1 A mark made with sandal &c. a Tilaka mark ; रोहितांजिरनड्वान् Yaj. (रक्ततिलक).-2 A commander, sender &c.—**जिः-जी** *f.* 1 An ointment, pigment.-2 Colour, hue.-3 The sexual organ (?).-**Comp.** —**सक्थ** *a.* having coloured thighs.

अंजिव *a.* Slippery, smooth (?)

अंजिष्ठः-ष्णुः [अनक्ति स्वकिरणैः विश्वं; अंज्-इष्ठच्-इष्णुच् Uṇ. 4. 2] The sun.

अक्त *pp.* Smeared over, bedaubed, anointed &c.; mostly as latter part of compounds; घृत,° तैल° शोणित° &c.—**क्ता** Night.

अंजी [अंजि, वा ङीप्] 1 A blessing, auspicious desire. -2 A pounding machine (पेषणयंत्रं).

अंजीरः-रं [अंज्-बाहु॰ईरन्; perhaps a Persian word]. A species of the fig-tree and its fruit.

अट् 1 P. (rarely A.) (अटति, आट, अटितुं, अटित). To wander or roam about (with loc.); roam over (sometimes with acc.); भो बटो भिक्षामट Sk. go to beg alms; आट नैकटिकाश्रमान् Bk. 4. 12; महीमटन् Dk.38-*desid.* अटिटिषति; -*freq.* अटाटयते to wander about habitually, as a religious mendicant.

अट *a.* Wandering; क्षपाटः Bk. 2. 30 a night-roamer.

अटनं Wandering, roaming; भिक्षा°, रात्रि° &.

अटनिः-नी *f.* [अटति मौर्वी; अट्-अनि वा ङीप्] The notched extremity of a bow; सुमनसो नमयन्नटनी धनुः N. 4. 96; निन्यतुः स्थलनिवेशिताटनी लीलयैव धनुषी अधिज्यतां R. 11. 14.

अटा [अट् वा अङ्] The habit of roaming about (as a religious mendicant); so अटया, अटाट्या.

अटल *a.* [न. त.] Firm, steady, solid.

अटरूष-रूषः (Ety. doubtful) N. of a very useful medicinal plant, the shrub वासक Justicia Adhatoda, or Adhatoda Vasika (Mar. अडुळसा).

अटविः-वी. *f.* [अटंति चरंते यस्याम् मृगयाविहारार्थं वा ... अट् अवि, वा ङीप्] A forest, wood; आहिंड्यते अटव्या अटवी S. 2.

अटविकः A forester =आटविकः q. v.

अट्ट् 1 A. 1 To kill.-2 To transgress, go beyond (. also).—*Caus.* 1 To lessen, diminish. -2 To despise, contemn, disregard.

अट्ट *a.* [अट्टति अनाद्रियते अन्यत् यत्र; अट्ट्-घञ्] 1 High, lofty; loud. -2 Frequent, constant (in comp). -3 Dried, dry. —**ट्टः-ट्टं** [आर्द्रं घञ्] 1 An apartment on the roof or upper story, a garret.-2 A turret, buttress, tower; गोपुर° Mal. 9. 1; नरेंद्रमार्गाट्ट इव R. 6. 67, 16. 11. -3 A market-place, market (probably for हट्ट).-4 A fine linen cloth. -5 A palace, palatial building. -6 Killing, injuring.-7 Excess, superiority. —**ट्टं** Food, boiled rice; अट्टशूला जनपदाः Mb. (अट्टं अन्नं शूलं विक्रेयं येषां ते Nilakaṇtha). -**Comp.** —**अट्टहासः** very loud laughter. —**स्थली** [अट्टप्रधाना स्थली शाक. त.] a place or country full of palaces &c. — **हासः,-हसितं,-हास्यं** [कर्म॰] a loud or boisterous laughter, a horse-laugh, cachinnation, usually of Śiva त्र्यंबकस्य Me.58; गिरिश° Dk. 1. —**हासिन्** [अट्टं हसति-हस्-णिनि] 1.N. of Śiva. 2. one who laughs very loudly. —**हासकः** [अट्टहासेन कायते; कै-क] N. of a plant (कुंद) Jasminum Multiflorum or Hirsutum (शुभ्रपुष्पत्वाच्छुभ्रहासतुल्यता).

अट्टकः An apartment on the roof of a house; a palace also.

अट्टट *ind.* [अट्टोऽनादरः अट्टप्रकारः अट्टस्य गुणवाचितया द्वित्वं शकंध्वा॰ पररूपं Tv.] Very loud.

अट्टनं [अट्टयते अनाद्रियते रिपुरनेन, अट्ट्-करणे ल्युट्] A weapon shaped like a discus (चक्राकारफलकास्त्रं). —**नं** [भावे ल्युट्] Disregard.

अट्टाट्टः [अट्टवत् न पररूपं] 1 Overbearing conduct, contempt, disdain. -2 Excess, superiority.

अट्टाल:-लकः [अट्ट इव अलति पर्याप्तो भवति, अल्-अच् स्वार्थे कन्] An apartment on the roof, an upper story; a palace; सर्वैरिमैर्द्र नामाट्टालकमारुह्य Mv. 6.

अट्टालिका [अट्टाल, स्वार्थे कन् ...

palace, a lofty mansion -2 N. of a country. -Comp. -कारः [उपपद त.] a mason, a bricklayer (one who builds royal mansions): कलशानां च शाणां चित्रकारस्य वर्धनः । भवेद्गालिकाकारः पतिनो मार्गलन). -बंधः [ष. त.] a kind of base or foundation in architecture; °र्धं बद्धः P. III. 4. 42.

अठ् 1 U. To go.

अठिल्ला N. of a metre.

अड् 1 P. To try, exert, attempt. -5 P. To pervade, attain (Ved.).

अड्ड् 1 P. 1 To join. -2 To attack. -3 To argue, infer, discern, meditate.

अड्डनं [करणे ल्युट्] A shield. See अड्डन.

अड्डचल: A part of the plough.

अण् 1 P. To sound.-2 (4A) To breathe, live (for अन्).

अण (न) क a. [अणति यथेच्छं नदति, अण-अच् कुत्सायां कन् च] Very small, contemptible, mean, insignificant, wretched: पापाणके कुत्सितैः P. II. 1. 54; oft. in comp. in the sense of deterioration or contempt: कुलालः Sk. a contemptible potter. -कः A kind of bird.

अणव्यं [अणोः सूक्ष्मशस्यचीनादिकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं : अणु-यत्] A field of aṇu, see below.

अणिः m. -णी [अणति शब्दायते अण्-इन्] 1 The point of a needle.-2 A linch-pin, the pin or bolt at the end of a pole of carriage.-3 A limit.-4 The corner of a house (used for killing animals &c.).-Comp. -मांडव्यः [अण्यां चिह्नितो मांडव्यः] N. of a sage said to have been impaled on an अणी or linch-pin.

अणु a. (णु-ण्वी f.) [अण्-उन्] Minute, small, little, atomic (opp. स्थूल, महत्); अणोरणीयान् Bg. 8. 9; सर्वाण्ययं नन्वणुः Bh. 3. 26 insignificantly small; अण्वपि भयं Ms. 6. 40; अण्वपि याच्यमानः Pt. 4. 26 asked but an atom, a very small quantity, Ms. 3. 51. -णुः 1 An atom, a very small particle (an exceedingly small measure); the mote in a sunbeam, the smallest perceptible quantity; अस्युलस्त्वनणुह्रस्वमदीर्घं ब्रह्म; अणुं पर्वतीकृ Bh. 2. 78 to magnify; cf. also 'To make mountains of molehills.'-2 An atom of time (क्षणमर्धमात्रा तदर्धं अणु); it is said to be 54,675,000th part of a Muhūrta (48 minutes). -3 N. of Siva. -4 N. of very small grain such as चीनक &c., अनणुषु दशमांशोऽणुष्वर्थकादशांशः Lilā. -णु n. the fourth part of a Mātra.-Comp. -अंतः [अणुः अंतो यस्य] a hair-splitting question: (अण्वंतः सूक्ष्मांतः सूक्ष्मवस्तुनिर्णयांतः प्रश्नः Sankara). -तैलं N. of a medicinal oil. -भा [अणुर्वी सूक्ष्मा भा प्रभा यस्याः सा] lightning. -मात्र a. [अणु परिमाणं यस्य अणु-मात्रच्] of the size of an atom. -रेणुः [कर्म.] atomic dust. -रेवती [अणु सूक्ष्मा रेवतीनोरूतं] N. of a plant (दंतीवृक्ष) Croton Polyandrum. -वादः the doctrine of atoms, atomic theory, the theory that all material substances are primarily atoms and secondarily aggregates, and that all atoms are eternal. -वीक्षणं [ष. त.] 1. minute observation, observation of very minute parts. 2. [अणुः सूक्ष्मो वीक्ष्यते अनेन करणे ल्युट्] an instrument, like the microscope, enabling one to discern the smallest objects. -व्रीहिः [कर्म.] a fine sort of grain, rice &c.

अणिमन् m. [अणु-इमनिच्], अणुता-त्वं 1 Minuteness, smallness, thinness, leanness, fineness.-2 Atomic nature. -3 The superhuman power of becoming as small as an atom, one of the 8 powers or siddhis of Siva: (अणिमा लघिमा प्राप्तिः प्राकाम्यं महिमा तथा । ईशित्वं च वशित्वं च तथा कामावसायिता)

अणुक a. [स्वार्थे कन्] 1 Very small, atomic.-2 Subtle, too fine.-3 Acute. -कः A small kind of grain, See अणु.

*अण्वी Ved. A finger (?)

अण्वं Ved. A fine hole in the strainer for the Soma juice (?)

अणीयस्, अणिष्ठ a. [अणु-ईयसुन्, इष्ठन्] Smaller, smallest, very small; अणोरणीयांसं Bg. 8. 9 very small; अणीयसि कारणे ऽनणीयानादरो दृश्यते Dk. 142

अणूभू 1 P. To become minute or atomic.

अंठ् 1 A. (also अठ्) अंठते, अठते To go, move.

अंठित p. p 1 Gone. -2 Rained.

अंडः-डं [अमंति संप्रयोगं यांति अनेन; अम्-ड Un. 1. 111] 1 The testicles. -2 The scrotum. -3 An egg; oft. used with reference to the world as having sprung from the primordial egg of Brahmá: ब्रह्मांडच्छत्रवंडः Dk. 1. -4 The musk bag. -5 Semen virile. -6 N. of Siva. -Comp. -आकर्षणं castration. -आकार,-आकृति a. [बहु.] egg-shaped, oval, elliptical. (-रः-तिः) an ellipse. -कटाहः, -हं [अंडं ब्रह्मांडं कटाहमिव] the shell of the ब्रह्मांड or mundane egg. -कोटरपुष्पी [अंडमिव कोटरे मध्ये पुष्पं यस्याः] N. of a plant अजांत्री or नीलवृक्षा. -कोशः-षः,-षकः [ष. त.] the scrotum. -ज a. [अंडात् जायते; जन-ड] born from an egg. (-जः) 1. a bird, oviparous being; मूकांडजं (काननं) Ku. 3. 42. 2. a fish. 3. a snake. 4. a lizard. 5. Brahmá.(-जा) musk. -धरः [ष. त.] N. of Siva. -वर्धनं,-वृद्धिः f. swelling of the scrotum, hydrocele. -सू a. oviparous.

अंडकः [अंड. स्वार्थे कन्] The scrotum. -कं [अल्पार्थे कन्] A small egg; जगदंडकैकतरखंडमिव Si. 9. 9

अंडालुः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड आलुच्] A fish.

अंडीरः [अंडः अस्ति अस्य; अंड-ईरन्] A full-grown or full-developed man, a strong or powerful person: चिरांडीरेपि त्वयि तदपि रामेण गुणितं A. R. 4.

अत् 1 P.(अति), अतति, अतितुं, अत्त-अतित 1 To go, walk; wander, to go constantly. -2 To obtain (mostly Ved.) -3 To bind. -4 (अंतति) To bind.

अतकः [अतति सततं गच्छति; अत्-कन्] A wanderer, a passer-by, traveller.

अतनं [अत्-ल्युट्] Going, wandering. -नः A wanderer, a passer-by.

अतज्ज्ञ a. [न तत्-जानाति] Not knowing that (तत् i.e. Brahma).

अतट a. [न. ब.] Having no shore or beach; precipitate, steep. -टः 1 A precipice, a steep crag. -2 N. of a hill. -3 The lower part of the earth. -Comp. -प्रपातः a steep precipice; a fall headlong from a precipice; a precipitate fall; मनोरथानामतटप्रपातः S. 6. 9 of my hopes there is a precipitate fall (some read the line as मनोरथा नामतटप्रपातः and take it to mean 'verily our desires are like the crumblings of river banks).

अतथा ind. Not so; -उचित a. not deserving that, not used to such things; क्लेशानामतथोचितः Rām.

अतदर्ह ind. Unjustly, undeservedly.

अतद्गुणः (Rhet.) The 'non-borrower', N. of a figure of speech in which the thing in question does not assume the quality of another though there is a reason for it; परगुणाननुहारस्त्वस्य तत्स्यादतद्गुणः; e. g. धवलोसि यद्यपि सुंदर तथापि त्वया मम रंजितं हृदयम् । रागपूरितेपि हृदये सुभग निहितो न रक्तोसि ॥ K. P. 10; or संगतान्यगुणानंगीकारमाहुरतद्गुणम् । चिरं रागिणि मच्चित्ते निहितोपि न रज्यसि ॥ Kuval. -Comp. -संविज्ञानः N. of a variety of Bahuvrīhi; e. g.

near: अतिक्रम्य तांस्तान्विशेषान् Me. 57. (*b*) To pass over, pass by, walk past, go beyond; सेनानिवेशदेशमतिक्रम्य Dk. 1, 10 कथमतिक्रांतमगम्याश्रमपदं Mv. 7 is it passed or left behind: तस्मिन्नतिक्रामति S. 7. 31 इदं कदलीगृहमतिक्रम्य दृश्यते Rām. 3 beyond the plantain-bower: नचातिक्रम्य कैलासगिरिं K. 121; जंबुद्वीपमतिक्रम्य शिशिरो नाम पर्वतः Rām.. अतिक्रामत्ययं K. 85 is going or departing. -2 To excel, surpass; exceed (in number, strength &c.): इरावतीमतिक्रामंती नव M. 4; अतिक्रांतनीतिविषयवर्ती प्रेम्णा M. 1: वृद्धिर्नातिक्रामति पंचतां Ms. 8. 151: कर्णीसुतमप्यतिक्रांतः Dk. 74. कलासु रूपे चाप्सरसोऽप्यतिक्रांता 78 surpassing, superior to: शक्तिमनतिक्रम्य= यथाशक्ति Sk. -3 To transgress, violate, go beyond, overstep: जनकाग्रजन्मनः शासनमतिक्रम्य Dk. 2; नालं पुरुषो नियतिलिखितां लेखामतिक्रमितुं 61: एवमतिक्रांतमर्यादे त्वयि Ve. 1, Ms. 9. 78; अयं वात्सल्यादतिक्रामति प्रसंगः Māl. 6 Oh, the event through excessive affection transgresses all due limits: अतिक्रम्य सदाचारं K. 160,181. -4 To exclude, pass by, neglect, set aside, leave. किंवा परिजनमनतिक्रम्य भवान् संदिष्टः M. 4; प्रथितयशसां प्रबंधानतिक्रम्य M. 1 to the exclusion of. -5 To go or pass away, elapse, roll on (as time); सा निशा अतिचक्राम Pt. 1; यथा यथा यौवनमतिचक्राम K. 59; शैशवं 74; भवनामप्यतिक्रामति देवार्चनविधिवेला 47 is passing away (is being violated).; अतिक्रांते दशाहे Ms. 5. 76: also trans. allow to pass; त्रीणि दिनान्यतिक्रम्य Dk. 100; अत्यक्रामामिमान्मासांस्तद्वधं परिचिंतयन् Rām.; नाहारवेलातिक्रमणीया K. 266. -6 To overcome, overpower, seize; व्यालद्विप इवास्माभिरतिक्रम्यैव दम्यसे Mv. 3. 31 by seizing or falling upon, by main force; केनापि सत्त्वेन अतिक्रम्य S. 6.-7 To lose; स हि स्वाम्यादतिक्रामेत् ऋतूनां प्रतिरोधनात् Ms. 9. 93 —*Caus.* To let pass, allow to go.

अतिक्रमः 1 Act of overstepping, going beyond &c. -2 (*a*) Breach of decorum or duty; अहो अतिक्रमः Māl. 7. (*b*) Transgression, violation; उपचार° M. 4, 5. (*c*) Trespass; disrespect, injury, opposition; ब्राह्मण° त्यागो भवतामेव भूतये Mv. 2.10 refraining from all trespass against Brâhmaṇas; विपत्स्वपायं हि सतामतिक्रमः Ki. 14.9; कुलान्यकुलतां यांति ब्राह्मणातिक्रमेण च Ms. 3.63; ...निकेतने परवतीयं M. 3; गुरुजनातिक्रमात् K. 160; ...वक्षिनो ज्येष्ठातिक्रमः 56 transgression (passing through): मर्यादयोरयमारोहणातिक्रमः 81; वात्सल्यादतिक्रमोऽपि Mv. 1 violation (of due limits or propriety); Mv. 4. 25. -3 Lapse, passing away (of time): अनेकसंवत्सरातिक्रमेऽपि U. 4; वेला° मं कृत्वा आगत Pt. 1. उचितवेलातिक्रमे M. 2; संध्या° Rām. -4 Overcoming, conquering, surpassing; mostly with दुर्; स्वज्ञानैर्दुरतिक्रमा, स्वभावो दुरतिक्रमः &c. -5 Neglect, omission, disregard: Ms. 11. 120. -6 A vigorous attack, determined onset (= अभिक्रम q. v.). -7 Excess. -8 Abuse, misapplication. -9 Imposition.

अतिक्रांत *pp.* 1 Exceeded, surpassed, gone beyond &c.: सोऽतिक्रांतः श्रवणविषयं Me. 103; सुदूरमतिक्रांतः K. 35 departed, gone; मनोरथ °दर्शना Māl. 10 beyond the reach even of desire; विचारातिक्रांतः Mu. 5. 4 past the stage of thought; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रांतेषु पक्षिषु H. 1. -2 Past, gone by; °नृपति K. 5, past, former; 169- Pt. 1. 333, Pt.2, Bh. 3. 32; ° पार्थिवगुणान् Mu. 1 former kings. —तं A past thing, a thing of the past, the past; °तं भगवती कथयति M. 5 your ladyship is speaking of the past; °ते धैर्यमवलंब्यताम् U. 3; किं °उपालंभेन H. 1; cf. 'let bygones be bygones.' °योगिन् *a.* with the moon in conjunction.

अतिक्रमणं Overstepping, spending of time, excess; fault, offence; तेनातिक्रमणेन दुःखयति नः Mv. 3. 43.

अतिक्रमणीय *pot. p.* To be transgressed or violated, to be disregarded, passed by, neglected or avoided; °यं मे सुहृद्वाक्यं S. 2, 3, 6, 7; अनतिक्रमणीयस्य जन्ममृत्योरिवागमं H. 4.74.

अतिक्रुद्ध *a.* Very angry. —द्धः [प्रा. स.] N. of a Mantra mentioned in Tantras; अष्टाविंशत्यक्षरो य एकत्रिंशदथापि वा॥ अतिक्रुद्धः स विज्ञेयो निंदितः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्रूर *a.* Very cruel. —रः [प्रा. स.] 1 A malignant planet such as Saturn, Mars &c. (क्रूरा वक्रा अतिक्रूराः). -2 N. of a Mantra in Tantras (त्रिंशदक्षरको मंत्रस्त्रयस्त्रिंशदथापि वा । अतिक्रूरः स विज्ञेयो निंदितः सर्वकर्मसु).

अतिक्षिप्त *a.* [क्षिप्-क्त] Thrown beyond. —प्तं A kind of sprain or dislocation.

अतिखट्व *a.* Without a bedstead, able to dispense with a bed-stead.

अतिगम् 1 P. 1 To pass, elapse, pass away (as time); दशाहेऽतिगते Rām. -2 To overcome, exceed, excel. See अतिग. -3 To pass over, pass by, neglect. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To escape.

अतिग *a.*[गम्-ड] (in comp.) Exceeding, going beyond, transcending, excelling, surpassing; सर्वलोक° Mu. 1. 2: क्रिमौषधपथातिगैरुपहतो महाव्याधिभिः Mu. 6 by diseases defying the powers of medicine, past the stage of physicking; बाणैर्देहातिगैः R. 12.48 piercing through their bodies; वयो° Ms. 7. 149 advanced in years, aged; संख्यातिगाः संपदः Bh. 3. 132; वपुःप्रकर्षेण जनातिगेन Ki. 3. 2.

अतिगंडः 1 N. of a star of the 6th lunar asterism.-2 A large cheek or temple.-3 One who has large cheeks.

अतिगंध *a.* Having an excessive or overpowering smell. —धः 1 Sulphur. -2 N. of various plants: चंपक, भूतृण lemon-grass & मुद्गर.

अतिगंधालु N. of the plant पुत्रदात्री.

अतिगव *a.* [अतिक्रांतो गां] 1 Very foolish, quite stupid. -2 Inexpressible, indescribable.

अतिगहन,-गव्हर *a.* Very deep, impenetrable.

अतिगुण *a.* 1 Having excellent or superior qualities. -2 Devoid of merits, worthless [गुणमतिक्रांतः]. —णः Excellent merits.

अतिगुरु *a.* Very heavy (such as mercury &c.). —रुः A very respectable person, such as a father, mother &c. (त्रयः पुरुषस्य अतिगुरवो भवंति पिता माता आचार्यश्च).

अतिगुहा [अतिक्रांता गुहां मध्यावकाशेन] N. of the plant पृश्निपर्णी.

अतिग्रह् 9 P. To take beyond the usual measure.

अतिग्रह *a.* [अतिक्रांतो ग्रहं] Difficult to be comprehended, incomprehensible. —हः,-ग्राहः 1 Object of an apprehensive organ, such as स्पर्श 'touch' the object of त्वच्, रस of जिह्वा &c. The *Grâhas* are eight in number; प्राण, वाच्, जिह्वा, चक्षुस्, श्रोत्र, मनस्, हस्तौ & त्वच्; the corresponding atigrâhas being अपान, नामन्, रस, रूप, शब्द, काम, कर्मन् & स्पर्श. -2 Right knowledge, correct apprehension. -3 Act of overtaking, surpassing &c. -4 One who seizes or takes to a very great extent.

अतिग्राह्य *a.* To be held in check, to be controlled. —ह्यः N. of three libations

हत्कथा and वामवदना). or having no second or equal, incomparable, matchless: धिया निबद्धेयमतिद्वयी कथा K. 5.

अतिधन्वन् *m.* [अत्युत्कृष्टं धनुर्यस्य] 1 An unrivalled archer or warrior. -2 That which surpasses a मरु or desert [धन्वानं अतिक्रांतः].

अतिधृतिः *f.* [अतिक्रांता धृतिं अष्टादशाक्षरपादां वृत्तिं एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] 1 N. of a class of metres belonging to the अतिच्छंदस् group, consisting of 4 lines with 19 syllables in each (पद्मनातिस्त्यतिधृतिः). -2 Nineteen.

अतिनाष्ट *a.* Ved. Out of danger.

अतिनिचृ(वृ)त् *f.* N. of a Vedic metre of 3 Pâdas, the number of syllables in each being respectively 7, 6 and 7 ; (षट्कः सप्तकयोर्मध्ये सप्तगणां विचार्याति । यस्याः सातिनिचृन्नाम गायत्री द्विदशाक्षरा).

अतिनिद्रा Excessive sleeping. -द्र *a.* 1 Given to excessive sleep. -2 Without sleep, sleepless. -द्रं *ind.* Past sleeping time (निद्रा संप्रति न युज्यते).

अतिनिर्हारिन् *a.* Very attractive (as an attributive of smell) ; आमोदःसोऽतिनिर्हारी Ak.

अतिनौ-नु *a.* [अतिक्रांता नावं] Disembarked, landed.

अतिपंचा [पंचवर्षमतिक्रांता] A girl past five.

अतिपत् 1 P. 1 To pass over: neglect, omit, transgress. -2 To fly by, beyond, or over; to cross.—*Caus.* 1 To delay, neglect ; see अतिपात्य below.-2 To disrespect, offend : ये सत्यमेव हि गुरूनतिपातयंति Mu.3.34 transgress, violate; अतिपातितकालसाधना Ki. 2.42. -3 To cause to fly past or by. -4 To make ineffectual ; संशमनमेवं संशोधनमतिपातयति Susr. -4 To snatch away, drag away.

अतिपतनं Flying past or beyond ; omission, neglect, missing, transgressing ; exceeding, going beyond due bounds.

अतिपातः Passing away, lapse (of time) ; अहो काल° तः Mâl. 2.-2 Neglect, omission ; transgression ; न चेदन्यकार्यातिपातः *S.* 1 if no other duty be neglected thereby, if it should not interfere with (the discharge of) any other duty; deviation from established laws or customs. -3 Befalling, occurrence : दुःखातिपातेन कथमपि K. 289; जलधारातिपातः 302 falling.-4 Ill-treatment, or usage. -5 Opposition, contrariety.

अतिपातित *p.p.* 1 Put off, delayed &c.-2 Quite or entirely broken ; अस्थिनि शेषमस्थिच्छिन्नमतिपातितम् Susr. -तं Complete fracture of a bone.

अतिपातिन् *a.* 1 Acute, running a rapid course. -2 Surpassing in speed, swifter than (in comp.) ; ततार विद्याः पवनातिपातिभिर्दिशो हरिद्भिर्हरितामिवेश्वरः R. 3. 30.

अतिपात्य *pot. p.* To be delayed or put off: काममनतिपात्यं धर्मकार्यं देवस्य *S.* 5.

अतिपत्रः [अतिरिक्तं बृहत् पत्रं यस्य] The teak tree, or the हस्तिकंदवृक्ष.

अतिपथिन् *m.* A better road than common, a good road.

अतिपद् 4 A. 1 To go beyond ; spring over.-2 To neglect, omit, trangress.—*Caus.* To allow to pass by.

अतिपद *a.* [अतिक्रांतः पदं] 1 Having no feet.-2 Too long by one foot.

अतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Going beyond, passing, lapse ; देशकालातिपत्तौ च गृहीत्वा स्वयमर्पयेत् Y. 2. 169.-2 Non-performance, failure ; लिङ्निमित्ते लृङ् क्रियातिपत्तौ P. III. 3. 139 (the conditional is used instead of the potential, when the non-performance of an action is implied).-3 [पत्तिं अतिक्रांतः] One surpassing a foot-soldier.

अतिपन्न *p.p.* Gone beyond, transgressed, missed, past &c.

अतिपरिचयः Excessive familiarity or intimacy; Prov. अतिपरिचयादवज्ञा 'Familiarity breeds contempt.'

अतिपर *a.* One who has vanquished his enemies.—रः A great or superior enemy.

अतिपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Far out of sight, not discernible; °वृत्ति obsolete (words).-2 Not hidden, visible.

अतिपातकं A very heinous sin, incest, (मातृगमनं दुहितृगमनं स्नुषागमनं, पुंसां ; पुत्रपितृश्वशुरगमनं च स्त्रीणां, अतिपातकानि उच्यंते.)

अतिपादनिचृ(वृ)त् *f.* N. of a Vedic Metre of 3 pâdas, the number of syllabes in each being respectively 6, 8 and 7.

अतिप्रबंधः Great continuity ; °प्रहितास्त्रवृष्टिभिः R. 3. 58 very rapidly or in rapid succession.

अतिप्रगे *ind.* Very early in the morning, in the early dawn Ms. 4. 62.

अतिप्रवृद्ध *a.* 1 Overbearing Ms. 9. 320.-2 Grown very much.

अतिप्रश्नः [अतिक्रम्य मर्यादां प्रश्नः] A question about transcendental truths ; a vexatious or extravagant question that is asked though a satisfactory reply has already been given; *e.g.* Vâlâki's question to Yâjnavalkya about Brahma in बृहदारण्यकोपनिषद्.

अतिप्रसंगः,-प्रसक्तिः *f.*1 Excessive attachment; नातिप्रसंगः प्रमदासु कार्यः Pt. 1. 187 ; स्त्रीष्वतिप्रसंगात् Dk. 101.-2 Over-rudeness, impertinence ; तद्विरमातिप्रसंगात् U. 5 ; मा भूदुपुनर्वत कथंचिदतिप्रसंगः Mv. 3. 16 indiscretion or imprudence; यदेतावतः परिभवातिप्रसंगस्य तुल्यं स्यात् Mv. 5 an insult. -3 Extraordinary or unwarrantable stretch of a (grammatical) rule, or principle ; also = अतिव्याप्ति q. v. -4 A very close contact; अतिप्रसंगाद्विहितागसो मुहुः Ki. 8.33 (अविच्छेदसंग). -5 Prolixity ; अलमतिप्रसंगेन Mu. 1.

अतिप्रैषितं The time after the ceremony in which the प्रैष Mantras are used.

अतिप्रौढा A girl who has attained a marriageable age, a grown-up girl.

अतिबल *a.* Very strong or powerful ; जयत्यतिबलो रामो लक्ष्मणश्च महाबलः Râm. —लः An eminent or matchless warrior (अतिरथ).—लं 1 Great strength or power. -2 A powerful army.—ला 1 N. of a medicinal plant, Sidonia Cordifolia and Rhombifolia. -2 N. of a powerful charm or lore taught by Visvâmitra to Râma:-गृहाण द्वे इमे विद्ये बलामतिबलां तथा । न ते श्रमो जरा वाभ्यां भविता नांगवैकृतम् ॥ न च सुप्तं प्रमत्तं वा धर्षयिष्यंति नैर्ऋताः। न च ते सदृशो राम वीर्येणान्यो भविष्यति ॥ सदेवनरनागेषु लोकेष्विह पुमांस्त्रिषु । न सौभाग्ये न दाक्षिण्ये न बुद्धिश्रुतिपौरुषे ॥ नोत्तरे प्रतिपत्त्यै त्वत्तुल्यो वा भविष्यति । एतद्विद्याद्वयं प्राप्य यशश्चाप्यसमास्यसि ॥ बलामतिबलां चैव ज्ञानविज्ञानमातरौ । क्षुत्पिपासे च ते राम नात्यर्थं पीडयिष्यतः ॥ जयश्च दुर्गकांतारप्रदेशेष्वटवीषु च । सारतां त्रिषु लोकेषु गमिष्यसि च राघव ॥ पितामहसुते ह्येते विद्ये चायुर्बलावहे । See R. 11.9 also.-3 N. of one of Daksha's daughters.

अतिबालक *a.* Childish, puerile. —कः An infant.

अतिबाला [अतिक्रांता बाल्यावस्थां] A cow two years old ; वर्षमात्रा तु बाला स्यादतिबाला द्विवार्षिकी .

अतिब्रह्मचर्य Over-continence, or abstinence (opp. अतिमैथुनं). —र्यः

violated the student's life, who cohabits with women.

अतिभ (भा) रः 1 Excessive burden, great load; **कोऽतिभारः समर्थानां** Pt. 1. 22; **इति मनसि न्यस्तचिंतातिभारः** Ratn. 3. 5; **सा मुक्तकंठं व्यसनातिभारात् चक्रंद** R. 14. 68 through excessive grief; **दुःखातिभारोपि लघुः स मेने** Ki. 3. 33. -2 Speed. -3 Excessive obscurity (of a sentence). **-Comp.** **-ग** [अतिभारं गृहीत्वापि गच्छति] a mule.

अतिभीः *f.* [अति बिभेति अस्याः दर्शनात्; भी-क्विप्] Lightning; flash of Indra's thunderbolt.

अतिभू 1 P. 1 To spring forth, arise; **शब्दश्च घोरोऽतिबभूव** Mb. -2 To surpass, excel; to overcome, subdue, overpower.

अतिभवः Surpassing, defeating, conquering.

अतिभू *a.* Surpassing all, epithet of Vishṇu.

अतिभूमिः *f.* 1 Excess, culmination, highest pitch; **°मिं गम्-या** to go to excess, to reach the climax; **°मिं तस्या अभिनिवेशो गमिष्यति** Mál. 2; **°मिं गतोनुरागः** 7; **तत्र सर्वलोकस्य °मिं गतः प्रवादः** *ibid.* widely known, become notorious, noised abroad; **°मिमयं गतो न शक्यते निवर्तयितुं** K. 156; **सर्वोत्सवानामतिभूमिमिवाधिशयाना** 158; **सर्वपौरुषातिभूमिः** Dk. 30; **°मिं गतेन रणरणकेन** U. 1, *S*i. 9. 78, 10. 80. -2 Boldness, impropriety, violation of due limits (अमर्यादा); **विपदि न दूषितातिभूमिः** *S*i. 8. 20. -3 Eminence, superiority. -4 Extensive land.

अतिभोजनं Voracity, surfeiting oneself, excess in eating.

अतिमंगल्य *a.* Very auspicious. **—ल्यः** N. of a tree, (बिल्ववृक्ष).

अतिमतिः *f.*-**मानः** Haughtiness, too great pride; **अतिमाने च कौरवाः** Châṇ. 50.

अतिमर्त्य-**मानुष** *a.* Superhuman.

अतिमर्याद *a.* Exceeding due limits.

अतिमर्शः Close contact.

अतिमांस *a.* [अतिशयितं मांसं यत्र] Fleshy, plump, fat, as जंघा, अधरोष्ठ &c.

अतिमात्र *a.* [अतिक्रांतो मात्रां, अतिशयिता मात्रा प्रमाणं यस्य वा] Exceeding the proper measure, inordinate, excessive; **°भास्वरत्वं** M. 1. 8; (in comp) very much, beyond measure; **°दुःसहानि** *S*. 4. 3 quite insupportable; **°लोहितलतौ** 1. 30; **मुनिव्रतैस्त्वामतिमात्रकर्शितां** Ku. 5. 48 **—त्रं**,-**मात्रशः** *ind.* Beyond measure, inordinately, excessively.

अतिमान *a.* [मानमतिक्रांतः] Immeasurable, very great or wide (as fame); **°नया कीर्त्या** Dk. 1.

अतिमाय *a.* [मायामतिक्रांतः] Finally liberated, emancipated from the Máyá or illusion of the world.

अतिमारुत *a.* Very windy. **—तः**, **-वातः** A strong hurricane, storm, violent gust of wind.

अतिमित *a.* 1 Over-measured, excessive. -2 [अ-तिमित] Not wet.

अतिमित्रं A great friend, epithet of a very friendly constellation.

अतिमुक्त *a.* 1 Entirely free from worldly desires, finally emancipated. -2 Barren, seedless. -3 Surpassing (a necklace of) pearls; **अतिमुक्तमदमथितकेसरावली** Mál. 5. 8. **—क्तः**-**क्तकः** 1 A kind of creeper (माधवी, Mar. कुसरी or कस्तुरमोगरा) represented as twisting itself round the mango-tree and as the beloved of that tree; cf. **क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेणातिमुक्तलतां पल्लवितां सहते** *S*. 3, **परिगृहाण गते सहकारतां त्वमतिमुक्तलताचरितं मयि** M. 4. 13.-2 N. of a tree, Dalbergia Oujeinensis (तिनिश).-3 (°क्तकः) Mountain ebony; N. of a tree called हरिमंथ (तिंदुकवृक्ष, तालवृक्ष also).

अतिमुक्तिः *f.*-**मोक्षः** Final liberation (from death).

अतिमृत्यु *a.* Overcoming death. **—त्युः** Final liberation from death (मोक्ष); **तमेव विदित्वा अतिमृत्युमेति नान्यः पंथा विद्यते** Up.

अतिमोदा 1 Very great fragrance. 2- N. of a plant नवमल्लिका, Jasminum Heterophyllum or Arboreum.

अतियवः A kind of barley.

अतियोगः Over-flow, excess.

अतिरंहस् *a.* Very fleet or swift; **सारंगेणातिरंहसा** *S*. 1. 5.

अतिरक्त *a.* Very red or very much attached. **—क्ता** N. of one of the 7 tongues of Agni.

अतिरथः [अतिक्रांतो रथं रथिनं] An unrivalled warrior, fighting from his car (अमितान् योधयेद्यस्तु संप्रोक्तोऽतिरथस्तु सः); **दस्वाऽभयं सोतिरथः** Ve. 3.26. Several Atirathas are mentioned in Bhârata Udyogaparvan.

अतिरभसः Great speed, precipitateness, head-long speed, rashness **°कृतानां कर्मणां** Bh. 2. 90 : **दर्शन°प्रधावितेन** K. 192 great hurry.

अतिरसा (Very juicy) N. of various plants, मूर्वा, रास्ना and क्लीतनक.

अतिराजन् *m.* 1 An extraordinary or excellent king.- 2 One who surpasses a king.

अतिरात्र *a.* Ved. [अतिक्रांतो रात्रिं] Prepared over-night. **—त्रः** [अतिशयिता रात्रिः, ततः अस्त्यर्थे अच्] 1 An optional part of the Jyotishṭoma sacrifice (एकरात्रसाध्यगवामयने प्रथमसंस्थः यागभेदः).-2 Dead of night.

अतिरिच् (Gen. used in pass.) 1 To surpass, excel, be superior to (with abl.); **अश्वमेधसहस्रेभ्यः सत्यमेवातिरिच्यते** H. 4. 131; **गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांताराद्अतिरिच्यते** Pt. 4. 81; **वाचः कर्मातिरिच्यते** 'example is better than precept;' sometimes with acc.; **न च नारायणोऽत्रभवंतमतिरिच्यते** K. 203; or used by itself in the sense of 'to be supreme,' 'prevail', 'triumph', 'predominate', 'be mightier'; **न किंचिदतिरिच्यते** Ms. 9. 296 none is supreme or higher than another : 12. 25; so **दैवमत्रातिरिच्यते**, **स्वभावोतिरिच्यते** H. 1. 17; **स्वल्पमप्यतिरिच्यते** H. 2 is of great importance.-2 To be left with a surplus, be redundant or superfluous.

अतिरिक्त *pp.* 1 Surpassed, excelled; **सर्वातिरिक्तसारेण** R. 1. 14 strength exceeding that of all creatures; **सुतजन्मातिरिक्तेन महोत्सवेन** K. 137 surpassing the birth of a son. -2 Redundant, superfluous, remaining over and above; **परिपूरितहृदयातिरिक्तहर्षमिव** K. 66 not contained in the heart.-3 Excessive, exuberant. -4 Unequalled, unsurpassed; supreme, elevated; **समभ्रुवानाः सहसाऽतिरिक्ततां** Ki. 14. 33 being raised up or elevated. -5 Different (generally व्यतिरिक्त in this sense, q. v.). -6 Quite empty.-**Comp.** **—अंग** *a.* having a redundant limb (a finger, toe &c.). (**—गं**) a redundant limb or member.

अति (ती) रेकः [रिच्-घञ्] 1 Excess, exuberance, excellence, eminence; **पौरुषातिरेकः** U. 6; so **मद°**, **वीर्य°**, **गुण°** &c. -2 Redundancy, surplus, superfluity.-3 Difference.

अतिरुच् *m.* [रोचते इति रुक् क्षीणं उरुदेशः; अतिक्रांतो रुचं Tv.] The knee. **—क्** *f.* A very beautiful woman.

अतिरुचिर *a.* Very lovely. **—रा** N. of two metres, the one a variety of अतिजगती, and the other also called चडि-लि-का.

अतिरूक्ष *a.* 1 Very rough or harsh; devoid of affection, cruel. -2 Very affectionate [अतिक्रांतो रूक्षं]. **—क्षः** N. of a variety of grain.

अतिरूप *a.* 1 Formless, such as wind. -2 Very beautiful. **—पं** Great beauty; as °वती कन्या. **—पः** [अतिक्रांतो रूपं] the Supreme Being.

अतिरे *a.* (रि *a*) Exceeding one's income, extravagant.

अतिरोगः Consumption.

अति-लो-रोमश *a.* Very hairy, shaggy. **—शः** 1 A wild goat. -2 A large monkey. **—शा** A pot-herb (नीलवृक्षा) Convolvulus Argenteus.

अतिलंघनं 1 Excessive fasting. -2 Transgression: न शुल्कमत्रार्यजनातिलंघनं Ki. 11. 9.

अतिलंघिन् *a.* Erring, committing mistakes: नर्तकीरभिनयातिलंघिनीः R. 19. 14

अतिलिहा N. of a Prâkṛita Metre of four lines with 16 Mâtrâs in each.

अतिवक्तृ *a.* Very talkative, garrulous; आक्रोष्टा चातिवक्ता च ब्राह्मणानां Mb.

अतिवक्र *a.* Very crooked. **—क्रः** N. of the five planets (भौम and others); अतिवक्रा नगाष्टके इति ज्योतिर्षानं सूर्यस्य सप्तमाष्टमस्थितिवशात् पूर्वगतिविपरीतपश्चाद्गतिशालिभौमादिपंचके Tv.

अतिवयस् *a.* Very old, aged, advanced in years.

अतिवर्णाश्रमिन् *m.* One who is beyond castes and orders (यो वेदांतमहावाक्यश्रवणेनैव केवलम् । आत्मानमीश्वरं वेद सोऽतिवर्णाश्रमी भवेत्).

अतिवर्तुल *a.* Very round. **—लः** N. of a grain or pot-herb (कलायविशेष.)

अतिवह् 1 P. To carry over or across. **—***Caus.* 1 To spend, pass (as time); किं वा मयापि न दिनान्यतिवाहितानि Mâl. 6. 13; अतिवाहयांबभूव त्रियामां R. 9. 70; ऋतून् 19. 47. -2 To let pass over, get through successfully; गुहाविसारीण्यतिवाहितानि मया कथंचिद्घनगर्जितानि R. 13. 28 allowed to pass over my head, endured; स तापस्तेऽतिवाहितः Ks. 33. 91. -3 To rid oneself of, elude, avoid; अस्मिंस्तमालविटपांधकारे प्रविश्य पुनमतिवाहयावः Ratn. 2 get out of his way, elude his pursuit (and thus cheat him). -4 To transplant, remove (to another place), bring or carry over; अलकामतिवाह्यैव वसतिं वसुसंपदां Ku. 6. 37. -5 To follow, tread (as a path); लोकातिवाहिनें मार्गे Sarva.

अतिवाहः [अर्तीत्य देहं अन्यदेहे वाहः प्रापणं म. त.] 1 Passing or conveying of the सूक्ष्मशरीर, the subtle principle of life, to other bodies at the expiry of good actions (अदृष्ट) contributing to the enjoyment of worldly pleasures. -2 Carrying over.

अतिवाहकः [अतीत्य एतं देहं वाहयति देहांतरं प्रापयति: वह्-ण्वुल्] The deity or spirit appointed by God to help in the conveying of the जीव or सूक्ष्मशरीर in the above manner.

अतिवाहनं 1 Passing, spending. -2 Excessive toiling or enduring, bearing too much load; too heavy burden; H. 3. -3 Despatching, sending away, ridding oneself of; कथमस्य° नं भविष्यति Pt. 5 how shall I rid myself of him?

अतिवाहिक *a.* [अतिवाहोऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] Able to convey to other bodies, See अतिवाह.

अतिवाहित *pp.* Spent, passed. **—तः** An inhabitant of the lower world. **—तं** (सूक्ष्मशरीरं) =अतिवाह, q. v.

अतिवादः 1 Very harsh, abusive or insulting language, reproof; अतिवादांस्तितिक्षेत Ms. 6. 47; reprimand, correction; अतिवादाद्वदाम्येष मा धर्ममभिशंकिथाः Mb. -2 Exaggeration, exaggerated talk, hyperbole (अत्युक्ति); अतिवादं शंसति अतिवादेन वै देवा असुरान् अभ्युद्य अथैनानत्यायन् Ait. Br.

अतिवादिन् *a.* Talkative, very eloquent; exclusively establishing one's own assertion; विजानन् विद्वान् भवते नातिवादी Muṇḍ.

अतिवासः Fast on the day preceding a Śrâddha.

अतिविकट *a.* Very fierce. **—टः** A vicious elephant.

अतिविष *a.* 1 Very poisonous. -2 Counteracting poison. **—षा** N. of a poisonous yet highly medicinal plant (Mar. अतिविष or अतिविख) Aconitum Ferox.

अतिविस्तरः Prolixity, diffuseness; U. 1, Mâl. 1.

अतिवृत् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry). 1 To pass over or by, cross (as a place &c.). -2 (*a*) To go beyond, exceed (fig. also); वाग्विभवातिवृत्तं आचार्यकं Mâl. 1. 26 exceeding or transcending the powers of speech, indescribable; मुकुलावस्थामतिवृत्तेषु तंडुलेषु Dk. 132; का ते स्तुतिः स्तुतिपथादतिवृत्तधाम्नः Mv. 4. 29 transcending praise. (*b*) To offend, overstep, transgress, violate; यो स्याः शासनमतिवर्तते Dk. 167; कोऽतिवर्तते दैवं 51 who can transgress the decrees of Fate? कोन्यो जीवितुकामो देवस्य शासनमतिवर्तेत Mu. 3, Śi. 6. 19. (*c*) To neglect, omit, let slip. (*d*) To have no regard to, disregard, slight; offend (especially by unfaithfulness), injure; शपथशतातिवर्ती Dk. 62 disregarding; ऋतुस्नातां सतीं भार्यां...अतिवर्तेत दुष्टात्मा; यथाहं कर्मणा वाचा शरीरेण च राघवं । सततं नातिवर्तेय Râm.; अपत्यलोभाद्या तु स्त्री भर्तारमतिवर्तते Ms. 5. 161. -3 (*a*) To surpass, excel; मनुष्यसंख्यामतिवर्तितुं वा Ki. 3. 40, Śi. 14. 59; बांधवस्नेहं राज्यलोभोऽतिवर्तते Ks. 41. 40 to outweigh, preponderate. (*b*) To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; get over, escape or get loose from; असाध्यानतिवर्तंते प्रमेहा रजनीं यथा Suśr.; किमाचारः कथं चैतांस्त्रीन् गुणानतिवर्तते Bg. 14. 21 transcend these three qualities; दैवं पौरुषेण Mb., Dk. 73, Ks. 121. 67. -4 (Intrans.) To pass away, glide away, elapse (as time); to be late or delay; एवं तयोः प्रत्यहमन्योन्याहारादिदानेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 1; महता स्नेहेन कालोतिवर्तते H. 2; समयो नातिवर्तते Mv. 6; आ षोडशाद्ब्राह्मणस्य सावित्री नातिवर्तते Ms. 2. 38 is not late (नातिक्रांतकाला भवति). -5 To go away from, leave, abandon (abl.); यथा मे हृदयं नित्यं नातिवर्तति राघवात् Râm. **—***Caus.* 1 To slight, not to heed, disregard; सुहृदश्चातिवर्तिताः Dk. 136. -2 To let out, discharge (as excrement).

अतिवर्तनं A pardonable offence or misdemeanour; exemption from punishment; ten cases are mentioned in Ms. 8. 290 यानस्य चैव यातुश्च यानस्वामिन एव च । दशातिवर्तनान्याहुः शेषे दंडो विधीयते.

अतिवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Crossing, surpassing excelling; भुवनातिवर्तिना ओजसा Ki. 12. 21; passing over, over stepping, transgressing, violating &c. -2 Excessive. -3 Foremost.

अतिवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Surpassing, violation, transgression.–2 Exaggeration, hyperbole.–3 Violent effusion (as of blood); excessive action.

अतिवर्धनं Excessive growth, increase, adding to, increasing; एतत्खलु व्यजनानिलैरति (भि)वर्धनं प्रभंजनस्य यदस्मद्विधै: परिबोधनमार्यस्य K. 289; cf. "Carrying coals to New-castle", or "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily, ...or with taper-light the eye of Heaven to garnish is wasteful and ridiculous excess"; See the other phrases on the same page.

अतिवृद्ध *a.* Very old; very much grown.–द्ध: N. of a Mantra in Tantras; चतुःशतं समारभ्य यावद्वर्णसहस्रकम् । अतिवृद्धः स मंत्रस्तु सर्वशास्त्रेषु वर्जितः ॥ –द्धा A very old cow (unable to chew grass &c.).

अतिवृष्टिः *f.* Excessive or heavy rain, one of the six calamities of the season. See ईति.

अतिवेगित *a.* Moving or moved with great velocity, quick in motion; भौमादयोल्पमूर्तित्वाच्छीघ्रमंदोच्चसंज्ञकैः । दैवतैरपकृष्यंते सुदूरमतिवेगिताः ॥

अतिवेधः Close contact; N. of the contact of दशमी and एकादशी (अरुणोदयवेधः स्यात् सार्धं तु घटिकाद्रयम् । अतिवेधो द्विघटिका प्रभासंदर्शनाद्रवेः ॥ इति स्मृत्युक्तः एकादश्याः दशमीसंपर्कभेदः Tv.).

अतिवेल *a.* [अतिक्रांतो वेलां मर्यादां कूलं वा] 1 Exceeding the due limits or boundary (as the water of the sea). -2 Excessive, extravagant; boundless.–लं *adv.* 1 Excessively. -2 Out of season, unseasonably.

अतिव्यथनं–था Infliction of great pain; सपत्रनिष्पत्रादतिव्यथने P. V. 4. 61.

अतिव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 An unwarrantable stretch of a rule or principle. -2 Including what is not intended to be included in a proposition; (in Nyâya) including or covering too much, unwarranted extension of a definition to things not intended to be defined by it, so that it includes such things as ought not to fall under it; one of the three faults to which a definition is open; अलक्ष्ये लक्षणगमनं अतिव्याप्तिः; यथा मनुष्यो ब्राह्मणः इति लक्षणस्य क्षत्रियेऽतिव्याप्तिः, तस्यापि मनुष्यत्वात्.

अतिशक्व(क) री A class of metres containing 4 lines, with 15 syllables in each. It has 18 varieties.

अतिशर्वरं Ved. The dead of night.

अतिशस्त्र *a.* Surpassing weapons; °नखन्यासः R. 12. 73 the nail-wounds surpassed the wounds of swords.

अतिशी 2 A. 1 To surpass, excel; पूर्वान्महाभाग तयातिशेषे R. 5. 14; चरितेन चातिशयिता मुनयः Ki. 6. 32, Bk. 7. 46, 8. 1; न शक्नुमो वयमार्यस्य मतिमतिशयितुं Mu. 3.–2 To precede in sleeping; अहं पत्नीन्नातिशये Mb. –3 To annoy, act as an incubus. –*Caus.* (–शाययति) To excel; धाम्नातिशाययति धाम सहस्रधाम्नः Mu. 3. 17.

आतिशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Excess, preeminence excellence; वीर्य °R. 3. 62; महिम्नः.. अतिशयः U. 4. 21; तस्मिन् विधानातिशये विधातुः R. 6. 11 excellence, highest perfection of art. -2 Superiority (in quality, rank, quantity &c.); महार्घस्तीर्थानामिव हि महतां कोप्यतिशयः U. 6. 11; oft in comp. with adjectives, in the sense of 'exceedingly', 'excessively'; °रमणीयः Mu. 3; आसीदतिशयप्रेक्ष्यः R. 17. 25; मुक्तागुणातिशयसंभृतमंडनश्रीः V. 5. 19; or with nouns, meaning 'excellent', 'excessive', 'very great'; °रयः, अश्वातिशयं K. 80 the best of horses; °दारिद्र्योपहताः.–3 Advantageous result, one of the superhuman qualities attributed to Jaina saints. –*a.* [आतिशयः अस्त्यर्थे अच्] Superior, pre-eminent, excessive, very great, abundant. –**Comp.**–उक्तिः *f.* 1. exaggerated or hyperbolical language, extreme assertion. 2. a figure of speech, (corr. to hyperbole) said to be of 5 kinds in S. D, but of 4 in K. P.; निगीर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् । प्रस्तुतस्य यदन्यत्वं यद्यर्थोक्तौ च कल्पनम् । कार्यकारणयोर्यश्च पौर्वापर्यविपर्ययः । विज्ञेयातिशयोक्तिः सा; Ex. of the first kind: कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां । सा च सुकुमारसुभगेत्युत्पातपरंपरा केयम् ॥ 3. verbosity.

अतिशयन *a.* [शी-भावे-ल्युट्] Surpassing, (in comp.); great, eminent; abundant.–नं Excess, abundance, superfluity.–नी N. of a metre of four lines, also called चित्रलेखा.

अतिशयालु *a.* Tending to excel or surpass.

अतिशयित *p. p.* 1 Excelled, surpassed &c.; °सुरासुरप्रभावं U. 5. 4. -2 Excessive, exceeding, going beyond.

अतिशयिन *a.* [शी-इनि] Superior, excellent, pre-eminent; श्रियमतिशयिनीं समेत्य जग्मुः Ki. 10. 25; इदमुत्तममतिशयिनि व्यंग्ये वाच्याद् ध्वनिर्बुधैः कथितः K. P. 1; °यिनि समाना वंश एवाशिषम्नं V. 5. 21.–2 Excessive, abundant.

अतिशायनं [शी-ल्युट्] Excellence, superiority. Mv. 4. 15. अतिशायने तमबिष्ठनौ (superlative affixe) P. V. 3. 55.

अतिशायिन् *a.* [शी-णिनि] 1 Excelling, surpassing; अर्थकाम° &c. -2 Excessive. –नी N. of a metre.

अतिशेषः Remainder; remnant (as of time); a small remainder.

अतिश्रेयसिः [श्रेयसीमतिक्रांतः] A man superior to the most excellent woman.

अतिश्व *a.* 1 Surpassing in strength a dog (such as a boar &c.). -2 Worse than a dog.–श्वा Service; cf. सेवां लाघवकारिणीं कृतधियः स्थाने श्ववृत्तिं विदुः Mu. 3.–श्वः N. of a tribe.

अतिश्वन् *m.* An excellent dog.

अतिष्कद्वरी [fr. स्कंद्] A transgressor; a very dissolute woman.

अतिष्ठा 1 P. To excel; be over (Ved.); स भूमिं विश्वतो वृत्वात्यतिष्ठद्दशांगुलं Rv. 10. 90. 1 was over and above by 10 Angulas. –ष्ठा [स्था-क्विप् षत्वं] Superiority, precedence. –*a.*, °वत्-वन् Surpassing, standing at the head of all.

अतिसक्तिः *f.* Close contact, or proximity; great attachment; अतिसक्तिमेत्य वरुणस्य दिशा Si. 9. 7.

अतिसंधा 3 U. 1 To deceive, overreach, cheat; त्वया चंद्रमसा च विश्वसनीयाभ्यामतिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः *S.* 3; कथं मया ब्रह्मबंधुरतिसंधेयः V. 2. –2 To prejudice, wrong, injure, encroach upon; मूलद्वारं नान्यैर्द्वारैरतिसंदधीत रूपदर्शा Bri. S. 53. 82.

अतिसंधानं Cheating, deception; परातिसंधान° *S.* 5. 25; trick, fraud.

अतिसंध्या The time about the twilights, the time just before and after the morning and evening twilight.

अतिसर्पणं Violent motion or movement (of the child in the womb).

अतिसर्व *a.* Transcending or superior to all, above all.–र्वः The Supreme Being; अतिसर्वाय शर्वाय Mugdha.

अतिसांतपनं A kind of very austere penance; (गोमूत्रगोमयक्षीरदधि-

निकृशोदकान्यंकाइं द्वितीयमुपवसेनन्स्नानपनं; स्वहाभ्यस्तैश्चानिसांतपनं Vishnu Smriti).

अतिसांवत्सर *a.* (री *f.*) Extending over more than a year: Ms. 8.153.

अतिसाम्या [अत्यंतं साम्यं मधुना अस्याः] N. of the plant मधुयष्टि, sweet juice of the Bengal Madder, Rubia Manjith.

अतिसृ 1 P. Ved. To extend. —*Caus.* 1 To extend. -2 To exert oneself to drive out; give out (as a fluid).

अतिसर *a.* 1 One who goes beyond or exceeds.-2 Leader, foremost. —**रः** Effort or exertion.

अति (ती) सारः [अतिसारयति मलं द्रवीकृत्य, वा अतेर्दीर्घः] Dysentery, violent straining at stool.

अति (ती) सारिन् *m.* [अत्यंतं सारयति मलं] The disease called अतिसार. —*a.*, -अतिसारकिन् [अतिसारो यस्यास्ति, इनि कुक् च] Affected by, afflicted with, dysentery; सातिसारोऽतिसारकी Ak.

अतिसृज् 6 P. 1 To give, present, bestow, grant; अतिसृष्टो राज्यार्धविभागः Mu. 2; पुरा नारायणेनेयमतिसृष्टा मरुत्वते Y. 1. 15; राघवाय तनयां...अतिसृष्टवान् R. 11. 48; अनसूयातिसृष्टेन 12. 27.-2 To dismiss, abandon, part with.-3 To permit, allow.-4 To remit, forgive (as fine &c.).-5 To leave as a remnant.

अतिसर्गः 1 Granting (of a wish); giving; सद्धर्वरातिसर्गात्तु मया तस्य दुरात्मनः R. 10.42.-2 Granting permission (to do what one likes कामचारानुज्ञा) P.III. 3. 163, one of the senses of the Potential. -3 Dismissal, discharge, parting with; giving away; स्त्रीणां दानविक्रयातिसर्गा विद्यंते न पुंसः Nir. —*a.* [सर्गं सृष्टिमतिक्रांतः] Everlasting, permanent (नित्य); emancipated (मुक्त).

अतिसर्जनं 1 Giving, granting; consigning; विधुरां ज्वलनातिसर्जनात् Ku.4. 32, consigning to the flames; दीयतामिति वचोतिसर्जने Si. 14. 48; तत्तदीयविशिखातिसर्जनात् Ki. 13. 57 giving back. -2 Liberality, munificence. -3 Killing. -4 Deception. -5 Separation from, parting with.

अतिसौरभ *a.* Very fragrant. —**भं** Great fragrance. —**भः** The mango tree.

अतिसौहित्यं Stuffing oneself with food; न च्स्वमाचरेत् Ms. 4.62.

अतिस्पर्श *a.* Not liberal, niggardly, mean-spirited. —**र्शः** Slight contact or absence of contact of the tongue and palate in pronunciation; epithet of the semivowels and vowels.

अतिस्नेहः Over-affection; °हः कार्यदर्शी V. 2 sees or finds what is to be done; °हः पापशंकी S. 4 is apt to suspect evil.

अतिहस्तयति Den. P. [अतिहस्त-णि] 1 To stretch out the hands (हस्तौ निरस्यति).-2 [हस्तिना अतिक्रामति] To overtake (one) on an elephant.

अती [अति-इ] 2 P. 1 To go beyond, pass on, over or beyond, cross (time or space); स्तोकमंतरमतीत्य S. 1; जवादतीयं हिमवानधोमुखैः Ki. 14. 54 was gone to or reached, स्थातव्यं ते नयनविषयं यावदत्येति भानुः Me. 34 passes out of sight; अतीत्यैकादशाहं तु नामकर्म तथाऽकरोत् Rām. after 11 days; गृहपंक्तयश्चिरमतीयिरे जनैः Si. 13. 53. -2 To enter, step over; अद्वारेण च नातीयात् ग्रामं वा वेश्म वा वृतं Ms. 4. 73.-3 To excel, surpass, outstrip, be more than a match for; विस्रोतसः कांतिमतीत्य तस्थौ Ku. 7.15; सत्यमतीत्य हरितो हरींश्च वर्तंते वाजिनः S. 1; अग्निस्त्विषा नात्येति पूषणं Si. 2. 23; to exceed, go beyond, transcend; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति Ms. 8.151 does not exceed; अतीत्य वाचां मनसां च गोचरं स्थिताय Ki. 18.41, Si. 16.48.-4 To overcome, subdue, vanquish, get the better of; न प्रदीप इव वायुमत्यगात् R. 19.53 did not overcome, outlive or survive; to overtake, out-do.-5 To walk by, walk past, pass by, leave behind; स्रोतोवहां पथि निकामजलामतीत्य S. 6. 16; सोऽत्यगात् आश्रमं R. 15.37.-6 To omit, neglect, disregard, violate, transgress, overstep; न दिष्टमर्थमत्येतुमीशो मर्त्यः कथंचन Mb. avoid; अतीत्य हि गुणान् सर्वान् स्वभावो मूर्ध्नि वर्तते H. 1.15; देशं कालं च योऽतीयात् Y. 2. 195; अतीयात्सागरो वेलां न प्रतिज्ञामहं पितुः Rām.; भूतान्यत्येति पंच वै Ms. 12. 90 oversteps the five elements (मोक्षं प्राप्नोति Kull.); अत्येति तत्सर्वमिदं विदित्वा Bg. 8. 28, 14.20. -7 (Intrans.) To pass, elapse (time); अत्येति रजनी या तु सा न प्रतिनिवर्तते Rām.; अतीते दक्षिणायने &c. -8 To overflow, be redundant, be in excess.-9 To die.

अतीत *p. p.* [इ-क्त.] 1 Gone beyond, crossed.-2 (Used actively) (*a*) exceeding, going beyond, avoiding, overstepping, having passed over or neglected &c., with acc. or in comp.; परिच्छेदातीतः Māl. 1.30 beyond or past definition; संख्यामतीत or संख्यातीत beyond enumeration, innumerable; तामतीतस्य ते Me. 29; यमुनामतीतमथ शुश्रुवानमुं Si. 13. 1; वयोतीतः Ki. 11. 2 past youth, advanced in years; सर्वारंभपरित्यागी गुणातीतः स उच्यते Bg. 14.25; कैर्लिंगैस्त्रीन् गुणानेतानतीतो भवति प्रभो 14.21; बाणपथमतीतः क्रव्यभोजनः V. 5 gone beyond the reach of arrows, past bowshot; अतीतनौकेऽतिलु Ak. who has left the boat, i.e. landed, disembarked. -(*b*) Gone by, passed away, past (as time &c.); अतीते निशांते Dk. 11; असन्निवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9; °अनागतवर्तमानवेदिना Pt. 1; अतीते वर्षुके काले Bk. 7.18; °शैशवा Ms. 8.27; अतीते कार्यशेषज्ञः शत्रुभिर्नाभिभूयते Ms. 7.179; °लाभस्य च रक्षणार्थं Pt. 2.182 of past gains; वेत्ति जन्मांतराण्यतीतानि K. 46. -(*c*) Dead, deceased; सब्रह्मचारिण्येकाहमतीते क्षपणं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 71; अप्रजायामतीतायां भर्तुरेव तदिष्यते 9. 196, 197. —**तं** The past, past time.

अत्ययः [इ-अच्] 1 (*a*) Passing away, lapse; काल°. Ms. 8.145. (*b*) End, conclusion, termination, absence, disappearance; तपात्यये Ku. 4. 44, 5.23; शिशिरात्ययस्य पुष्पोच्चयः 3. 61; आतप° R. 1. 52. -2 Complete disappearance, death, destruction, passing away, perishing; पितुरत्ययात् Dk. 64.-3 Danger, risk, harm, injury, evil; जीवितात्ययमापन्नः Ms. 10. 104 the life being in danger or jeopardy; प्राणानामेव चात्यये 5.27; प्राणात्यये च संप्राप्ते Y. 1. 179, Ms. 6. 68, 8. 69; पुत्रदारात्ययं प्राप्तः 10.99 (Kull. क्षुदवसन्नपुत्रकलत्रः). -4 Suffering, misery, difficulty, distress. -5 Guilt, fault, offence; transgression; क्षत्रियस्यात्यये दंडो भागादशगुणो भवेत् Ms. 8. 243; द्वाप्योष्टगुणमत्ययं 8. 400 should be made to pay as a fine for his offence. -6 Attack, assault Y. 2. 12. -7 Overcoming, mastering mentally, comprehending; बुद्धिश्च ते लोकैरपि दुरत्यया Rām. -8 Overstepping; क्षुरस्य धारा निशिता दुरत्यया Ken. -9 A class, kind.

अत्ययिक = **आत्ययिक** q. v.

अत्ययित *a.* 1 Exceeded, surpassed. -2 Violated, outraged.

अत्यायिन् *a.* [इ-इनि P. III. 2. 157] Exceeding, surpassing.

अतींद्रिय *a.* [अतिक्रांत इंद्रियं] Beyond

the cognizance (reach) of the senses; अतींद्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3.41; यत्तत्सूक्ष्ममतींद्रियं ज्ञानं यन्निर्विकल्पाख्यं तदतींद्रियमुच्यते; ज्ञाननिधिः Si. 1.11 —यः The Soul or Purusha, (in Sânkhya phil.); the Supreme Soul. —यं 1 Pradhâna or Nature (in Sânkhya phil.).–2 The mind (in Vedânta) योऽसावतींद्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्मोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1.7 (Kull. इंद्रियमतीत्य वर्तते इति °यं मनः).

अतीव [अति-इव] *ind.* 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very, very much, quite, too; °पीडित, °हृष्ट &c. –2 Surpassing, superior to (acc.): अतीवान्यान् भविष्यावः Mb.

अतुंद *a.* Not bulky, lean, lank.

अतुर *a.* Ved. Not rich or liberal.

अतुल *a.* [न. ब.] Unequalled, unsurpassed, matchless, peerless, incomparable, very great; भयमतुलं गुरुलोकात् Pt. 5. 31; so °पराक्रम, °रूप &c. —लः The sesamum seed and plant (तिलकवृक्ष).

अतुल्य *a.* Unequalled &c.

अतुषार *a.* Not cold. **Comp.** —करः The Sun; so अतुहिनकर, °रश्मि, °धामन् °रुचि &c.

अतूतुजि *a.* [न तुज्-कि द्वित्वदीर्घे] Not a donor or giver, not liberal (अदातृ).

अतूर्त *a.* [न तूर्यते, तुर्-हिंसायां] Ved. Not obstructed or stopped or injured, unhurt. —र्तं The unlimited space, sky. —**Comp.**—दक्ष *a.* Ved. whose plans cannot be obstructed or are unhurt.—पथिन् *a.* Ved. whose path cannot be obstructed.

अतृणादः [न तृणं अत्ति, अद्-अण्] 'Not eating grass', a new-born calf; अथ वत्सं जातमाहुरतृणाद इति *Bri. Ar.* Up.

अतृण्या [न. त.] A small quantity of grass.

अतृदिल *a.* [न तृद्यते वध्यते, तृद्-किलच्] Ved. Not assailable, immovable, solid, firm (as a mountain).

अतेजस् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not bright, dim. –2 Weak, feeble. –3 Insignificant; so अतेजस्क, अतेजस्विन्. —स् *n.* Dimness, shadow, darkness; absence of vigour, feebleness, dullness.

अत्कः [अतति गच्छति सततं विकृतिं, पंथानं &c. अत्-कन् किच्चं Un. 3.43] 1 A traveller. –2 A limb or member (of the body). –3 (Ved.) Water, lightning, garment, armour (?).

अत्कीलः N. of the author of some Vedic hymns, a descendant of Visvâmitra.

अत्ता [अतति सततं संबध्नाति: अत्-तक् डडभावः] 1 A mother.–2 An elder sister. –3 A mother-in-law; (rarely) mother's sister.

अत्तिः *f.*, अत्तिका [अत्यते सर्वदा संबध्यते, कर्मणि क्तिन्] An elder sister &c.

अत्तृ &c. See under अद्.

अत्न [अतति जयपराजयौ अत्र, अत्-न] A battle, fight.

अत्नः [अतति सततं गच्छति: अत्-न Un. 3, 6.] 1 Wind. –2 The sun. –3 A traveller. Written also as अत्नु.

अत्यः [अतति शीघ्रं गच्छति, अत् कर्तरि यत्] A courser, steed.

अत्यंहस् *a.* Ved. Emancipated from sin or evil.

अत्यग्नि *a.* Surpassing fire. —ग्निः Morbidly rapid digestion.

अत्यग्निष्टोमः [अतिक्रांतोऽग्निष्टोमं अधिकफलदत्वात्] The optional second part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अत्यंकुश *a.* [अंकुशमतिक्रांतः] Past the goad, uncontrollable, unmanageable; °शमिवोद्दामं गजं Râm.

अत्यध्वन् *m.* A long or wearisome travelling; a long journey.

अत्यंत *a.* [अतिक्रांतः अंतं सीमां नाशं] 1 Excessive, much, very great or strong; °वैरं great enmity; °मैत्री; °हिमोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26.–2 Complete, perfect, absolute; °अभावः absolute non-existence; See below. –3 Endless, perpetual, permanent, everlasting, uninterrupted, unbroken; किं वा तवात्यंतवियोगमोघे कृतजीविते R. 14. 65; भवत्यजरमत्यंतं Pt. 1. 151; °तं सुखमश्नुते Ms. 5. 46; Bg. 6. 28; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं Me. 109; नायमत्यंतसंवासो लभ्यते येन केनचित् H. 4. 73.—तं *ind.* 1 Exceedingly, excessively, very much, to the highest degree; स्थायीभवति चात्यंतं रागः शुक्लपटे यथा Pt. 1, 33; °शिशु Mu. 4. 14 very young.–2 For ever, to the end (of life), through life; अत्यंतमात्मसदृशेक्षणवल्लभाभिराहो निवत्स्यति *S.* 1. 27 for all time, in perpetuity; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्याता V. 4. 2.; oft in comp.; °गता See below; प्रियमत्यंतविलुप्तदर्शनं Ku. 4. 2 for ever lost to view; R. 14. 49. –3 Absolutely, perfectly, completely.–**Comp.** —अभावः absolute or complete non-existence, absolute non-entity, a thing which does not exist at any one of the three periods of time, or does not exist for all time; त्रैकालिकसंसर्गावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिकः. (This is considered to be नित्य or eternal and different from the other kinds of अभाव).—ग *a.* going or walking too much or too fast. —गत *a.* gone or departed for ever, gone never to return; कथमत्यंतगता न मां दहेः R. 8. 56. 2. always applicable, perfectly intimate or pertinent.—गतिः *f.* 1. sense of 'completely'; अनत्यंतगतौ क्तात् P. V.4.4.2. completion, accomplishment. —गामिन् *a.* 1. going or walking very much, going too fast or quickly. 2. excessive, much.—निवृत्तिः *f.* complete disappearance, absolute cessation. —वासिन् *m.* [वस्-णिनि] one who constantly stays with his preceptor, as a student.—संयोगः. close proximity, uninterrupted continuity; कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगे P. II. 1. 29. 2. Inseparable co-existence.—संपर्कः excessive sexual intercourse. —सुकुमार *a.* very tender. (–रः) a kind of grain.

अत्यंतिक *a.* [अत्यंतं गच्छति; अत्यंत-ठन्] 1 Going too much or too fast. –2 Very near. –3 Not near, distant. —कं [अतिशयितं अंतिकं नैकट्यं] 1 Close proximity, immediate neighbourhood or being in close proximity. –2 [अतिक्रांतं अंतिकं] Great distance.

अत्यंतीन *a.* [अत्यंतं गामी अत्यंतीनः, भृशं गंता; अत्यंत-ख P. V. 2. 11] Going or walking too much, going too fast (अत्यंतगमनशील); लक्ष्मीं परंपरीणां त्वमत्यंतीनत्वमुनय Bk.

अत्यम्ल *a.* [अतिशयितोऽम्लो रसः फलपत्रादौ यस्य] Very acid or sour.—म्लः N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera.—म्ला, °पर्णी A species of citron (वनबीजपूर).

अत्यय, अत्ययिक &c. See under अती.

अत्यर्थ *a.* [अतिक्रांतः अर्थं अनुरूपस्वरूपं] Beyond the proper worth or measure, excessive, very great, intense, exorbitant; °तापात् M. 2. 13 —र्थं *adv.* Very much, exceedingly, excessively; अत्यर्थं परदास्यमेत्य निपुणं नीतौ मनो दीयते Mu. 2. 5; प्रियो हि ज्ञानिनोऽत्यर्थमहं स च मम प्रियः Bg. 7. 17; oft. in comp.; °संपीडितः *S.* 7. 11 excessively pinched; °क्रुद्ध, °तृषित &c.

अत्यावि *a.* Ved. Passing over or through the sieve or strainer (epithet of Soma).

अत्यष्टि *f.* [अतिक्रांता अष्टिं षोडशाक्षरपादां ऋचं एकाक्षराधिक्यात्] A metre of 4 lines, each containing 17 syllables.

अत्यह्न *a.* [अतिक्रांतमहः] Exceeding a day in duration.

अत्याकारः [अतिशयितः आकारः तिरस्कारः] 1 Contempt, blame, censure; श्रावाल्याकारतवेतेषु P. V. 1. 134. -2 Bigness of person, a very large body.

अत्याक्रम् =आक्रम् q. v.

अत्याचार *a.* [आचारमतिक्रांतः] Deviating from established usages or customs, negligent. —**रः** Performance of works not sanctioned by usage (अनुचिताचरणं); irreligious conduct.

अत्यादित्य *a.* Surpassing the (lustre of the) sun; अत्यादित्यं हुतवहमुखे संभृतं तद्धि तेजः Me. 43.

अत्यानंदा Morbid indifference to the pleasures of sexual union.

अत्याधानं 1 Laying on, imposition. -2 Transgression. -3 Violation of आधान, not keeping the sacred fire.

अत्याय *a.* [इ or अय्-घञ्] 1 Transgressing. -2 Past going time. —**यः** 1 Transgression, violation. -2 Excess. -3 Great gain or profit (अतिशयितो लाभः).

अत्यायु *n.* [अति-आ-या-कु] A kind of sacrificial vessel.

अत्यारूढ *a.* Grown to excess; °ढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभवः R. 12. 33. —**ढं,-ढिः** *f.* A very high position, great elevation or rise; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S.* 4. v. l.; अत्यारूढं रिपोः सोढं चंदनेनेव भोगिनः R. 10. 42.

अत्यालः [अतिशयेन समंतात् अलति पर्याप्नोति; अति-आ-अल्-अच्] N. of a plant रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Rosea.

अत्यासः [अति-अस्-घञ्] Allowing to pass, only in acc. sing. as णमुल्; द्व्यहात्यासं or द्व्यहमत्यासं गाः पाययति P. III 4. 57 after an interval of 2 days (अद्य पाययित्वा द्व्यहमतिक्रम्य पुनः पाययति).

अत्याहितं [आधा-आधारे क्त, अत्यंतमाधीयते तन्निवारणार्थं मनो दीयते यस्मिन् Tv.] A great calamity, danger or evil, misfortune, mishap, accident; न किमप्यत्याहितं *S.* 1; किं अत्याहितं सीतादेव्याः; न केवलं °तं सापवादमपि U. 2; मया °तमुपलब्धं V. 4; किमिदमुच्चैरत्याहितं Mv. 6; श्रुतमत्याहितं M. 4 evil or evil news; oft. as an exclamation, 'Ah, me !' 'alas ! alas !', 'how bad it is!' Mâl. 3, 7; V. 5. -2 A rash or daring deed (जीवानपेक्षिकर्म); अत्याहितं किमपि राक्षसकर्म कुर्यात् Mv. 4. 50 rash and demoniacal deed; पांडुपुत्रैर्न किमप्यत्याहितमाचेष्टितं भवेत् Ve. 2.

अत्युक्ता-कथा [उक्ता-कथा एकाक्षरपादा वृत्तिः, तां अतिक्रांता] N. of a class of metres of 4 lines, each of 2 syllables.

अत्युक्तिः *f.* Exaggeration, hyperbole, over-drawn or coloured description; अत्युक्तौ न यदि प्रकुप्यसि मृषावादं च नो मन्यसे। Udbhata. See अतिशयोक्ति also.

अत्युग्र *a.* Very fierce. —**ग्रं** Asa foetida.

अत्युपध *a.* [उपधां अतिक्रांतः] Above guiles, trustworthy, tried; अमात्ये चात्युपधे Ak.

अत्यूमशा *ind.* [ऊर्यादिगण] A particle of abuse, occurring in comp. with भू, कृ or अस्.

अत्यूर्मि *a.* Ved. Overflowing or bubbling over.

अत्यूहः [अतिशयेन ऊहः तर्कः] 1 Close or deep meditation or thinking; earnest reasoning. -2 [अतिशयेन ऊहते शब्दायते; अति-ऊह्-अच्] A gallinule (दात्यूह). —**हा** A plant (नीलिका) Nyctanthes Tristis, or Jasminum Villosum.

अत्र (अत्रा Ved.) *ind.* [अस्मिन् एतस्मिन् वा, इदं-एतद्वा सनम्याः त्रल् प्रकृतेः अश्भावश्च Tv.] 1 In this place, here; अपि संनिहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः *S.* 1.; अत्र गृह्यते अत्र गृह्यते K. 119 here-here *i. e.* just now. -2 In this respect, matter, or case; as to this, (serving the purpose of अस्मिन् विषये or of the forms अस्मिन् or एतस्मिन्, अस्यां &c. with a substantive or adjectival force); अहिंसा परमो धर्म इत्यत्र ऐकमत्यं H. 1; अलं प्रयत्नेन तवात्र R. 3. 50; भवंतमेवात्र गुरुलाघवं पृच्छामि *S.* 5; तदत्र परिगतार्थं कृत्वा *S.* 6 informing him of this matter. -3 There, in that direction. -4 Then, at that time (Ved.); कः कोऽत्र भोः who is there ? which of the servants is in attendance ? who waits there ? (used in calling out to one's servants &c.; cf. Hindustâni *ko hai*). —**Comp.** —**अंतरे** *adv.* in the meanwhile, meantime *S.* 3. 11. —**दघ्न** *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) reaching so far up; as tall as this. —**भवत्** (*m.* भवान्) an honorific epithet meaning 'worthy', 'revered', 'honourable', 'your or his honour', and referring to a person that is present or near the speaker, (opp. तत्रभवत्); °भवती *f.* 'your or her lady-ship' (पूज्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); अत्रभवान् प्रकृतिमापन्नः *S.* 2; इक्षसेचनादेव परिश्रांतामत्रभवतीं लक्षये *S.* 1.

अत्रत्य *a.* [अत्र भवो जातः एतत्स्थानसंबद्धो वा; अत्र-त्यप्] 1 Belonging to, or connected with, this place; दैत्यास्त्याद्रक्षसस्तां तु नात्रत्याः श्रद्दधुः प्रजाः R. 15. 72. -2 Produced or found here, of this place; local.

अत्र *a.* Ved. Not giving or enjoying protection. —**त्रः** Ved. [अद्-त्रन्] An eater, devourer; a demon, Râkshasa. —**त्रं** Food.

अत्रप *a.* [न. ब.] Shameless, impudent, immodest.

अत्रवस् *ind.* The year before last (?)

अत्रस्त, अत्रास,-त्रस्नु *a.* [न. त.] Not afraid, fearless; जुगोपात्मानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21.

अत्रि *a.* [properly अत्त्रि, Uṇ. 4.68, अदेस्त्रिनिश्च, अद्-त्रिन्] Devourer; Rv. 2. 8. 5. —**त्रिः** N. of a celebrated sage and author of many Vedic hymns. (He appears in the Vedas in hymns addressed to Agni, Indra, the Asvins and the Visvedevas. In the Svayambhuva Manvantara he appears as one of the ten Prajapatis or mind-born sons of Brahma, being born from his eye. These sons having died by the curse of *S*iva, Brahma performed a sacrifice, at the beginning of the present Vaivasvata Manvantara, and Atri was born from the flames of Agni. Anasuya was his wife in both lives. In the first she bore him three sons, Datta, Durvasas and Soma; in the second she had two additional children, a son by name Aryaman and a daughter called Amala. In the Ramayana an account is given of the visit paid by Rama and Sita to Atri and Anasuya in their hermitage, when they both received them most kindly; See Anasuya. As a *R*ishi or sage he is one of the seven sages who were all sons of Brahma, and represents in Astronomy one of the stars of the Great Bear situated in the north. He is also the author of a code of laws known as अत्रिस्मृति or अत्रिसंहिता. In the Puranas he is said to have produced the moon from his eye, while he was practising austere penance, the moon being in consequence called अत्रिज,-जात,-दृग्ज, अत्रिनेत्रप्रसूत, -°प्रभव, °भव &c.; cf. also अथ नयनसमुत्थं ज्योतिरत्रेरिव द्यौः R. 2. 75 and अत्रेरिवेंदुः V. 5. 21.]—(pl.) descendants of Atri.

अत्रिन् *m.* A devourer, a demon.

अत्सरुकः [नास्ति त्सरुर्यस्य] N. of a sacrificial vessel.

अथ (Ved. अथा) *ind.* [अर्थ्-ड, पृषोद॰ रलोपः Tv.] A particle used at the beginning (of works) mostly as a

sign of auspiciousness, and translated by 'here,' 'now' (begins) (मंगल, आरंभ, अधिकार). (Properly speaking 'auspiciousness ' or मंगल is not the sense of अथ, but the very utterance or hearing of the word is considered to be indicative of auspiciousness, as the word is supposed to have emanated from the throat of Brahmâ: ओंकारश्चाथ शब्दश्च द्वावेतौ ब्रह्मणः पुरा । कंठं भित्त्वा विनिर्यातौ तेन मांगलिकावुभौ ॥ and therefore we find in *S*ankara Bhâshya अर्थांतरप्रयुक्त : अथशब्दः श्रुत्या मंगलमारचयति); अथ निर्वचनं; अथ योगानुशासनं; अथेदं प्रारभ्यते द्वितीयं तंत्रं Pt. 2. (usually followed by इति at the end, इति प्रथमोंकः here ends&c.).-2 Then, afterwards(आनंतर्ये)अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते वनाय धेनुं मुमोच R. 2. 1; often as a correlative of यदि or चेत्; न चेन्मुनिकुमारोयं अथ कोस्य व्यपदेशः *S.* 7; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदागच्छेत् अथ त्वं छंदो ऽधीष्व P. III. 3. 9. Sk. -3 If, supposing, now if, in case, but if (पक्षांतर); अथ कौतुकमावेदयामि K. 144, *S.* 5. 27; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः किमिति मुधा मलिनं यशः कुरुध्वे Ve. 3.4; अथ गृह्णाति *S.* 7; Ku. 5.45; Mu.3.25; Ki. 1. 44; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 while, but, on the other hand; oft. followed by ततः or तथापि, Bg. 12. 9, 11; 2. 26; अथ चेत् but if Bg. 2. 33; 18. 58. -4 And, so also, as also, likewise (समुच्चय); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं Mk. 1. 3; Ms. 2. 1.31; भीमोऽथार्जुनः G.M. -5 Used in asking or introducing questions (प्रश्न), oft. with the interrogative word itself; अथ सा तत्रभवती किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः पत्नी *S.* 7; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः। अथ भगवाँल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः *S.* 5; अथ शक्नोषि भोक्तुं G. M.; अथात्रभवती कथमित्थंभूता M. 5; Bg. 3. 36; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशो ऽस्या दृष्टिरागः *S.* 2; अथ माठव्यं प्रति किमेवं प्रयुक्तं *S.*6 (अथ may in these two sentences mean 'but'). -6 Totality, entirety (कार्त्स्न्य); अथ धर्मं व्याख्यास्यामः G. M. we shall explain the whole धर्म (धर्म in all its details.). -7 Doubt, uncertainty (संशय, विकल्प); शब्दो नित्यो ऽथानित्यः G.M. The senses of अथ usually given by lexicographers are:—अथोथ स्यातां समुच्चये। मंगले संशयारंभाधिकारानंतरेषु च । अन्वादेशे प्रतिज्ञायां प्रश्नसाकल्ययोरपि ॥ Some of these senses are indentical with those in(1), while some are not in general use. -Comp. —अपि moreover, and again &c. (=अथ in most cases); °च likewise, also. —किं what else, yes, exactly so, quite so, certainly; सर्वथा अप्सरःसंभवैषा। अथ किं *S.*1; अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः अथ किं Mu. 1. —वा 1. or (used like the English disjunctive conjunction '*or*' and occupying the same place): व्यवहारं परिज्ञाय वध्यः पूज्योऽथवा भवेत् H. 1. 58; समस्तैरथवा पृथक् Ms. 7. 198; अथवा-अथवा either—or; वाथ is often used in the same sense with वा; कार्तिके वाथ चैत्रे वा Pt. 3. 38; Ms. 7. 182; अथापि वा also used in the same sense; एतदेव व्रतं कुर्युश्चांद्रायणमथापि वा 11. 118; 8. 287. 2. or rather, or why, or perhaps, is it not so (correcting or modifying a previous statement); why should there be any thought or hesitation about it, or it is no wonder; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात्। अथवा कृतं संदेहेन *S.* 1., 1. 16; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां.... अथवा कृतवाग्द्वारे वंशे ऽस्मिन् R. 1. 3-4; अथवा मृदुवस्तु हिंसितुं 8.45; दीर्घे किं न सहसधाहमथवा रामेण किं दुष्करं U. 6. 40; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकमथवा। विवेकभ्रष्टानां भवति विनिपातः शतमुखः Bh. 2.10.

अथो= अथ in most senses; अथो वयस्यां परिपार्श्ववर्तिनीं.. ऐक्षत Ku. 5. 51; स्त्रियो रत्नान्यथो विद्या Ms. 2. 240, 3. 202, Bg. 4. 35, Ki. 5. 16, 6. 1.

अथरि:-री Ved. *m. f.* A finger; finger-like or pointed flame (?)

अथर्यति Den. P. To go constantly.

अथर्यु *a.* Ved. Moving constantly, tremulous (गमनशील) Rv. 7. 1. 1; pointed like a lance, lambent (?)

अथर्वः =अथर्वन् below.

अथर्वणः [अथर्वा तदुक्तविद्या अस्त्यस्य ज्ञातृत्वात् अच् न टिलोपः] 1 *S*iva. -2 N. of the Atharvaveda, See below.

अथर्वन् *m.* [अथ-ऋ- वनिप् शकंध्वादि॰ Tv.; probably connected with some word like *athar* fire] 1 A priest who has to worship fire and Soma. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 N. of the priest who is said to have first brought down fire from the heaven, offered Soma and recited prayers. [He is represented as the eldest son of Brahma, sprung from his mouth; as a Prajapati appointed by Brahma to create and protect subordinate beings, who first learnt from Brahma and then taught the Brahma-vidya and is considered to be the author of the Veda called after him. His wife was *S*anti, daughter of Kardama Prajapati. He had also another wife called Chitti; he is also considered identical with Angiras and father of Agni.] -4 Epithet of *S*iva, Vasishtha. —(pl.) Descendants of Atharvan; hymns of this Veda. जिष्णुं जैत्रैरथर्वभिः R. 17.13. —र्वा-र्वं *m. n.*, °वेदः The Atharvaveda, regarded as the fourth Veda. [It contains many forms of imprecations for the destruction of enemies and also contains a great number of prayers for safety and averting mishaps, evils, sins or calamities, and a number of hymns, as in the other Vedas, addressed to the gods with prayers to be used at religious and solemn rites; cf. Mv. 2.24 मूर्तिमभिगमयोगं बिभ्रदिवाथर्वणो निगमः. It has nine *S*akhas and five Kalpas, and is comprised in 20 Kaṇḍas. The most important Brahmaṇa belonging to this Veda is the Gopatha-Brahmaṇa, and the Upanishads pertaining to it are stated to be 52, or, according to another account, 31.] [cf. Zend *atharvan*, Pers. *âturbân*.] -Comp. —अधिपः N. of बुध Mercury (सामवेदाधिपो भौमः शशिजो ऽथर्ववेदराट्). —निधिः, -विद् *m.* receptacle of the (knowledge of) Atharvaveda, or conversant with it; गुरुणाऽथर्वविदा कृतक्रियः R. 8. 4, 1.59; (अथर्वविधिपदेन दुरितोपशमननिमित्तशांतिकपौष्टिकप्रवीणत्वं पौरोहित्योचितत्वं द्योत्यते Malli.) —भूताः (pl.) those who have become Atharvans, N. of the 12 Maharshis. —शिखा, -शिरस् *n.* (अथर्वणो वेदस्य शिखा शिर इव वा ब्रह्मविद्याप्रतिपादकत्वेन श्रेष्ठत्वात्] N. of an Upanishad dealing with Brahmavidyâ.

अथर्वणिः [अथर्वणि तदुक्तशांत्यादौ वा कुशलः, इञ् सिन्वेन भत्वाभावात् न टिलोपः Tv.] 1 A Brâhmaṇa versed in this Veda; or skilled in the performance of the rites enjoined by it. -2. A family priest (पुरोधस्).

अथर्वांगिरस् *m.*. A member of the class of this name. —(pl.) 1 Descendants of Atharvan and of Angiras. -2 N. of the hymns of the Atharvaveda; दंडनीत्यां च कुशलमथर्वांगिरसे तथा Y. 1. 312.

अथर्वांगिरस *a.* (सी *f.*) Connected with अथर्वांगिरस्. —सं Office of this person. —साः Hymns of this Veda.

अथर्वाणं Ritual of the Atharvaveda. —णः, -विद् One studying or versed in this Veda or the ritual.

अथर्वी *a.* Ved. [न थर्व्-अच्, पृषो॰ उलोपः गौरा॰- ङीष् Tv.] Not injuring or hurting, not destructive; pierced by a lance(?).

अथवा, अथो See under अथ.

अद् 2 P. [अत्ति, आद,-जघास, अघसत्, अत्स्यति, अत्तुं, अन्न,-जग्ध, जग्ध्वा] 1 To eat, devour. -2 To destroy. -3=अर्द् q. v. —*Caus.* To feed with, cause to eat: आदयत्यन्नं बटुना Sk. —*Desid.* जिघत्सति To wish to eat. [cf. L. *edo*, Gr. *edo*, Germ. *essen*, Eng. *eat*; Lith. *edmi*, Sans. *admi*, Goth. *at*, Zend *ad*]. With अव to satisfy by food, get rid of with feeding; (fig.) stop the mouth of. —आ to eat &c. —प्र-सं to use up, consume, devour; समदंत्यामिषं खगाः Bk. 18. 12. —वि to gnaw.

अत्तृ *a.* [अद्-तृच्] One who eats; अरक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्यादधोगतिं Ms. 8. 309.

अद्-द *a.* (at the end of comp.) Eating, devouring; मांसाद carnivorous, feeding on flesh; so मत्स्य°.

अदंष्ट्र *a.* [न. ब.] Toothless. —ष्ट्रः A serpent without teeth; one whose fangs have been taken out.

अदक्षिण *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not right, left. -2 [न. ब.] Not bringing in Dakshiṇâ to the priests : without any gifts (as a sacrifice); मृतो यज्ञस्त्वदक्षिणः Pt. 2. 94. -3 Simple, weak-minded, silly; मेनेऽथ सत्यमेवेति परिहासमदक्षिणा Râm. -4 Not handy, skilful or clever; awkward. -5 Unfavourable.

अदक्षिणीय-दाक्षिण्य *a.* Not deserving Dakshiṇâ.

अदग्ध *a.* Not burnt; not burnt according to the rites.

अदंड *a.* [न. ब.] Free or exempt from punishment.

अदंड्य *a* 1 Not deserving punishment; अदंड्यान् दंडयन् राजा दंड्यांश्चैवाप्यदंडयन् Y. 2. -2 Exempt or free from punishment; नादंड्यो नाम राज्ञोस्ति यः स्वधर्मे न तिष्ठति Ms. 8. 335.

अदत् *a.* Toothless.

अदत्त *a* 1 Not given. -2 Unjustly or improperly given. -3 Not given in marriage. -4 Not having given any thing. —त्ता An unmarried girl. —त्तं A gift which is null and void (having been given under particular circumstances which make it revocable). —*Comp.* —आदायिन् *a.* the receiver of such a gift; one who takes what has not been given away, such as a thief; अदत्तादायिनो हस्ताक्षिपेत [illegible] । [illegible]मापनेनापि यथा स्तेनस्तथैव सः ॥ —पूर्वा Not affianced or betrothed before; अदत्तपूर्वेत्याशंक्यते Mâl. 4.

अदत्र *a* [अद्-बा० अत्रन्] Ved. Fit to be eaten; अदत्रया दयते वार्याणि Rv. 5. 49. 3 (= अदनीयानि).

अदद्र्यंच् [अमुं अंचति अदस्-अंच्-क्विप् अद्र्यागमः P. VIII. 2. 80-81] Going to that, tending to that.

अदंत *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Toothless. -2 Not yet having the teeth formed or grown (said of young ones of men or animals before the teething time). -3 Ending in अत् or अ. —तः 1 A leech. -2 N. of Pûshan, one of the 12 *Adityas*, he having lost his teeth at the destruction of Daksha's sacrifice by Vîrabhadra.

अदंत्य *a.* 1 Not dental. -2 Not fit for the teeth; injurious to them.

अदब्ध,-दंभ *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Unbroken or unimpaired, unhurt, uninjured; pure, true; °असु, or °आयुः having uninjured or pure life; leaving uninjured the man who sacrifices; °धीति, °व्रत whose works or religious observances are unimpaired.

अदभ्र *a.* [दंभ्-रक्, न. त.] Not scanty, plentiful, copious; अदभ्रदर्भामधिशय्य स स्थलीं Ki. 1. 38; °अभ्रनिर्घोष Dk. 35.

अदंभ *a.* Honest, undeceitful. —भः 1 Honesty, absence of deceit. -2 N. of *Siva*.

अदय [न. ब.] Merciless, unkind, cruel. —यं *ind.* Mercilessly; ardently; fervently, closely (as an embrace) V. 5. 9.

अदर्शः 1 Day of new moon. -2 A mirror (= आदर्श).

अदर्शनं 1 Not seeing, non-vision; absence, not being seen; तमाहितौत्सुक्यमदर्शनेन R. 2. 73; अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28 the person whose sight one wishes to avoid; °नं गतः Pt. 2; °नीभूतः Pt. 1 become invisible; अस्य °नं गत्वा Pt. 2 going out of his sight, beyond the reach of vision; सा चात्यंतमदर्शनं नयनयोर्याता V. 4. 2 lost to view, become invisible. -2 Neglect, or failure to see; ब्राह्मणादर्शनेन च Ms. 10. 43. -3 (Gram.) Disappearance, elision, omission ; अदर्शनं लोपः P. I. 1. 60.

अदल *a.* 1 Leafless. -2 Without parts. —लः A plant (हिज्जल) Eugenia or Barringtonia Acutangula. —ला A plant (घृतकुमारी) Aloe Indica Royle.

अदस् *pron. a.* [न दस्यते उत्क्षिप्यते अंगुलियैत्र इदंतया निर्द्धारणाय पुरोवर्तिनि एवांगुलिनिर्देशः संभवति नापुरोवर्तिनि, न-दस्-क्विप् Tv.] (असौ *m. f*, अदः *n*). That, (referring to a person or thing not present or near the speaker) (विप्रकृष्ट or परोक्ष); इदमस्तु सन्निकृष्टं समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपम् । अदसस्तु विप्रकृष्टं तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात् ॥ अमुष्य विद्या रसनाग्रनर्तकी N. 1. 5.; असौ नामाऽहमस्मीति स्वनाम परिकीर्तयेत् । Ms. 2. 122 I am that person, so and so (giving the name); असावहमिति ब्रूयात् 130, 216; Y. 1. 26. अदस् is, however, often used with reference to प्रत्यक्ष or सन्निकृष्ट objects &c. in the sense of 'this here', 'yonder'; असौ शरण्यः शरणोन्मुखानां R. 6. 21 (असाविति पुरोवर्तिनो निर्देशः Malli.); अमी रथ्याः *S.* 1. 8.; अमी वह्नयः 4. 17, 7. 11. It is often used in the sense of तत् as a correlative of यत्; हिंसारतश्च यो नित्यं नेहासौ सुखमेधते Ms. 4. 170 he who &c. But when it immediately follows the relative pronoun (योसौ, ये अमी &c.) it conveys the sense of प्रसिद्ध 'well-known', 'celebrated', 'renowned'; योसावतींद्रियग्राह्यः सूक्ष्मोऽव्यक्तः सनातनः Ms. 1. 7; योसौ कुमारसेवको नाम Mu. 3; योसौ चोरः Dk. 68; sometimes अदस् used by itself conveys this sense ; विधुरपि विधियोगाद्ग्रस्यते राहुणाऽसौ that (so well-known to us all) moon too. See the word तद् also and the quotations from K.P. —*ind.* There, at that time, then, thus, ever ; correlative to some pronominal forms ; यदादः, यत्रादः whenever, wherever &c. By अदोऽनुपदेशे P. I. 4. 70 अदस् has the force of a (गति) preposition when no direction to another is implied; अदः कृत्य अदः कृतं ; । परं प्रत्युपदेशे तु, अदः कृत्वा अदः कुरु । Sk.

अदस्यति Den. P. To become that P. VIII. 2. 80.

अदातृ *a.* 1 Not giving, miserly; आदाननित्याच्चादातुः Ms. 11. 15 not liberal -2 Not giving (a daughter) in marriage ; कालेऽदाता पिता वाच्यः Ms. 9. 4.-3 Not liable to payment.

अदादि *a.* Having अद् at the head a term used to mark roots of the second conjugation.

अदान *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not giving, miserly.-2 Without rut (or not charitable) ; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः । अदानः पीनगात्रोपि निंद्य एव हि गर्दभः. Pt. 2.70.

अदान्य, अदायिन्, अदामन्, अदाशु, अदाशुरि,-शस्वस् *a.* Ved. Not giving.

miserly, poor; irreligious, impious.

अदाभ्य *a.* Ved. 1 Faithful, trusty. -2 Uninjured, unhurt. -3 Pure, undefiled. -4 Unapproachable.

अदाय *a.* [नास्ति दायो यस्य] Not entitled to a share.

अदायाद *a.* 1 Not entitled to be an heir; पुमान्दायादोऽदायादा स्त्री Nir.; कानीनश्च सहोढश्च क्रीतः पौनर्भवस्तथा। स्वयंदत्तश्च शौद्रश्च षडदायादबांधवाः॥ Ms. 9. 160. -2 Destitute of heirs.

अदायिक *a.* (की *f.*) [दायमर्हति दाय-ठक् न. ब.] 1 That which is not claimed by an heir; destitute of heirs: अदायिकं धनं राजगामि Kâty. -2 Not relating to inheritance.

अदारः [न. ब.] 1 One who has no wife, a widower or bachelor. -2 [न. त.] Not injuring or tearing.

अदासः A free man; Ms. 10. 32.

अदाह्य *a.* 1 Incombustible. -2 Not fit to be burnt on the funeral pile. -3 Not capable of being burnt, epithet of परमात्मन्.

अदिक्क *a.* Ved. Having no direction or region of the world for oneself; banished from beneath the sky.

अदिति *a.* [न दीयते खंड्यते बध्यते बृहत्वात्, दो-क्तिच्] Free, not tied; boundless, unlimited, inexhaustible; entire, unbroken; happy, pious (mostly Ved. in all these senses). **-तिः** [अत्ति प्राणिजातं; अद्-इतिच्] 1 Devourer *i. e.* death; यद्यदेवासृजत तत्तदत्तुमध्रियत, सर्वं वा अत्तीति तददितेरदितित्वं *Bri. Ar.* Up. -2 An epithet of God. **-तिः** *f.* [न दातुं शक्तिः] 1 Inability to give, poverty. -2 [दातुं छेत्तुं अयोग्या] (*a*) The earth. (*b*) The goddess Aditi, mother of the *Adityas*, in mythology represented as the mother of gods; see further on. (*c*) Freedom, security; boundlessness, immensity of space (opp. to the earth). (*d*) Inexhaustible abundance, perfection. (*e*) The lunar mansion called पुनर्वसु. (*f*) Speech; या प्राणेन संभवत्यदितिर्देवतामयी (शब्दादीनां अदनात् अदितिः *Sankara*). (*g*) A cow. (*h*) Milk; wife (?). **-ती** (*dual*) Heaven and earth. [अदिति literally means 'unbounded', 'the boundless Heaven,' or, according to others, 'the visible infinite, the endless expanse beyond the earth, beyond the clouds, beyond the sky.' According to Yâska अदितिरदीना देवमाता, and the verse beginning with अदितिर्द्यौः &c. Rv. 1. 89. 10 he interprets by taking अदिति to mean अदीन *i. e.* अनवदीना, न दीना अदेवास्ति इति. In the *Rigveda* Aditi is frequently implored 'for blessings on children and cattle, for protection and for forgiveness'. She is called '*Devamata*' being strangely enough represented both as mother and daughter of Daksha. She had 8 sons; she approached the gods with 7 and cast away the 8th (*Mârtanda*; the sun.) In another place Aditi is addressed as 'supporter of the sky, sustainer of the earth, sovereign of this world, wife of Vishnu', but in the Mahabharata, *Ramayana* and Puranas, Vishnu is said to be the son of Aditi, one of the several daughters of Daksha and given in marriage to Kasyapa by whom she was mother of Vishnu in his dwarf incarnation, and also of Indra, and she is called mother of gods and the gods her sons, 'aditinandanas'; See Daksha and Kasyapa also]. **-Comp. -जः,-नंदनः** a god, divine being.

अदीन *a.* Not low or depressed, high-spirited; mighty, not poor; rich, happy. **-Comp. -आत्मन्,-वृत्ति,-सत्त्व** *a.* not depressed in spirit, high-spirited, high-mettled.

अदीर्घ *a.* Not long. **-Comp. -सूत्र,-सूत्रिन्** *a.* [न दीर्घं सूत्रं सूत्रवत् विस्तारो यस्य] quick, prompt in action.

अदुःख *a.* [न. ब.] Free from evil, propitious. **-Comp. -नवमी** the propitious 9th day in the bright half of भाद्रपद when women worship Devî to avert evil for the ensuing year.

अदुच्छुन *a.* Ved. Free from evil, propitious.

अदुर्ग *a.* 1 Not inaccessible, not difficult of access. -2 Destitute of forts; °विषयः an unfortified country.

अदुर्मुख *a.* Ved. Unremitting, zealous, cheerful.

अदु *a.* Ved. Not zealous, dilatory; not worshipping.

अदूर *a.* Not distant, near (in time or space); °वर्तिनीं सिद्धिं राजन् विगणयात्मनः R. 1. 87; °उज्झितवर्त्मसु मृगद्वंद्वेषु 1. 40; °त्रिंशाः Sk. not far from 30, i. e. nearly 30; °कोपा हि मुनिजनप्रकृतिः K. 142 easily provoked, irascible. **-रं** Proximity, vicinity; वसत्यदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः R. 6. 34; त्रिंशतोऽदूरे वर्तंते इति अदूरत्रिंशाः Sk.; अदूरे,-रं,-रेण,-रतः-रात् (with gen. or abl.) not far from, at no great distance from; अदूरे प्रियासमागमं ते प्रेक्षे V. 3 not far distant, very near.

अदूषित *a.* Not vitiated, uncorrupted, unsullied, immaculate; °धीः ... an uncorrupted soul.

अदृप्त *a.* Not proud, not vain: °क्रतु not proud-minded, sober, calm.

अदृश् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Sightless, blind. -2 Not seeing any thing.

अदृश्य *a.* 1 Invisible: किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45. -2 Not capable of being seen. -3 N. of परमेश्वर. **-Comp. -करणं** rendering invisible, a part of a conjurer's legerdemain.

अदृष्ट *a.* 1 Invisible, not seen: °पूर्व not seen before. -2 Not known or experienced, not felt: °विरहव्यथं H. 1. 145. -3 Unforeseen, not observed or thought of; unknown, unobserved. -4 Not permitted or sanctioned, illegal; न चादृष्टां (वृद्धिं) पुनर्हरेत् Ms. 8. 153. **-ष्टः** N. of some venomous substance or vermin. **-ष्टं** 1 The invisible one. -2 Destiny, fate, luck (good or bad); दैवमिति यदपि कथयसि पुरुषगुणः सोप्यदृष्टाख्यः Pt. 5. 30. -3 Virtue or vice as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain. (Fate is supposed to be the result of good or bad actions done in one state of existence and experienced in another, the performance of good deeds being rewarded with residence in Heaven, and of bad deeds, visited with condemnation to Hell; धर्माधर्मावदृष्टं स्यात् धर्मः स्वर्गादिसाधनम्... अधर्मो नरकादीनां हेतुर्निंदितकर्मजः Bhâshâ. P. 161-2. The Vedântins do not recognize अदृष्ट or luck; नहि कर्मणः सूक्ष्मावस्थापन्नसंस्कारविशेष एव अदृष्टस्थानीयत्वेनांगीक्रियते: अदृष्टं आत्मधर्म इति नैयायिका वैशेषिकादयश्च, सांख्यपातंजलास्तु बुद्धिधर्मं इत्यभ्युपगच्छंति Tv.). -4 An unforeseen calamity or danger (such as from fire, water &c.). **-Comp. -अर्थ** *a.* [ब.] having a metaphysical or occult meaning, metaphysical; having an object not evident to the senses. **-कर्मन्** *a.* one who has had no practice or practical experience, not practical, inexperienced; कर्मस्वदृष्टकर्मा यः शास्त्रज्ञोपि विमुह्यति H. 3. 54. **-नरः,-पुरुषः** one of the 20 ways of peace-making, in which no third person is seen, said of a treaty concluded by the parties themselves without a mediator H. 4. 119. **-फल** *a.* [ब.] that of which the consequences are not yet visible. (**-लं**) the (future) result of good or bad actions; the

result or consequence hidden in the future. —हन् *a.* destroying poisonous vermin (?).

अदृष्टिः *f.* [विरुद्धा दृष्टिः] 1 An evil or malicious eye, evil look, an angry or envious look. -2 Not being seen. —*a.* [न. ब.] Blind, sightless.

अदेय *a.* Not to be given; what cannot or ought not to be given away; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः R. 3. 16. —यं That which it is not right or necessary to give. Wife, sons, deposits, and a few other things belong to this class: अन्वाहितं याचितकमाधिः साधारणं च यत् । निक्षेपः पुत्रदाराश्च सर्वस्वं चान्वये सति ॥ आपत्स्वपि च कष्टासु वर्तमानेन देहिना । अदेयान्याहुराचार्या यच्चान्यस्मै प्रतिश्रुतम् ॥ -**Comp.** —दानं an unlawful gift.

अदेव *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not god-like or divine, not pertaining to a deity. -2 Godless, impious, irreligious. —वः [न. त.] One who is not a god. -**Comp.** —क *a.* [न देवाः मार्यंते प्रीयंते अनेन, मै करणे क] not gratifying the gods, such as food. —मातृक *a.* [न देवो मेघो माता वृष्टिकारकः यस्य] not rained upon; (lit.) not having the god of rain as mother to suckle or water; hence (artificially) supplied with the water of rivers, canals &c., irrigated; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन्कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17.

अदेवयत्-यु *a.* [न देवं याति प्राप्नोति] Not reaching the gods by prayers, impious, irreligious.

अदेशः [न. त.] 1 A wrong place, not one's proper place or strong position; स्थो हि रिपुणा स्वल्पकेनापि हन्यते H. 4. 45; स्त्रियं स्पृशेददेशे यः Ms. 8. 358; नादेशे तर्पणं कुर्यात् &c. -2 A bad country. The Smṛitis mention several places of this description: म्लेच्छ, आनर्तक, अंग, मगध, सुराष्ट्र, दक्षिणापथ, वंग, कलिंग &c. -**Comp.** —कालः wrong place and time; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते । Bg. 17. 22. —स्थ *a.* [स. त.] in the wrong place, out of place; absent from one's country.

अदेश्य *a.* [न. त. न देष्टुं योग्यः] 1 Not fit to be ordered, advised, indicated or pointed out; अदेश्यं यश्च दिशति Ms. 8. 53. -2 Not on the spot or pertaining to the place or occasion referred to.

अदेश्य *a.* Ved. Invisible (अदृश्य).

अदैन्य *a.* Involving no humiliation or self-degradation Bh. 3.144.

अदैव *a.* (वी *f.*) 1 Not predestined or predetermined (by Gods or by Fate). -2 Not connected with the Gods or their action, not divine; अदैवं भोजयेच्छ्राद्धं Ms. 3. 247 (Kull. वैश्वदेवब्राह्मणभोजनरहितं). -3 Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अदोग्धृ *a.* Not exacting; considerate (as a king.).

अदोमद-ध *a.* Ved. Not causing inconvenience.

अदोहः 1 The time when milking is not practicable. -2 Not milking; अदोहं चादिशद्गवां R. 17. 19.

अदोष *a.* [न.ब.] 1 Free from faults, demerits, vices, or defects &c.; innocent; जायामदोषामुत संत्यजामि R. 14. 34. -2 Free from the faults of composition, such as अश्लीलता, ग्राम्यता &c., See दोष; अदोषौ शब्दार्थौ K.P.1; अदोषं गुणवत् काव्यं Sar. K. 1. —षः Not a fault; किमित्यदोषेण तिरस्कृता वयं Ki. 14. 11 though not at fault.

अद्मः [अद्यते देवैः, अद्-कर्मणि गन् Uṇ. 1.120, =पुरोडाश] A sacrificial oblation called पुरोडाश, q. v.

अद्धा *ind.* [अत्यते अत् तं संततं गमनं ज्ञानं वा दधाति क्विप् Tv.] 1 Truly, clearly, surely, undoubtedly, in truth, really, certainly, indeed; अद्धा श्रियं पालितसंगराय प्रत्यर्पयिष्यति R. 13. 65. -2 Manifestly, clearly; व्यालाधिपं च यतते परिरब्धुमद्धा Bv. 1. 95. -3 In this way, thus; कृ=साक्षात्कृ.-**Comp.** —पुरुषः A right or true man. —बोधेयाः (pl.) N. of a school of the Sukla Yajurveda. — लोहकर्ण *a.* having ears clearly or quite red.

अद्धातिः Ved. A wise man, seer.

अद्भुत *a.* [Uṇ. 5. 1 अदि भुवो डुतच्; according to Nir. न भूतं 'the like of which did not take place before.'] 1 Wonderful, marvellous; °कर्मन् of wonderful deeds; °गंध having wonderful smell; °दर्शन, °रूप; prodigious, extraordinary, transcendental, supernatural. -2 Ved. Unobserved, invisible (opp. दृश्य). —तं 1 A wonder; a wonderful thing or occurrence, a prodigy, miracle; देव अद्भुतं खलु संवृत्तं *S.* 5 a wonderful or unexpected occurrence; अकालिकमनध्यायं विद्यात्सर्वाद्भुतेषु च Ms. 4. 118.-2 Surprise, astonishment, wonder (*m.*) also; °उद्भ्रांतदेवासुराणि विक्रांतचरितानि U. 6 lost in wonder. —तः One of the 8 or 9 *Rasas*, the marvellous sentiment; जगति जनितात्यद्भुतरसः U. 3. 44. -2 N. of the Indra of the 9th Manvantara.-**Comp.** —एनस् *a.* Ved. in whom no sin is visible. —धर्मः a system of prodigies. —ब्राह्मणं N. of a portion of a Brâhmaṇa belonging to the Sâmaveda. —संकाश *a.* resembling a marvel; so °उपम. —सारः the wonderful resin (of the खदिर or Catechu plant); Mimosa Catechu. —स्वन *a.* having a wonderful sound. (—नः) N. of *Siva*.

अद्मन् *n.* Ved. Eating, a meal; a house (?).

अद्मनिः [अत्ति सर्वान्; अद्-मनिन् Uṇ. 2. 104 अदेर्मुट् च] Fire.

अद्मर *a.* [अत्तुं शीलमस्य; अद्-कर्तरि क्मरच्] Voracious, gluttonous.

अद्य *a.* Eatable. —द्यं Food, anything eatable — *ind.* [अस्मिन्नहनि इदंशब्दस्य निपातः सप्तम्यर्थे; अस्मिन् द्यवि अहनि वा Nir.] 1 To-day, this day; अद्य त्वां त्वरयति दारुणः कृतांतः Mâl. 5. 25; °रात्रौ to-night, this night; °प्रातरेव this very morning; oft. in comp. with दिन, दिवस, &c.; °दिवसनक्षत्रं of this day, to-day's; अद्यैव this very day.-2 Now; अद्य गच्छ गता रात्रिः Ks. 4. 68. -3 At present, now-a-days. [cf. L. *ho-die.*]. -**Comp.** —अपि still, yet, even now, to this day, down to the present time or moment; अद्यापि ते मन्युविषयः U. 3; अद्यापि नोच्छ्वसिति *ibid.*; न° not yet; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; (every one of the 50 stanzas of Ch. P. begins with अद्यापि). —अवधि 1. from to-day; °धि भवद्वचो भिन्नोऽहं Ve. 1. 2. till to-day. —पूर्वं before now; अद्यपूर्वोच्चारित &c. —प्रभृति *ind.* from to-day, this day forward, henceforth; अद्यप्रभृत्यवनतांगि तवास्मि दासः Ku. 5. 86. —श्वीन *a.* [अद्य श्वः परादिने वा जनिष्यते प्रसोष्यते वा, अद्य-श्वस्-ख टिलोपः P. V. 2. 13] likely to happen to-day or to-morrow, imminent; °नं मरणं, °नः वियोगः Sk. (=आसन्न). (-ना) a female near delivery (आसन्नप्रसवा); अद्यश्वीनावष्टब्धे P.; अद्य श्वो वा विजायते इति अद्यश्वीना वडवा Sk. —सुत्या extraction and consecration of Soma juice on the same day.

अद्यतन *a.* (नी *f*) [अद्य भवः; अद्य ट्यु तु

द्यागमश्च] 1 Pertaining or referring to, extending over, to-day ; °दिवस, °काल &c. -2 Current now-a-days, prevalent at present, modern. —नः The current or this day, period of the current day (Kâsi. on P.I.2. 57); See अनद्यतन also. —नी (*scil.* वृत्तिः) A name given to the Aorist tense, as it denotes an action done to-day or on the same day (=°भूतः).

अद्यतनीय =अद्यतन 1 Of to-day ; °हिमपातो व्यर्थतां नीयते Pt. 3. -2 Modern.

अद्यु *a.* Ved. Blunt.

अद्युत् *a.* Not bright.

अद्यूत्य *a.* [न द्यूतलभ्यं न. त.] Not obtained by gambling, honestly got. —त्यं Unlucky gambling; the watch just before the dawn (?).

अद्रव *a.* [न. त.] Not liquid, not of the nature of a liquid.—वः Not a liquid.

अद्रव्यं [न. त.] A worthless thing, an object which is good for nothing; नाद्रव्ये विहिता काचित्क्रिया फलवती भवेत् H. Pr. 43; hence, a worthless or bad pupil or recipient of instruction ; विनेतुरद्रव्यपरिग्रह एव बुद्धिलाघवं प्रकाशयति M. 1; अद्रव्यमेत्य भुवि शुद्धनयोपि मंत्री Mu. 7. 14.

अद्रिः [अद्-क्रिन् Uṇ. 4. 65; according to Nir. fr. दॄ to tear or अद् to eat.] 1 A mountain. -2 A stone, especially one for pounding Soma with or grinding it on.-3 A thunderbolt (आदृणाति येन Nir.).-4 A tree. -5 The sun.-6 A mass of clouds (probably so called from its resemblance to a mountain); a cloud (आदरयितव्यो भवति ह्यसौ उदकार्थं Nir.) mostly Ved. -7 A kind of measure. -8 The number 7.–**Comp.**—ईशः, पतिः, नाथः &c. 1. the lord of mountains, the Himâlaya. 2. N. of *S*iva (Lord of Kailâsa). —कर्णी a plant (अपराजिता) Clitoria Ternatea Lin. —कीला [अद्रयः कुलपर्वताः कीलाः शंकव इव यस्याः] the earth. (-लः) N. of the mountain विष्कुंभ. —कुक्षिः a mountain cave, mountain side R. 2. 38. —ज *a.* [अद्रौ जायते; जन्-ड] produced from, or found among, mountains, mountain-born. (-जा) 1. a plant (सैंहली). 2. -कन्या,-तनया-सुता &c. Pârvati. (-जं) red chalk (शिलाजतु). —जात *a.* mountain-born. (-तः) 1. forest conflagration. 2. the 'Sun-born', Hamsa or Swan. 3. form. 4. the Supreme Being. —जूत,-दुग्ध Ved. [तृ. त.] expressed or extracted by means of stones. —तनया,-नंदिनी 1. N. of Pârvati. 2. N. of a metre of 4 lines, each having 23 syllables. —द्विष्-भिद् *m.* [अद्रिं द्वेष्टि भिनत्ति वा, द्विष्-भिद्-क्विप्] the enemy or splitter of mountains (or clouds personified), epithet of Indra.—द्रोणि-णी *f.* 1.a mountain valley. 2. a river taking its rise in a mountain. —पतिः-राजः &c. See °ईश. —बर्हस् *a.* Ved. [अद्रिर्बर्ह इव बर्हो यस्य] as strong or hard as a mountain; mountain-high (?). —बुध्न *a.* [अद्रिर्बुध्न इव बुध्नो यस्य] rooted in a mountain or rock; as hard as a stone or mountain. —भू *a.* [अद्रौ भवति जायते] mountain-born. (-भूः) N. of a plant (आखुकर्णी or अपराजिता). —मातृ Ved. [अद्रिः मेघः तज्जलं मिमीते, अद्रेर्माता वा मा-तृच्] producing water from clouds (मेघजलनिर्मातृ); having a mountain for the mother (?). —वह्निः forest conflagration. —शय्यः (having the mountain कैलास for his bed) N. of *S*iva; cf. °ईश, °इंद्र.—शृंगं,-सानु mountain peak. —सुत (°षुत), -संहत *a.* prepared or expressed by means of stones.—सारः [अद्रेः सार इव ष. त.] 'the essence of mountains', iron. (-*a.*) hard like a mountain ; °मय made of iron or very hard.

अद्रिवत् *a.* Ved. Armed with, or having, stones or thunderbolts.

अद्रुह्,-द्रुहन् *a.* [न. त.] Ved. Free from malice.

अद्रोघ *a.* Ved. [द्रुह्-घञ् वेदे घत्वं न. ब.] True, not false, free from malice ; °वाच् speaking the truth; °अवित guarding from malice.—घं *ind.* Without malice or falsehood.

अद्रोहः Absence of malice or ill-feeling;moderation, mildness Ms.4.2.

अद्वंद्व *a.* Without duality or enmity;असमस्तपरवृत्तिमिव अद्वंद्वां K.131.

अद्वय *a.* [नास्ति द्वयं यस्य] 1 Not two. -2 Without a second, unique; sole;अद्वयं ब्रह्म Ved. Sûtra.—यः [अद्वयं विज्ञानाभेदः पदार्थानां अस्त्यस्य वादकत्वेन अस्त्यर्थे अच्] N. of Buddha. —यं [न. त.] Non-duality, unity, identity ; especially, the identity of Brahma and the universe, or of spirit and matter ; the highest truth. –**Comp.** —आनंदः =अद्वैतानंदः q. v.—वादिन् (=अद्वैत°) one who propounds the identity of spirit and matter or of Brahma and the universe (सर्वमेव वस्तु चित्स्वरूपं नान्यदत्तो द्वितीयमस्तीति य आनिपादयति). 2. Buddha.

अद्वयत्,-अद्वयस् *a.* Ved. Having no second; सखा सुशेवो अद्वयाः Rv. 1. 187. 3 (द्वयरहित) free from duplicity, true, sincere (?).

अद्वयाविन् *a.* [अद्वयं अस्त्यर्थे विनि छंदसि दीर्घः] Not having two ways (द्वैतविनयानरूपमार्गद्वयरहित); पुत्रस्य पाथः पदमद्वयाविनः Rv. 1. 159. 3.

अद्वयु *a.* [द्वयं द्विप्रकारोऽस्त्यस्य बा° उ, न. ब.] Free from duplicity, the same internally or externally (अंतर्बाह्यैकरूप).

अद्वारं Not a door, any passage or entrance which is not intended to serve as a regular door; अद्वारेण न चातीयाद् ग्रामं वा वेश्म वा पुरं Ms. 4. 73; नाद्वारेण विशेत् Y. 1. 140.

अद्वितीय *a.* [नास्ति द्वितीयंयस्य] 1 Without a second, matchless, peerless; न केवलं रूपे शिल्पेप्यद्वितीया मालविका M. 2 ; किमुर्वशी अद्वितीया रूपेण V. 2.-2 Without a companion, alone. -3 Sole, only, unique, supreme .—यं Brahma ; एकं °यं ब्रह्म.

अद्विषेण्य [न. त.] Not malevolent, not to be disliked.

अद्वेष *a.* [न. ब.] Free from hatred or malevolence. —षः Freedom from hatred.

अद्वेषस् *a.* [द्विष-असुन्. न. त.]Friendly, not hating.

अद्वैत *a.*[न. ब.] 1 Not dual; of one or uniform nature, equable, unchanging; °तं सुखदुःखयोः U. 1.39.-2 Matchless, peerless, sole, only, unique.—तं [न. त.]. 1 Non-duality, identity ; especially that of Brahma with the universe or with the soul, or of soul and matter; See अद्वय also. -2 The supreme or highest truth or Brahma itself. -3 N. of an Upanishad; अद्वैतेन solely, without any duplicity. –**Comp.**—आनंदः (अद्वय°) 1. the joy arising from a knowledge of the identity of the universe and the supreme spirit. 2. N. of an author who, according to Colebrooke, flourished at the close of the 15th century. —वादिन् =अद्वयवादिन् q. v. above ; a Vedântin.

अध, अधा *ind.* Ved. Used like अथ as an inceptive particle in the sense of 'now', 'then', 'afterwards', 'moreover,' 'and', 'partly', 'so much the more' &c.

अधन *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without wealth, poor.–2 Not entitled or competent to possess independent property (in law): भार्या पुत्रश्च दासश्च त्रय एवाधनाः स्मृताः। यत्ते समधिगच्छन्ति यस्य ते तस्य तद्धनम् ॥ Ms.8. 416.

अधन्य *a.* Unhappy, wretched, miserable. हंत धिङ् मामधन्यं U. 1. 42.

अधम *a.* [अव्-अमः अवतेः अमः, वस्य पक्षे धः Uṇ. 5. 54] The lowest, vilest, meanest: very bad, or low, or vile (in quality, worth, position &c.) (opp. उत्तम); अधममध्यमोत्तमाः or उत्तमाधममध्यमाः &c.; oft. at the end of comp.; नर°, द्विज°; चांडालश्चाधमो नृणां Ms. 10.12 lowest in position; अधम° the vilest of the vile, the meanest wretch.—**मः 1** An unblushing sensualist (भयदयालज्जाशून्यः कामक्रीडाविषये कर्तव्याकर्तव्यविचारकः Sāhi K.); वार्यं स्नातुमितो गतासि न पुनस्तस्याधमस्यांतिकं K. P. 1. -2 A sort of योग or conjunction of planets (नृणां विनज्ञानादिदु अधमत्वसूचकः रविचंद्रयोः स्थितिविशेषरूपो योगभेदः Tv.). —**मा** A bad mistress (हितकारिणियतमे अहितकारिणी). [cf. L. *infimus*]. -**Comp.**—**अंगं** [कर्म.] the foot (opp. उत्तमांग). —**अर्धं** [कर्म.] the lower half of the body (below the navel). —**अर्ध्य** *a.* [अधमार्धे भवः] connected with the lower part. —**आचार** *a.* [ब.] of the vilest conduct. (-रः) (कर्म०) the meanest conduct. —**ऋणः**, -**ऋणिकः** [अधमः अधमावस्थां प्राप्तः ऋणेन, ततः ठन्] a debtor (opp. उत्तमर्णः) (lit. reduced to a low position by his incurring debt). —**भृतः**-**भृतकः** [कर्म.] a porter, groom, a servant of the lowest class, one of the 3 kinds of servants; उत्तमस्त्वायुधायोक्त मध्यमस्तु कृषीवलः। अधमो भारवाही स्यादित्येवं त्रिविधो भृतः॥

अधर *a.* [न ध्रियते; धृ- अच्, न. त.] 1 Lower (opp. उत्तर), (lit. not held up); tending downwards; under, nether, downward; °वासः under garment Ki. 4. 38; cf. °अंबर *Si.* 1. 6; °ओष्ठ lower or nether lip, see below.- (In this sense अधर partakes of the character of a pronoun). -2 Low, mean, vile; °उत्तरं See below; lower in quality, inferior. -3 Silenced, worsted, not able to speak; See हीन, हीनवादिन्. -4 Previous, preceding; as in अधरेद्युः q. v. —**रः** The nether (or sometimes the upper) lip, a lip in general; °पत्र Ku.5. 27 leaf-like lower lip; बिंबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5; पक्वबिंबाधरोष्ठी Me. 82; पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं *S.* 1.24; 1.21,3. 24; cf. अधरं खलु बिंबनामकं फलमाभ्यामिति भव्यमन्वयम् । लभतेऽधरबिंबइत्यदः पदमस्या रदनच्छदे वदत्॥ N.2. 24. —**रा** The nadir (अधोदिश्) or the southern direction. —**रं** 1 The lower part (of the body): पृष्ठवंशाधरे त्रिकं Ak.–2 Pudendum Muliebre (also *m.*). -3 Address, speech (opp. उत्तर); statement, sometimes used for reply also. -**Comp.** —**उत्तर** *a.* 1. higher and lower, inferior and superior, worse and better; राज्ञः समक्षमेवावयोः °व्यक्तिर्भविष्यति M. 1; व्यत्यये कर्मणां साम्यं पूर्ववच्चाधरोत्तरं Y. 1. 96. 2. former, prior and later; sooner and later; यश्चाधरोत्तरानर्थान् विगीतान्नावबुध्यते Ms. 8. 53. 3. in a contrary way, topsy-turvy, upside down (the natural order of things being inverted); श्रुतं भवद्भिरधरोत्तरं *S.* 5 you have (certainly) learnt in a contrary way, *i. e.* to consider good as bad and *vice versa*; (it might perhaps also mean "have you, i. e. the members of the King's court, heard this mean or base reply (अधरं च तदुत्तरं); (यदि न प्रणयेद्राजा दंडं) स्वाम्यं च न स्यात्कस्मिंश्चित् प्रवर्तताधरोत्तरं Ms. 7. 21 (अधरं = शूद्रादि, उत्तरं = प्रधानं); अधर्मेण जितो धर्मः प्रवृत्तमधरोत्तरं Mb. 4. nearer and further. 5. question and answer. —**ओष्ठः** the lower lip; अंगुलिसंवृत °*S.* 3. 25; Me. 82. (-ष्ठं) the lower and upper lip. —**कंठः** the lower part of the neck. —**कायः** [अधरं कायस्य] the lower part of the body. —**पानं** kissing, lit. drinking the lower lip. —**मधु**, -**अमृतं** the nectar of the lips. —**स्वस्तिकं** the nadir.

अधरीकृ 8 U., **अधरयति** Den. P. To surpass, excel, beat down, worst; शोकं किंचिदधरीकृत्य Dk. 6 lessening, forgetting; to defeat, vanquish; भवता धीरतयाऽधरीकृतः Ki. 2. 40, 6. 21; चरितैर्मुनीनधरयञ्शुचिभिः Ki. 6. 24 excelling; अधरीकृतसर्वस्नेहेन अपत्यप्रेम्णा K. 25.

अधरीभू 1 P. To be worsted (in a lawsuit); to be invalidated Y. 2. 17.

अधरीण *a.* [अधरे भवः अधर-ख] 1 Lower. -2 Traduced, vilified, reproached; अधरीणः परिम्लायते A R. 1.

अधरेद्युः *ind.* [अधरे दिने; अधर-एद्युस्] 1 On a previous day.–2 The day before yesterday; the other day.

अधरस्मात्, -**स्तः**, -**स्तात्**, -**रात्**, -**तात्**, -**रेण** *ind.* Below, beneath, in the lower regions.

अधरांच् *a.* [अधरां दक्षिणां दिशं अंचति क्विप्] Southward; tending downwards, to the nadir or lower region; tending to the south. —**ची** the southern direction. —**क्** *ind.* Beneath.

अधराचीन-**च्य** *a.* [अधराचि भवः; अधराच्-ख यत् वा] Tending downwards; situated in the region below; being downwards.

अधर्मः [न. त.] 1 Unrighteousness, irreligion, impiousness, wickedness, injustice; °दंडनं Ms. 8. 127 unjust punishment; अधर्मेण unjustly, in an improper way; यश्चाधर्मेण पृच्छति Ms. 2.111; an unjust act; a guilty or wicked deed; sin; °चारिन् committing unjust or unrighteous deeds; so °आत्मन् of an irreligious spirit; तत्ता कथं भीरुः *S.* 5; °मय full of wickedness or sin; for definitions &c. of धर्म and अधर्म See Tarka K. P. 19. (धर्म and अधर्म are two of the 24 qualities mentioned in Nyāya, and they pertain only to the soul. They are the peculiar causes of pleasure and pain respectively. They are imperceptible, but inferred from reasoning and from transmigration.) -2 N. of a Prajâpati or of an attendant of the sun. —**र्मा** Unrighteousness personified. —**र्मं** Devoid of attributes, an epithet of ब्रह्मन्. -**Comp.** —**अस्तिकायः** the category of अधर्म, See अस्तिकाय.

अधर्मिन् *a.* Impious, wicked.

अधर्म्य *a.* 1 Wicked, impious.-2 Illegal, unlawful; पंचानां तु त्रयो धर्म्या द्वावधर्म्यौ स्मृताविह Ms. 3. 25.

अधवा [अविद्यमानो धवो भर्ता यस्याः] A widow.

अधस्, अधः *ind.* [अधर-असि, अधरशब्दस्थाने अध् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39.] 1 Below, down; पतत्यधो धाम विसारि सर्वतः *Si.* 1. 2; in the lower region, to the infernal regions or hell; व्यसन्यधोऽधो व्रजति स्वर्यात्यव्यसनी मृतः Ms. 7. 53. (According to the context अधः may have the sense of the nominative, °अंकुराः &c.; ablative, अधो वृक्षात् पतति; or locative, अधो गृहे शेते). -2 Beneath, under, used like a preposition with gen.; तरूणां *S.* 1. 14; rarely with abl. also; बाहित्थं तु ततोऽप्यधः Hemachandra; (when repeated) lower and lower,

down and down ; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2 ; यात्यधोधो व्रजत्युच्चैर्नरः स्वैरेव कर्मभिः H. 2.48 ; अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकं Bh. 2. 10 ; from under, just below (with acc.);नवानधोऽधो बृहतः पयोधरान् Si.1.4. In comp. with nouns अधः has the sense of (*a*) lower, under, as °भुवनं, °लोकः the lower world ; °वासः or °अंशुकं an under-garment ; or (*b*) the lower part; °कायः the lower part of the body ; अधःकृ means to surpass, eclipse, overcome, vanquish, despise, scorn ; तपः शरीरैः कठिनैरुपार्जितं तपस्विनां दूरमधश्चकार सा Ku. 5. 29 ; अधः कृताशेषांतःपुरेण K. 177 ; ° कृतकुसुमायुधं 179; Si. 1.35, 3.52; °कृतैनसः Si. 16.8 dispelled. –**Comp.**–अक्ष *a.* situated below the axle or car. (–क्षं) *adv.* below the car, under the axle. –अक्षजः [अक्षात् इंद्रियाज्जायते इति अक्षजं प्रत्यक्षज्ञानं, तदधरं ग्राहकत्वाभावात् हीनं यस्य सः Tv.;अधःकृतं अक्षजं इंद्रियज्ञानं येन Malli.] N. of Vishṇu; other etymologies of the name are also found: (1) अधो न क्षीयते जातु यस्मात्तस्मादधोक्षजः ; (2) द्यौरक्षं पृथिवी चाधस्तयोर्यस्मादजायत । मध्ये वैराजरूपेण ततो ऽधोक्षजं इष्यते॥ –अधस् See above. –उपासनं sexual intercourse. –अंगं, –द्वारं- मर्म the anus ; Pudendum Muliebre. –करः the lower part of the hand(करभ). –करणं excelling, defeating, degradation ; K. 202 ; so ° क्रिया; सहते न जनोप्यधःक्रियां Ki. 2. 47 degradation, dishonour. –खननं undermining. –गतिः *f.*, –गमनं–पातः 1. a downward fall or motion, descent; going downwards. 2. degradation, downfall; going to perdition or hell; मूलानामधोगतिः K. 41 (where °ति has both senses);° तिं आयाति Pt.1. 150 sinks, comes down (feels dishonoured); Ms. 3. 17 ; अरक्षितारमत्तारं नृपं विद्यादधोगतिं 8. 309 destined to go to hell. –गंतृ *m.* one who digs downwards, a mouse. –गं-घं-टा [अधरात् अधस्तादारम्य घंटेव तदाकारफलत्वात्] a plant Achyranthes Aspera (अपामार्ग). –चरः [अधः खनित्वा चरति-अच्] 1. thief. 2. one who goes downwards. –जानु *n.* the lower part of the knee. (*-ind.*) below the knee. –जिह्विका [अल्पा जिह्वा जिह्विका, अधरा जिह्विका] the uvula (Mar. पडजीभ). –तलं the lower part or surface ; शय्या°, खट्वा°. –दिश् *f.* the lower region, the nadir ; the southern direction. –दृष्टि *a.* casting a downward look ; a posture in Yoga ; करणान्यवहिःकृत्य स्थाणुवन्निश्चलात्मनः । अन्तर्नं हृदये ध्यायेत् नामाग्रन्यस्तलोचनः ॥ cf. also Ku.3.47.(–ष्टिः)a downward look. –पदं [अधोगतानि पदं, पादस्याधःस्थानं वा] the place under the foot, a lower place. –पातः= °गति q. v. above. –पुष्पी [अधोमुखानि पुष्पाणि यस्याः] N. of two plants अवाक्पुष्पी (Pimpinella Anisum)and गोजिह्वा (Elephantopus Scaber). –प्रस्तरः a seat of grass for persons in mourning to sit upon. –भक्तं [अधरं भक्तं यस्मात्] a dose of water, medicine &c. to be taken after meals &c. (भोजनांते पीयमानं जलादिकं). –भागः 1. the lower part (of the body) ; पूर्वभागो गुरुः पुंसामधोभागस्तु योषितां Susr. 2. the lower part of any thing, the region below, down below ; °व्यवस्थितं किंचित्पुरमालोकितं Pt. 1. situated down below, See पाताल. –भूः *f.* lower ground, land at the foot of a hill. –मुख–वदन *a.* having the face downwards ; °खी तिष्ठति; °खैः पत्रिभिः R. 3. 57. 2. head-long, precipitate, flying downwards. 3. upside down, topsy-turvy. (–खः) N. of Vishṇu. (–खा-खी) N. of a plant गोजिह्वा Premna Esculenta. (–खं) (नक्षत्रं) 1. flying downwards, having a downward motion; these *nakshatras* are: मूलाश्लेषा कृत्तिका च विशाखा भरणी तथा । मघा पूर्वत्रयं चैव अधोमुखगणः स्मृतः ॥ Jyotisha. 2. N. of a hell. –यंत्रं a still. –रक्तपित्तं discharge of blood from the anus and urethra. –राम *a.*[अधोभागे रामः शुक्लः, दृष्टिविषयत्वात् तस्य रामत्वं] having a white colour or white marks on the lower part of the body (said of a goat) –लंबः 1. a plummet. 2. a perpendicular. 3. the lower world. –वर्चस् *a.* strong in the lower regions ; whose lustre penetrates downwards. –वशः Pudendum Muliebre. –वायुः [अधोगामी वायुः शाक. त.] breaking wind, flatulency. –शय–य्य *a.* sleeping on the ground. (–य्या) sleeping on the ground; अग्नींधनं भैक्षचर्यामधःशय्यां गुरोर्हितम् । आसमावर्तनात् कुर्यात्कृतोपनयनो द्विजः॥ Ms. 2. 108. –शिरस् *a.* =मुख. (–*n.*) N. of a hell. –स्थ,–स्थित *a.* situated below. –स्वस्तिकं the nadir.

अधोपहासः [अधः अधोभागस्य योन्याः उपहासः छांदसः संधिः, स्त्रीणामधोभागस्य उपहसनं Tv.] Ved. Sexual intercourse.

अधस्तन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [अधोभवः अधस्–ट्यु तुट्च] 1. Lower, situated beneath. –2 Prior, previous.

अधस्तरा(मा) म् *ind.* [अतिशयेनाधः] Very low.

अधस्तात् *adv.* or *prep.* [अधर–अस्तातिः अधः आदेशः P. V. 3. 39-40.] Down, below, under, beneath, underneath &c. (with gen.), See अधः अधस्तात्नोपकल्पयाच Ms. 4. 54; धर्मेण गमनमूर्ध्वं गमनमधस्ताद्भवत्यधर्मेण Sânkhya K ; °न्नागतः Pt. 3. ; तस्याधस्ताद्वयमपि रतास्तेषु पर्णोटजेषु U. 2. 25; यस्य सर्वमेवाधस्तात् K. 259 gone to hell.

अधामार्गवः [न धीयते अधाः, तादृशं मार्गं वाति वा-क Tv.] =अपामार्ग q. v.

अधारणक *a.* [न. त.] Not profitable; °कं मन्येतत्स्थानं Pt. 2.

अधिः [आधीयते दुःखमनेन आधा कि वा पृ. ह्रस्वः] 1 Mental pain or agony. See आधिः–2 A woman in her courses. (=अवि.) – *ind.* 1 (As a prefix to verbs) over, above; (अधिकार); °स्था to stand over; °कृ to place over or at the head of : °रुह् to grow over or above; over and above, besides, in addition (आधिक्य);fully, completely (अतिशय,विशेष), to get something in addition to another: अधिगत्यजगत्यधीश्वरात् having obtained fully, अधि intensifying the meaning of the root; इतो वा सातिमीमहे दिवो वा पार्थिवादधि Rv. 1.6. 10; (अधीमहे आधिक्येन याचामहे). –2(As a separable adverb)Over, above, from above(mostly Vedic);षष्टिर्वीरासो अधि षट् Rv. 7.18. 14. –3 (As a preposition) with acc. (*a*) Above, over, upon, in (उपरि) ; यं इंतमधिजायते नाडी तं दंतमुद्धरेत् Susr.अध्यधि just above; लोकानुपर्युपर्यास्तेऽधोऽधोऽध्यधि च माधवः Bopadeva ; with gen. also ; ये नाकस्याधि रोचने दिवि Rv. 1. 19. 6 above the sun ; °विटपि Si. 7. 35; °त्वतू 7. 41; °रजनि 52 at night. (*b*) With reference to, concerning, in the case of, on the subject of (अधिकृत्य) (mostly in adverbial compounds in this sense); हरौ इति अधिहरि ; so आधिस्त्रि ; कृष्णमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता कथा अधिकृष्णं; so °ज्योतिषं, °लोकं, °दैवं,° दैवतं treating of stars &c.; °पुरंध्रि Si. 6. 32 in the case of women. (*c*) (With abl.) Just over, more than (अधिक); सत्त्वादधि महानात्मा Kath. ; अविदितादधि Ken. (*d*) (With loc.) Over, on or upon, above (showing lordship or sovereignty over something) (ऐश्वर्य) ; अधिरीश्वरे P. I. 4. 97 ; अधि भुवि रामः P. II. 3. 9 Sk. Râma rules over the earth ; the country ruled over may be used with loc. of 'ruler': अधि रामे भूः *ibid*: प्रकारकर्म-

न्यधि विदेहा जाताः Dk. 77 subject to, under the government of, become the property or possession of (अधि denoting स्वत्व in this case); under, inferior to (हीन); अधि हरौ सुराः (Bopadeva) the gods are under Hari. –4 (As first member of Tatpurusha compounds) (*a*) Chief, supreme, principal, presiding; °देवता presiding deity; °राजः supreme or sovereign ruler; °पतिः supreme lord &c. (*b*) Redundant, superfluous (growing over another); °दंतः=अध्यारूढः (दंतस्योपरि जातः) दंतः P. VI. 2. 188. (*c*) Over, excessive; °अधिक्षेपः high censure. According to G. M. अधि has these senses: अधिरध्ययनैश्वर्यवशित्वस्मरणाधिके। *e.g.* उपाध्यायादधीते; इडोऽध्ययनार्थकत्वस्य अधियेतकः; अधिपतिः (ऐश्वर्ये); अधीनः (वशित्वे) अधिगतः इनः मातुरध्येति (स्मरणे); अधिकं (अधिके). In the Veda अधि is supposed by B. and R. to have the senses of 'out of', 'from,' 'of,' 'among,' 'before', 'beforehand', 'for', 'in favor of', 'in' 'at'.

अधिक *a.* [abbreviation of अध्यारूढ; अध्यारूढशब्दात् कन् उत्तरपदलोपश्च P. V. 2. 73]. 1 More, additional, greater (opp. ऊन or सम); तदस्मिन्नधिकं P. V. 2. 45. (In comp. with numerals) plus, greater by; अष्टाधिकं शतं 100 plus 8 = 108; चत्वारिंशतोऽधिकाः = °चत्वारिंशाः more than 40; नवाधिकां नवतिं R. 3. 69; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्ठः Ms. 9. 117. –2 (*a*) Surpassing in quantity, more numerous, copious, excessive, abundant; in comp. or with instr.; श्वासः प्रमाणाधिकः *S.* 1. 30 more than the usual measure. (*b*) Inordinate, grown, increased, become greater; abounding in, full of; strong in; °क्रोध R. 12. 90; वयोऽधिकः Ms. 4. 141 senior in years; शिशुरधिकवयाः Ve. 3. 30 old, advanced in years; भवनेषु रसाधिकेषु पूर्वं *S.* 7. 20; करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकं K. 2; रसाधिके मनसि *Si.* 17. 48 abounding in. –3 (*a*) More, greater, stronger, mightier, more violent or intense; अधिकां कुरु देवि गुरुभक्तिं K. 62; ऊने न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14 the stronger animal did not prey on the weaker; पुमान्पुंसोऽधिके शुक्रे स्त्री भवत्यधिके स्त्रियाः Ms. 3. 49; अधिकं भेजिरे विप्रं Râm.; अधिकं मित्रं Pt. 2; [illegible] Ms. 11. 186, 9. 154. (*b*) Superior to, better than, higher than (with abl. or in comp.); प्रमाणादधिकस्यापि मत्तदंतिनः Pt. 1. 327; सेनाशतेभ्योऽधिका बुद्धिः Mu. 1. 25 surpassing, more than a match for &c.; विधेरधिकसंभारः R. 15. 62 more than what was sanctioned by rules; तपस्विभ्योऽधिको योगी Bg. 6. 46; ब्रह्म प्रज्ञानेभ्योऽधिकं Y. 1. 212; अश्वाधिको राजा H. 3. 84 strong in cavalry; धनधान्याधिको वैश्यः H. 4. 21 excels in, is superior by reason of; लोकाधिकं तेजः Mu. 4. 10 superior to; sometimes with gen.; पंचदशानां भ्रातॄणामधिको गुणैः K. 136. –4 Later, subsequent, further than (of time); राजन्यबंधोर्द्वाविंशे (केशांतो विधीयते), वैश्यस्य द्व्यधिके ततः Ms. 2. 65 2 years later i.e. in the 24th year; sometimes with gen.; ममाधिका वा तुल्या वा Râm. –5 Eminent, uncommon, special, peculiar (असाधारण); विद्या नाम नरस्य रूपमधिकं Bh. 2. 20 superior or uncommon form or beauty; धर्मो हि तेषामधिको विशेषः H. Pr. 25; इज्याध्ययनदानानि वैश्यस्य क्षत्रियस्य च। प्रतिग्रहो ऽधिको विप्रे याजनाध्यापने तथा॥ Y. 1. 118; sometimes used in the comparative in the above senses; क्लेशोऽधिकतरस्तेषां Bg. 12. 5; °तरमिदानीं राजते राजलक्ष्मीः V. 5. 22; स्वर्गादधिकतरं निर्वृतिस्थानं *S.* 7. –6 Redundant, superfluous; °अंग having a redundant limb; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां नाधिकांगीं न रोगिणीं Ms. 3. 8. –7 Intercalated, intercalary (as a month &c.) –8 Inferior, secondary. —कं 1 Surplus, excess, more; लाभोऽधिकं फलं Ak. –2 Abundance, redundancy, superfluity. –3 A figure of speech equivalent to hyperbole; आश्रयाश्रयिणोरेकस्याधिक्येऽधिकमुच्यते। किमधिकमस्य ब्रूमो महिमानं वारिधेर्हरिर्यत्र। अज्ञात एव शेते कुक्षौ निक्षिप्य भुवनानि॥ अत्र आश्रयस्याधिक्यं। युगांतकालप्रतिसंहृतात्मनो जगंति यस्यां सविकाशमासत। तनौ ममुस्तत्र न कैटभद्विषस्तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभृता मुदः॥ S. D; महतोर्यन्महीयांसावाश्रिताश्रययोः क्रमात्। आश्रयाश्रयिणौ स्यातां तनुत्वेऽप्यधिकं तु तत्॥ K. P. 10. —*adv.* 1 More, in a greater degree; स राज्यं गुरुणा दत्तं प्रतिपद्याधिकं बभौ R. 4. 1 shone the more; 3. 18; यस्मिन्नेवाधिकं चक्षुरारोपयति पार्थिवः Pt. 1. 243; oft. in comp.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा *S.* 1. 20; °सुरभि Me. 21. –2 Exceedingly, too much. —**Comp.** —अंग *a.* (गी *f.*) having a redundant limb. (–गं) [अधिकोंऽगात्] a sash, girdle or belt worn over the mail coat. —अधिक *a.* more and more, out-doing one another. —अर्थ *a.* exaggerated; °वचनं exaggeration, an exaggerated statement or assertion (whether of praise or of censure); कुत्स्यैरधिकार्थवचने P. II. 1. 33; (°नं = स्तुतिनिंदाफलकमर्थवादवचनं; e.g. वातच्छेद्यं तृणं i.e. so light and weak; काकपेया नदी so deep and full). —ऋद्धि *a.* abundant, prosperous. R. 19. 5. —तिथिः, *f.*-दिनं, -दिवसः an intercalated day. —दंतः=अधिदंतः. —मांसार्मन् =अधिमांस q. v. —वाक्योक्तिः *f.* exaggeration, hyperbole. —षाष्टिक-साप्ततिक *a.* containing or costing more than 60 or 70.

अधिकाम *a.* [अधिकः कामो यस्य] Of vehement desires, impassioned, lustful. —मः [कर्म.] Strong desire.

अधिकृ 8 U. 1 To authorize, qualify for the discharge of some duty; be entitled to, have a right to; नैवाध्यकारिष्महि वेदवृत्ते Bk. 2. 34; गुणाः प्रियत्वेऽधिकृता न संस्तवः Ki. 4. 25 merits are calculated to produce liking, not mere intimacy. –2 To place at the head of, appoint, set; पांडवेन ह्यहं तात अश्वेष्वधिकृतः पुरा Mb.; दृप्तविनयाधिकृतः R. 9. 62 appointed to humble the proud; शिथिलीकृतेऽधिकृतकृत्यविधौ Ki. 6. 30 set or appointed to duty; देवाः प्रसह्य तमधिकुर्युः Mv. 2 set on, incite or appoint as their chief. –3 To aim at, allude or refer to, make the subject of; अधिकृत्य कृते ग्रंथे P. IV. 3. 87; किरातार्जुनौ अधिकृत्य कृतं काव्यं किरातार्जुनीयम् Sk.; नाटकं प्रयोगेण अधिक्रियताम् *S.* 1 should be made the subject of representation, should be represented on the stage. –4 To be used as the head or governing rule; समर्थानां प्रथमाद्वा P. IV. 1. 82; इदं पदत्रयमधिक्रियते Sk. –5 To superintend, be at the head. –6 (A.) To bear, endure or overpower, be superior to; शत्रुमधिकुरुते Sk.; अधिचक्रे न यं हरिः Bk. 8. 20. –7 To feel, enjoy; भवादृशाश्चेदधिकुर्वते रतिं निराश्रया हंत हता मनस्विता Ki. 1. 43 –8 To refrain or desist from.

अधिकरणं [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Placing at the head of, appointing &c. –2 Relation, reference, connection; रामाधिकरणाः कथाः Râm. referring to.– (In gram.) Agreement, concord, government or grammatical relation (as of subject and predicate &c.); तत्पुरुषः समानाधिकरणः कर्मधारयः P. I. 2. 42 having the members (of the compound) in the same relation (of apposition; समानाधिकरणो or व्यधिक

रणो बहुव्रीहिः; पीतांबरः, चक्रपाणिः &c.–4 A receptacle or subject, technically substratum; ज्ञानाधिकरणं आत्मा T. S. the soul is the substratum of knowledge. –5 Location, place, the sense of the locative case; आधारोऽधिकरणं P. I. 4.45; कर्तृकर्मव्यवहितामसाक्षाद्धारयत् क्रियाम्। उपकुर्वत् क्रियासिद्धौ शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ Hari; as गेहे स्थाल्यामन्नं पचति.–6 A topic, subject, section, article or paragraph; a complete argument treating of one subject; the Sûtras of Vyâsa and Jaimini are divided into Adhyâyas, the Adhyáyas into Pàdas and the Pâdas into Adhikaraṇas or sections. (According to the Mîmàṁsakas a complete Adhikaraṇa consists of five members :—विषय the subject or matter to be explained, विशय or संशय the doubt or question arising upon that matter, पूर्वपक्ष the first side or *primâ facie* argument concerning it, उत्तर or उत्तरपक्ष or सिद्धांत the answer or demonstrated conclusion, and संगति pertinency or relevancy, or (according to others निर्णय the final conclusion); विषयो विशयश्चैव पूर्वपक्षस्तथोत्तरं । निर्णयश्चेति सिद्धांतः शास्त्रेऽधिकरणं स्मृतम् ॥ The Vedântins put संगति in the 3rd place, and सिद्धांत last; तत्र एकैकमधिकरणं पंचावयवं, विषयः संदेहः संगतिः पूर्वपक्षः सिद्धांतश्च. Generally speaking, the five members may be taken to be विषय, संशय, पूर्वपक्ष, उत्तरपक्ष and सिद्धांत or राद्धांत). –7 Court of justice, court, tribunal; स्वान्दोषान् कथयंति नाधिकरणे Mk. 9. 3; °रणे च साधनं Dk.40.–8 Stuff, material; विप्रतिषिद्धं चानधिकरणवाचि P. II. 4. 13 (अद्रव्यवाचि); °एतावत्त्वे च 15 fixed number of things, as दश दंतोष्ठाः Sk.–9 A claim.–10 Supremacy. –णी One who superintends.–**Comp.** –भोजकः a judge, Mk. 9. –मंडपः court or hall of justice Mk. 9. –विचालः [अधिकरणस्य विचालः अन्यथाकरणं] changing the quantity of any thing, increasing or decreasing it so many times; °विचाले च P.V.3.43; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने संख्याया धा स्यात्; एकं राशिं पंचधा कुरु Sk.–सिद्धांतः a conclusion which involves others.

अधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणं आश्रयतया अस्त्यस्य ठन्] 1 A judge, magistrate; Mk. 9. –2 A government official.

अधिकरण्यं Authority, power.

अधिकर्मन् *n* [अधिकं कर्म] 1 A higher or superior act. –2 Superintendence. –*m.* One who is charged with superintendence.–**Comp.** –करः,–कृत् a sort of servant, overseer of workmen. –कृतः [अधिकर्म कृतं येन निष्ठांतस्य परनिपातः] one appointed to superintend an institution or establishment; सर्वेष्वधिकृतो यः स्यात् कुटुंबस्य तथोपरि। सोऽधिकर्मकृतो ज्ञेयः स च कौटुंबिकः स्मृतः ॥ In families he is the head or *paterfamilias.*

अधिकर्मिकः [अधिकृत्य कर्मणे अलं, अधिकर्म ठन्] The overseer of a market whose duty it is to recover toll or duties from the traders.

अधिकारः 1 Superintendence, watching over; स्त्रीषु कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1; यः पौरवेण राज्ञा धर्माधिकारे नियुक्तः *S.* 1 superintendence of religious matters. –2 Duty, office, charge; power, post of authority; authority; निर्णयाधिकारे ब्रवीमि M. 1 I say this in the capacity of a judge; अविश्रामोऽयं लोकतंत्राधिकारः *S.* 5; द्वीपिनस्तांबूलाधिकारो दत्तः Pt. 1, V. 2. 1; अर्थ° administration of pecuniary matters; स्वाधिकारात् प्रमत्तः Me. 1; अधिकारे मम पुत्रको नियुक्तः M. 5; यः सर्वाधिकारे नियुक्तः प्रधानमंत्री स करोतु, अनुजीविना परं चर्चा न कर्तव्या H. 2; शिल्पाधिकारे योग्येयं दारिका M. 1 fit to be initiated into the fine arts.–3 Sovereignty, government or administration, jurisdiction, rule; स्वाधिकारभूमौ वर्तिष्यते *S.* 7 seat of government or jurisdiction; °खेदं निरूप्य *S.* 5. –4 Position, dignity, rank; हृताधिकारां मलिनां Y. 1. 70 deprived of the position or rights or privileges of a wife. –5 (*a*) Right, authority, privilege, claim, title (as to wealth, property &c.); right of ownership or possession; अधिकारः फले स्वाम्यमधिकारी च तत्प्रभुः S. D. 296; वत्सेऽधिकारः स्थितः Mv. 4. 38 it now belongs to the child. (*b*) Qualification or authority to perform certain specified duties, civil, sacrificial, religious &c.; as the अधिकार of a king to rule and protect, of a Brâhmaṇa to sacrifice, of a Vaisya to till or trade &c.; शूद्रोऽधिकारहीनोऽपि Y. 3. 262; with loc.; निषेकादिश्मशानांतो मंत्रैर्यस्योदितो विधिः। तस्य शास्त्रेऽधिकारोऽस्मिन् ज्ञेयो नान्यस्य कस्यचित् Ms. 2.16; श्राद्धाधिकारसंपदस्तु इति भवंतो ब्रुवंतु (repeated in *S*râddha ceremonies). –6 Prerogative of a king. –7 Effort, exertion; कर्मण्येवाधिकारस्ते मा फलेषु कदाचन Bg. 2. 47 your business is with action alone &c. –8 Relation, reference; कथा विचित्राः पुननाधिकाराः Mb. –9 Place = अधिकरण; महत्खलु पुरुषाधिकारं ज्योतिः M. 1. –10 A topic, paragraph or section; प्रायश्चित्त° Mit.; See अधिकरण.–11 Counting, enumeration, occasion for counting; संसत्सु जाते पुरुषाधिकारे Ki. 3.51 (गणनाप्रस्तावे). –12 (In gram.) A head or governing rule, which exerts a directing or governing influence over other rules; *e. g.* सर्वस्य द्वे P. VIII. 1. 1; IV. 1. 82-3; तत्पुरुषः II. 1. 22; अधिकारोयं Sk. (This अधिकार is of three kinds: सिंहावलोकितं चैव मंडूकप्लुतमेव च। गंगाप्रवाहवच्चापि अधिकारस्त्रिधा मतः ॥.) –**Comp.** –विधिः determination or statement of qualifications to do particular acts; as राजा राजसूयेन यजेत्. –स्थ–आढ्य *a.* possessed of authority, invested with office.

अधिकारिन्, अधिकारवत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे इनि मतुप् वा] 1 Possessed of authority, having power; निस्पृहो नाधिकारी स्यात् Pt. 1. 164; संधिविग्रहकार्य°, कार्य° H. 3. –2 Entitled to, having a right to; सर्वे स्युरधिकारिणः; so उत्तराधिकारिन् heir; धनग्रहण° &c; तपस्यनधिकारित्वात् R. 15. 51 not qualified or authorised. –3 Belonging to, owned by. –4 Fit for. –*m.* (री–वान्) 1 An official, officer; न निष्प्रयोजनं अधिकारवंतः प्रभुभिराहूयंते Mu. 3; a functionary, superintendent, head, director, governor. –2 A rightful claimant, proprietor, master, owner. –3 One qualified to sacrifice or perform sacred works. –4 Man as the lord of creation. –5 One well versed in the Vedânta.

अधिकारिता–त्वं Authority, rightful claim, qualification &c.

अधिकृत *p. p.* [कृ–क्त] Authorised, appointed &c; one possessed of authorised qualification, &c.; यत्राधिकृतो विद्वान् ब्राह्मणः Ms. 8. 11; पात्राणि नाट्येऽधिकृताः. –तः An officer, official, functionary, superintendent, head, one in charge of any thing; संभावना ह्यधिकृतस्य तनोति तेजः Ki. 6. 46; प्रासाद° Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 424; राष्ट्र° Y. 1..337.

अधिकृतिः *f.* Right, privilege, ownership. See अधिकार.

अधिकृत्य *ind.* With reference to, regarding, concerning; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां *S.* 1; शकुंतलामधिकृत्य ब्रवीमि *S.* 2 I refer to, speak of, *Sakun-*

talā; 3. 4; R. 11. 62. See अधि-कृ above.

अधिक्रम् 1 U. To ascend, mount upon. -2 To attack, scale.

अधिक्रमः, -क्रमणं An attack, invasion.

अधिक्षित् m.[अधिक्षि भावे कर्तरि वा क्विप् तुक् च Tv.] Decay or one that causes decay; a lord or ruler (?)

अधिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To insult, abuse, asperse, vilify, traduce, censure; किं मां संभृतदोषैरधिक्षिपथ S. 5 heap accusations on me; नृपतावधिक्षिपति शौरिं Si. 15. 44; न मे पादरजसा तुल्य इत्यधिक्षिप्तः M. 1. -2 To throw or lay upon, bespatter. -3 To superinduce (disease). -4 To surpass.

अधिक्षेपः 1 Abuse, insulting, insult; प्रज्ञा° Dk. 52 insult to, reflection on, the understanding; भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28. -2 Laying upon; fixing; throwing. -3 Dismissal.

अधिगम् 1 P. 1 (a) To acquire, obtain, get, attain, secure; आज्ञाकरत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19; अधिगच्छति महिमानं चंद्रोपि निशापरिगृहीतः M. 1. 13; भर्तारमधिगच्छेत् Ms. 9. 91 marry; श्रेयांसि सर्वाण्यधिजग्मुषस्ते R. 5. 34. (b) To find, meet with, fall in with, see, discover. (c) To accomplish; अर्थं सप्रतिबंधं प्रभुरधिगंतुं सहायवानेव M. 1. 9; न मे बुद्धिर्निश्चयमधिगच्छति Mu. 5 is not able to decide; for (a) see also Ms. 2. 218, Bg. 2. 64, R. 2. 66. -2 To approach, reach, go towards or near; गुणालयोप्यसन्मंत्री नृपतिर्नाधिगम्यते Pt. 1. 384; तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति does not reach or go to the end. -3 To study, learn; know; तेभ्योऽधिगंतुं निगमांतविद्यां U. 2. 3; श्रुतमप्यधिगम्य Ki. 2. 41; 6. 38; Ms. 7. 39; 12. 109; Y. 1. 99, Bk. 7. 37. -4 To cohabit with.

अधिगत p. p. 1 Acquired, obtained &c; परमार्थान्पंडितान्मावमंस्थाः Bh. 2. 17. -2 Studied, known, learnt, mastered; किमित्येवं पृच्छस्यनधिगतरामायण इव U. 6. 30.

अधिगमः-मनं 1 Acquisition, obtaining, getting, finding &c.; दुरधिगमः परभागः Pt. 5. 34; वंशस्थितेरधिगमात् V. 5. 15; दाराधिगमनं Ms. 1. 112 marriage. -2 Mastery, study, knowledge; मस्वच्छात्वाधिगमनं Ms. 11. 66. -3 Mercantile return, profit; acquiring property; निष्पादः प्राप्तिः Mit. or धनप्राप्तिः; स्थापयंति तु यां वृद्धिं सा तत्राधिगमं प्रति Ms. 8. 157. -4 Acceptance. -5 Intercourse.

अधिगम्य, -गमनीय, -गंतव्य pot. p. Attainable &c.

अधिगंतृ a. [गम्-तृच्] One who attains or acquires.

अधिगव a. or adv. [गवि इत्यधिगवं अव्ययी-स.] Found in or derived from a cow; स्वादीयो यदधिगवं क्षीरं.

अधिगुण a. [अधिका गुणा यस्य] 1 Possessing superior qualities, worthy, meritorious; याच्ञा मोघा वरमधिगुणे नाधमे लब्धकामा Me. 6. -2 [अधिगतो गुणो ज्या येन] well strung (as a bow); °शरासनं जनाः Ki. 12. 14. -णः A superior or eminent merit.

अधिचर् 1 P. To walk or move over or on something.

अधिचरणं Act of walking over something.

अधिजननं Birth; मातुरग्रेऽधिजननं Ms. 2. 169.

अधिजिह्वः [अधिका जिह्वा यस्य] A serpent (who has a forked tongue). This arose from the attempt of the serpents to lick the nectar placed on a bed of Kusa grass, the sharp points of which pricked the tongue and split it into two. -ह्वा-जिह्विका [अधिरूढा जिह्वा, स्वार्थे कन्] 1 The uvula. -2 A sort of swelling of the tongue or epiglottis.

अधिज्य a. [अध्यारूढा ज्या यत्र, अधिगतं ज्यां वा] Having the bow-string stretched, well strung (as a bow). -Comp. -धन्वन्-कार्मुक a. having the bow strung; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके S. 1. 6.

अधिज्यता 1 The state of being strung; °तां नी to string; R. 11. 14.

अधित्यका [अधि-त्यकन् P. V. 2. 34; पर्वतस्य आरूढस्थलमधित्यका Sk.] A table-land, highland; स्थाणुं तपस्यंतमधित्यकायां Ku. 3. 17; अधित्यकायामिव धातुमय्यां R. 2. 29.

अधिदंडनेतृ m. N. of Yama.

अधिदंतः [अध्यारूढो दंतः] A redundant tooth growing over another.

अधिदार्व a. Wooden.

अधिदीधिति a. Of superior or transcendental lustre; Si. 1. 24.

अधिदेवः-वता [अधिष्ठाता-त्री देवः देवता वा] 1 A presiding or tutelary deity; ययाचे पादुके पश्चात्कर्तुं राज्याधिदेवते R. 12. 17; 13. 68; 16. 9; Bv. 3. 3; सा रामणीयकनिधेरधिदेवता वा Mal. 1. 21. (The eleven organs of sense are said to have each a presiding deity: श्रोत्रस्य दिक्, त्वचो वातः, नेत्रस्य अर्कः, रसनाया वरुणः, घ्राणस्य अश्विनौ, वागिंद्रियस्य वह्निः, हस्तस्य इंद्रः, पादस्य उपेंद्रः, पायोः मित्रः, उपस्थस्य प्रजापतिः, मनसः चंद्रश्च.-2 [अधिकृतो देवो येन गुणातिशयात्] The supreme or highest god, Almighty.

अधिदेवनं Gambling table, board for gambling (अधि उपरि दीव्यते यत्र.)

अधिदैवं-दैवतं [अधिष्ठातृ दैवं-दैवतं वा] 1 The presiding god or deity; अधिदैवं किमुच्यते Bg. 8. 1, 4, 7. 30; शिवाधिदैवतं ध्यायेत् वह्निमत्याधिदैवतं: तमभिनंदति...यः अधिदैवतमिव स्तौति K. 109. -2 The supreme deity or the divine agent operating in material objects.

अधिनाथः [अधिको नाथः] The Supreme lord.

अधिनी 1 P. To lead away from; to enhance, increase.

अधिनायः [नी- घञ्,-अधिनीयते वायुना] Fragrance, odour.

अधिनिर्णिज् a. Veiled.

अधिपः [अधिपाति, आधि-पा-क] A lord, ruler, king, sovereign, head; अथ प्रजानामधिपः प्रभाते R. 2. 1; mostly in comp; नराधिपः lord of men, king; गज° a lordly elephant &c.

अधिपतिः [आधिकः पतिः] 1 = अधिपः. -2 A part of the head where the wound proves immediately fatal; (मस्तकाभ्यंतरोपरिष्टात् शिरासंधिसन्निपातो रोमावर्तोऽधिपतिः, तत्रापि सद्यो मरणम् Susr.)

अधिपत्नी Ved. A female ruler, mistress (स्वामिनी).

अधिपाः [अधिपाति-पा क्विप्] Ved. A king, ruler, lord.

अधिपांशुल a. Dusty from above.

अधिपु (पू) रुषः [अधिकः पुपूरुषः] The Supreme Being.

अधिपेषणं [पिष्-ल्युट्] Pounding or grinding upon, serving to pound or grind upon.

अधिप्रज a. [अधिका प्रजा यस्य] Having many children (as a man, woman &c.) -जं adv. [प्रजामधिकृत्य] Regarding creation (of the world) as a means of preserving the world.

अधिप्रष्टियुगं [प्रष्टौ निहितं युगं] A yoke laid on the प्रष्टि or foremost of the three horses, used on certain sacrificial occasions. -गः The fourth horse thus attached(?)

अधिबलं An interlocution of high words in mutual defiance; S. D.526.

अधिभूः [अधिभवति स्वामीभवति ; भू-क्विप्] A master, superior; foremost; राक्षसानामधिभुवि Mv. 6. 47; रघूणामधिभुवा 56.

अधिभूतं [अधिष्ठायिभूतं or भूतं प्राणिमात्रमधिकृत्य वर्तमानं] The highest being; the Supreme Spirit or its all-pervading influence; the whole inanimate creation; अधिभूतं च किं प्रोक्तं Bg. 8. 1; अधिभूतं क्षरो भावः 8. 4 'अधिभूत is all perishable things.'

अधिभोजनं [अधिकं भोजनं] 1 Excess in eating.–2 [अधिकं भोजनं धनं मूल्यं वा यस्य] Very costly or valuable; इद्दा वस्त्राधिभोजना Rv. 6. 47. 23; a supplementary or additional gift (?).

अधिमंथः [अधिकं मथ्यते अनेन; मंथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 Severe ophthalmia; उत्पाट्यत इवात्यर्थं नेत्रं निर्मथ्यते तथा। शिरसोर्धं तु तं विद्यादधिमंथं स्वलक्षणैः.–2 = अधिमंथनं.

अधिमंथनं [मंथ्-भावे करणे वा ल्युट्] Rubbing together for producing fire; suitable for such friction (as wood).

अधिमंथित *a.* [अधिमंथोऽस्य संजातः इतच्] Suffering from eye-disease.

अधिमांसः [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of disease in the white of the eye, a sort of cancer or protuberance of flesh; विस्तीर्णं मृदु बहुलं यकृत्प्रकाशं श्यावं वा तदधिमांसजार्मं विद्यात् Susr.

अधिमांसक: [अधिकं मांसं यत्र] A sort of cancer in the back of the gums; हनुस्थे पश्चिमे दंते महाशोथो महारुजः। लालास्रावी (कालास्रायी) कफकृतो विज्ञेयः सोऽधिमांसकः Susr.

अधिमात्र *a.* [अधिका मात्रा यस्य] Beyond measure, excessive, inordinate.–**त्रं** On the subject of prosody.

अधिमासः [अधिको रविमासात् अतिरिक्तः शुक्लप्रतिपदादिदर्शांतश्चांद्रो मासः] An intercalary (lunar) month.

अधिमुक्तिः *f.* Trust, confidence.

अधिमुक्तः N. of Buddha in one of his 34 former births.

अधियज्ञ *a.* Pertaining to a sacrifice; °ज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेत् Ms. 6. 83. –**ज्ञः** Principal sacrifice; the agency effecting or causing such sacrifice; °ज्ञोऽहमेवात्र देहे देहभृतां वर Bg. 8. 4 the अधियज्ञ is I myself in this body (i. e. Krishṇa); अत्रास्मिन्देहे अंतर्यामित्वेन स्थितोऽहमधियज्ञः यज्ञादिकर्मप्रवर्तकस्तत्फलदाता चेति श्रीधरः. –**ज्ञं** *adv.* On the subject of sacrifices; so अधियाग.

अधियांग =अधिकांग, q. v.

अधियोगः [अधिको योगः] An auspicious conjunction of stars for departure, expedition &c. (ज्योतिषप्रसिद्धो यात्रिकशुभयोगः) : योगे क्षेममथाधियोगगमने क्षेमं रिपूणां वधः Muhúrta.

अधियोधः [आधिक्येन युध्यते; युध्-अच्] The foremost hero or warrior (in fighting); न हि कोपपरीतानि हर्षवीर्योत्सुकानि च। भवंति अधियोधानां सुखानि निहते पतौ Rám.

अधिरज्जु *a.* Ved. [अधिगता रज्जुर्येन] Fastening, fettering.

अधिरथ *a.* [अध्यारूढो रथं रथिनं वा] Being on or over a car. –**थः** 1 A charioteer, driver. –2 N. of a charioteer who was king of Anga and foster-father of Karṇa. –**थं** Ved. A cart-load.

अधिराज् *m.*,-**जः** [अधिराजते; राज्-क्विप्, राजन्-टच् वा] A sovereign or supreme ruler, an emperor; प्रायोपविष्टो गंगायामनादृत्याधिराट् श्रियं Bhâg.; अथास्तमेतु भुवनेष्वधिराजशब्दः U. 6. 16; king, head, lord (of men, animals &c.); हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so मृग°, नाग° &c.

अधिराज्यं-ष्ट्रं [अधिकृतं राज्यं राष्ट्रं अत्र] 1 Imperial or sovereign sway, supremacy, sole sovereignty, imperial dignity, an empire. –2 N. of a country.

अधिरुक्म *a.* [अधिगतं रुक्मं आभरणं येन] Having ornaments (of gold &c.).

अधिरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount (a throne, hill &c.); go up to, find access to, sit in or on (acc.); पादाहतं यदुत्थाय मूर्द्धानमधिरोहति *Si.* 2.46; पुराधिरूढः शयनं महाधनं Ki. 1. 38. lying on; तुरगाधिरूढं R. 7. 37 riding a horse; 12. 104; बंधुजनाधिरूढैर्गजानां वृंदैः Ku. 7. 52 mounted or seated on; योगाधिरूढा R.13. 52; engaged or lost in contemplation; so Pt. 1; -सख्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68 bear or acquire; प्रतिज्ञां° enter on; कीर्तिर्द्यामधिरोहति *Si.* 2. 52.; सर्वमनोरथानामग्रमिवाधिरूढा K. 158 mounted on the summit or pinnacle; त्वां धूरियं योग्यतयाधिरूढा Ki. 3. 50 this responsibility lies on your shoulders.–2 To string; अधिरोहति गांडीवं महेषौ Ki. 13. 16.–3 (Intran.) To rise or grow over or above.–*Caus.* [रोह-(प) यति] 1 To raise, place, seat, cause to mount or ascend; ताः स्वमंकमधिरोप्य R. 19. 44 having placed or seated; *Si.* 12. 46. –2 To restore, give back; पुराणशोभामधिरोपितायां (वसतौ) R.16. 42 restored to its former grandeur. –3 To string (as a bow); कार्मुकं च बलिनाधिरोपितम् R. 11. 81.–4 To give, confer &c.; उद्वरक्त इति प्रीतलोकाधिरोपितापरप्राख्यनामनि Dk. 50.

अधिरुह् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Growing on; धरणिरुहाधिरुहो लतायाः *Si.* 7. 46.

अधिरूढ *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended &c.–2 Increased; °समाधियोगः engaged in profound meditation.

अधिरोपणं Act of raising, exalting or causing to mount.

अधिरोहः An elephant rider *Si.* 11. 7.

अधिरोहणं Ascending, mounting; चिता° R. 8. 57.–**णी** [अधिरुह्यते अनया, रुह् करणे ल्युट्] A ladder, flight of steps (of wood &c.) (Mar. शिडी).

अधिरोहिन् *a.* Ascending, mounting, rising above &c.–**णी** [अधिरोहः साधनत्वेन अस्त्यस्याः] A ladder, flight of steps.

अधिवच् 2 P. To speak in favour of, advocate, side with.

अधिवक्तृ *m.* 1 One who advocates a particular cause (पक्षपातेन वक्ता), an advocate.–2 An orator.–3 A comforter.

अधिवचनं 1 Advocacy, speaking in favour of (पक्षपातेन कथनं वचनं.).–2 A name, epithet, appellation.

अधिवाकः [वच्-घञ्] Advocacy; सनिद्धनेषु हितेष्वधिवाकाय हवंते Rv. 8. 16. 5 (पक्षपातवचनाय).

अधिवस् 1 P. 1 To inhabit, fix one's abode or residence in, settle, dwell or reside in (with acc. of place); गिरिमधिवसेस्तत्र विश्रामहेतोः Me. 25; यानि प्रियासहचरश्चिरमध्यवात्सं U. 3. 8; बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; 11.61; 13. 79; *Si.* 3. 59; Bk. 5. 6; 1.3; 8. 79. –2 To settle, alight or perch on.–3 (2 A.) To put on (clothes). –*Caus.* 1 To cause to stay overnight. –2 To consecrate, set up (as an image).

अधिवस्त्र *a.* [अध्यावृतं वस्त्रं येन] Clad, veiled; Rv. 8. 26. 13.

अधिवासः 1 Abode, residence; dwelling; सततं शुभगार्पितस्तनं Mál. 5. 8; तस्यापि स एव गिरिरधिवासः K. 137; लक्ष्मीभृतोंऽभोधितटाधिवासान् *Si.* 3. 71 situated on; settlement, habitation. –2 An inhabitant, neighbour. –3 Obstinate pertinacity in making a demand, sitting without food, &c.

fore a person's house till he ceases to oppose or refuse it (Mar. धरणा). -4 [अधिवासयति देवता अनेन, करणे घञ्] Consecration of an image especially before the commencement of a sacrificial rite; see अधिवासनं also. -5 A garment, mantle (अधिवासः also).

अध्युषित p.p. Inhabited, resorted to; विद्याधराध्युषितचारुशिलातलानि स्थानानि Bh. 2. 70; वल्कैरध्युषितास्तस्य R. 4. 46; 9. 25; 14. 30; सप्तर्षिमंडल° K. 48.

अधिवास् 10P. To scent, perfume; कर्पूरपल्लवरसेन अधिवासय गंधपात्राणि K. 184; मंदारपुष्पैरधिवासितायां V. 4. 35.

अधिवासः Application of perfumes or fragrant cosmetics; scenting, perfuming; fragrance, scent, fragrant odour itself; अधिवासस्पृहयेव मारुतः R. 8. 34; Si. 2. 20, 5. 42; K. 183.

अधिवासनं [वस्-णिच्, or-वास् ल्युट्.] 1 Scenting with perfumes or odorous substances (संस्कारो गंधमाल्याद्यैः Ak.). -2 [वस्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Preliminary consecration (प्रतिष्ठा) of an image, its invocation and worship by suitable Mantras &c. before the commencement of a sacrifice ;(यज्ञारंभात्प्राक् देवतायावाहनपूर्वकः पूजनादिकर्मभेदः); making a divinity assume its abode in an image.

अधिवासिन् a. 1 Inhabiting, dwelling or siting in. -2 Scenting &c.

अधिवासित p. p. 1 Invested or clothed with. -2 Scented, perfumed.

अधिवाहनं Taking up, carrying over, conveying .

अधिविकर्तनं The act of cutting off or cutting through.

अधिविद् 6 U. To marry in addition to, supersede (as a wife) (said also of wives); अधिविविदुरमात्यैराहृतास्तस्य यूनः प्रथमपरिगृहीते श्रीभुवौ राजकन्याः R. 18. 53.

अधिविन्ना [विद्-क्त] A superseded wife, one whose husband has married again ; according to Hindu *Sástras* a wife may be superseded for any one of these 8 defects:—सुरापी व्याधिता धूर्ता वंध्यार्थघ्न्यप्रियंवदा । स्त्रीप्रसूश्चाधिवेत्तव्या पुरुषद्वेषिणी तथा Y. 1. 73, 74; Ms. 9. 80-83.

अधिवेत्तृ m. [विद्-कर्तरि तृच्] A husband who supersedes his first wife.

अधिवेदः Marrying an additional wife. -दं adv. concerning the Veda.

अधिवेदनं [भावे ल्युट्]=अधिवेदः.

अधिशी 2A. To lie or sleep upon, sleep in, rest or recline upon; (with acc. of place); भुजांतरं R. 10. 32; अनु 13. 6; 16. 49; शिलापट्टमधिशयाना S. 3; अध्यशयिष्ट गां Bk. 15. 114; चंद्रापीडः शयनतलमधिशिश्ये K. 98, 206; Ki. 1. 38; Dk. 112; to dwell, inhabit Bk. 10. 35; to sit in ; अथाधिशिश्ये प्रयतः प्रदोषे रथं R. 5. 28. —*Caus.* To cause to sleep on ; दर्भशय्यामधिशाय्य Dk. 165 placing on.

अधिशयित p. p. Reclining upon, used for reclining upon.

अधिश्रि 1U. 1 To sleep on, ascend, mount, resort to; विलोचने बिभ्रदधिश्रितश्रिणी Si. 1. 24 possessed of beauty; अधिश्रयंतीर्गजताः 12. 50. -2 To place over. -3 (अधिश्री also) To put on fire, make hot.

अधिश्रयः [श्रि-भावे अच्] 1 A receptacle. -2 [श्री-अच्] Boiling, making hot (by putting on fire).

अधिश्रयण-णं [श्रि-श्री-भावे-ल्युट्] Placing a kettle on fire; warming, boiling. —णी [अधिश्रीयते पच्यतेऽत्र, आधारे ल्युट् ङीप्] An oven, a fire-place.

अधिश्री a. [अधिका श्रीर्यस्य] Of exalted dignity, supreme; very rich, sovereign lord ; इयं महेंद्रप्रभृतीनधिश्रियश्चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी Ku. 5. 53; R. 7. 29.

अधिषवणं [अधिषूयते सोमोऽत्र; अधिस-आधारे ल्युट्] 1 A contrivance (like a hand-press) of leather &c. to extract and strain the Soma juice, or (a.) used for the act of straining &c. -2 [भावे ल्युट्] Straining Soma juice.

अधिषवण्या [आधिषवणाय हिता, यत्] The board or wooden plank (फलक)used in the act of extracting Soma juice.

अधिष्ठा 1 P. (used with acc. P. I. 4. 46)1 (a) To stand on or upon, to sit in or upon, occupy (as a seat &c.), resort to; अर्धासनं गोत्रभिदोऽधितष्ठौ R. 6. 73; शाखिनः केचिदध्यष्ठुः Bk. 15. 31; प्रतप्तुबलान्यधितिष्ठतस्तपांसि Ki. 10. 16 practising; मामधिष्ठाय Rām. depending on me. (b) To stand, be; अध्यतिष्ठदंगुष्ठेन शतं समाः Mb. (c) To stand over, mount. (d) To stand by, be near; आश्रमबहिर्वृक्षमूलमधितिष्ठति U. 4. -2 To be in, dwell in, inhabit, reside, stay; भुजंगपिहितद्वारं पातालमधितिष्ठति R. 1. 80; माधिष्ठा निर्जनं वनं Bk. 8. 79 ; श्रीजयदेवभणितमधितिष्ठतु कंठतटीमविरतं Gīt. 11. -3 To make oneself master of, seize, take possession of, overpower, conquer; संग्रामे तानधिष्ठास्यन् Bk. 9. 72; त्वमधिष्ठास्यसि द्विषः 16. 40; स सत्त्वं फलशालिनीं क्रियां शरदं लोक इवाधितिष्ठति Ki. 2. 31 obtains; अधितिष्ठति लोकमोजसा स विवस्वानिव मेदिनीपतिः 2. 38; यक्षः कृतश्चिदधिष्ठाय बालचंद्रिकां निवसति Dk. 18. -4 (a) To lead, conduct as head or chief; महाराजदशरथस्य दारानधिष्ठाय वसिष्ठः प्राप्तः U. 4, See अधिष्ठित also. (b) To be at the head of, govern, direct, preside over, rule, superintend; प्रकृतिं स्वामधिष्ठाय Bg. 4. 6 governing, controlling; श्रोत्रं चक्षुः स्पर्शनं च रसनं घ्राणमेव च । अधिष्ठाय मनश्चायं विषयानुपसेवते 15. 9 presiding over and thus turning to use. -5 To use, employ.

अधिष्ठित p. p. [अधिष्ठा-क्त] 1 (Used actively) (a) Standing, being; दंतांतरमधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141; (oft. with अ dropped; ज्ञानं ज्ञेयं ज्ञानगम्यं हृदि सर्वस्य धिष्ठितं Bg. 13. 17.); वीरलोकमधिष्ठितस्तातः Mv. 5 gone to; राजप्रसाद° Pt. 1 being in or enjoying royal favour. (b) Possessed of, dependent on. (c) Directing, presiding over ; धर्माधिकरणाधिष्ठितपुरुषैः Pt. 1. -2 (Passively) (a) Inhabited or resorted to by, occupied, possessed by; लवणकबंधाधिष्ठितौ दंडकारण्यभागः U. 1; Ms. 5. 97; अचिराधिष्ठितराज्यः शत्रुः M. 1. 8 an enemy who has newly (not long ago) ascended the throne, a newly established king; अचिर° अधिकारः Dk. 64 newly established; so ग्रहेण possessed by; मयूर° K. 97; °पुरोभागा K. 10, 130, 147, 152. (b) Full of, seized with, taken possession of, smitten, affected, overpowered ; अनेनाधिष्ठितानां कामिनीनां K. 236, 161, 194; कामाधिष्ठितचेतसा H. 1; Si. 13. 39. (c) Watched over, guarded, superintended; रक्षापुरुषाधिष्ठिते प्रासादे Pt. 1; आर्यारुंधतीवसिष्ठाधिष्ठितेषु रघुकुलकलंकेषु U. 2 ; प्रनष्टाधिगतं द्रव्यं तिष्ठेद्युक्तैरधिष्ठितं Ms. 8. 34. (d) Led, conducted, commanded by, presided over; सांख्यमिव कपिलाधिष्ठितं K. 40; अनेनाधिष्ठितं भुवनतलं 43, 44, 228; वसिष्ठाधिष्ठिता देव्यो गता राघवमातरः U. 1. 3; तव प्रतापाधिष्ठितेन उपायेन H. 4 aided or supported; वाताधिष्ठितानामपि बलानां Ve. 3; स्वामिनाधिष्ठितः श्वापि H. 3. 136. (e) Ridden, mounted upon; मूषकाधिष्ठितं तमवलोक्य Pt. 2 with the mouse seated upon him; विलोक्य वृद्धोक्षमधिष्ठितं त्वया Ku. 5. 70.

अधिष्ठातृ [स्था-तृच्] Superintending, watching over, presiding over, guid-

ing, governing; tutelary, guardian; as °त्री देवता a guardian or presiding deity.—*m.* (ता) A superintendent, head, chief, protector, controller, regulator, ruler; सर्वेंद्रियाधिष्ठाता Bhâshâ P.; especially with reference to the Almighty who is the ruler of the universe. See अधिदेव also.

अधिष्ठानं [अधि-स्था-ल्युट्] 1 Standing or being near, being at hand, approach (सन्निधि); अत्राधिष्ठानं कुरु take a seat here. -2 Resting upon, occupying, inhabiting, dwelling in, locating oneself in; प्राणाधिष्ठानं देहस्य &c. -3 A position, site, basis, seat; त्यधिष्ठानस्य देहिनः Ms. 12. 4; इंद्रियाणि मनो बुद्धिरस्याधिष्ठानमुच्यते Bg. 3. 40, 18. 14 the seat (of that desire.)-4 Residence, abode; नगरं राजाधिष्ठानं Pt. 1.; so धर्म°; a place, locality, town; सर्वाविनयाधिष्ठानतां गच्छंति K. 106; कस्मिंश्चिदधिष्ठाने in a certain place. -5 Authority, power, power of control, presiding over; अनधिष्ठानं H. 3. 90 loss of position, dismissal from a post (of authority); समर्थस्त्वमिमं जेतुमधिष्ठानपराक्रमैः Râm.; यथेह अश्वैर्युक्तो रथः सारथिनाऽधिष्ठितः प्रवर्तते तथा आत्माधिष्ठानाच्छरीरं Gauḍapâda; महाश्वेता कृताच सत्याधिष्ठानात् K. 346 appeal or reference to truth. -6 Government, dominion. -7 A wheel (of a car &c.) -8 A precedent, prescribed rule. -9 A benediction. -**Comp.** —शरीरं A body which forms the medium between the subtle and the gross body.

अधिस्त्रि *ind.* [स्त्रियमधिकृत्य] Concerning a woman or wife. —स्त्री [अधिका स्त्री] A superior or distinguished woman.

अधिस्यंदं *ind.* [अधिकः स्यंदो वेगो यथा स्यात्तथा] More quickly *S*i. 17. 50.

अधी [अधि-इ] 2 A. 1 To study, learn (by heart), read; (with abl. of person) learn from; उपाध्यायादधीते Sk.; सोऽध्यैष्ट वेदान् Bk.1. 2.-2(P.) (*a*) To remember, think of, long or care for, mind, (with regret) with gen. रामस्य दयमानोऽसावध्येति तव लक्ष्मणः Bk. 8. 119; 18. 38; ममैवाध्येति नृपतिस्तृप्यन्निव जलांजलेः Ki. 11. 74 thinks of me only. (*b*) To know or learn by heart, study, learn; गच्छाधीहि गुरोर्मुखात् Mb. (*c*) To teach, declare. (*d*) मध्यगुः *S*i. 14. 31—*Caus.* [अध्यापयति] To teach, instruct (in); (with acc. of the agent of the verb in the primitive sense; (तौ) सांगं च वेदमध्याप्य R.15.33; विद्यामथैनं विजयां जयां च ... अध्यापिपद् गाधिसुतो यथावत् Bk. 2. 21, 7. 34; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

अधीत *p. p.* Learnt, studied, read, remembered, attained &c. -**Comp.** —विद्य *a.* who has studied the Vedas or finished his studies.

अधीतिः *f.* [इ-क्तिन्] 1 Study, perusal; °बोधाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4. -2 Remembrance, recollection.

अधीतिन् *a.* [अधीतमनेन; अधीत-इनि] Well-read, proficient in (with loc.) अधीती चतुर्ष्वाम्नायेषु Dk. 120; वेदे, व्याकरणे &c.; स्वगुत्तरासंगवतीमधीतिनीं Ku. 5. 16 muttering holy prayers, engaged in repeating sacred texts.

अधीयानः *pres. p.* A student, one who goes over the Vedas.

अध्ययः [इ-भावे अच्] 1 Learning, study; remembrance.-2 = अध्याय, q. v.

अध्ययनं [इ-ल्युट्] Learning, study, reading (especially the Vedas); one of the six duties of a Brâhmaṇa. The study of the Vedas is allowed to the first 3 classes, but not to a *S*ûdra Ms. 1. 88-91. अध्ययनं च अक्षरमात्रपाठ इति वैदिकाः, सार्थाक्षरग्रहणमिति मीमांसकाः; the latter view is obviously correct; cf. यथा पशुर्भारवाही न तस्य भजते फलं । द्विजस्तथार्थानभिज्ञो न वेदफलमश्नुते ॥ or better still, Yâska's Nirukta: स्थाणुरयं भारहारः किलाभूदधीत्य वेदं न विजानाति योऽर्थं । अर्थज्ञ इत् (अर्थविद्) सकलं भद्रमश्नुते नाकमेति ज्ञानविधूतपाप्मा ॥ See also under अनग्नि.

अध्यापकः [अधि-इ-णिच्-ण्वुल्] A teacher, preceptor, instructor; especially of the Vedas; व्याकरण°, न्याय° professor or teacher of grammar, logic &c.; भृतक° a hired teacher, mercenary teacher; °उदित: styled a professor. According to Vishṇu-Smṛiti an *adhyâpaka* is of 2 kinds: he is either an *Achârya* i. e. one who invests a boy with the sacred thread and initiates him into the Vedas, or he is an *Upâdhyâya* i. e. one who teaches for livelihood (वृत्त्यर्थं) See Ms. 2. 140-141 and the two words.

अध्यापनं [इ-णिच्, भावे-ल्युट्] Teaching, instruction, lecturing; one of the six duties of a Brâhmaṇa. According to Indian law-givers अध्यापन is of three kinds: (1) undertaken for charity, (2) for wages and (3) in consideration of services rendered; cf. Hârita: अध्यापनं च त्रिविधं धर्मार्थमृक्थकारणम् । शुश्रूषाकरणं चेति त्रिविधं परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अध्यापयितृ *m.* [इ-णिच्-तृच्] A teacher, instructor.

अध्याय *a.* [इ-घञ् P. III. 3. 21] (At the end of comp.) A reader, student, one who studies: वेदाध्यायः a student of the Vedas; so मंत्र°—यः 1 Reading, learning, study, especially of the Vedas; प्रशांताध्यायसत्कथा (नगरी) Râm.-2 Proper time for reading or for a lesson; °ज्ञाः प्रचक्षते Ms. 4. 102, see अनध्याय also.-3 A lesson, lecture; अधीयते ऽस्मिन् अध्यायः P. III. 3. 122; so स्वाध्यायोऽध्येतव्यः.-4 A chapter, a large division of a work, such as of the Râmâyaṇa, Mahâbhârata, Manu Smṛiti, Pâṇini's Sûtras &c. The following are some of the names used by Sanskrit writers to denote chapters or divisions of works:—सर्गो वर्गः परिच्छेदोद्घाताध्यायांकसंग्रहाः । उच्छ्वासः परिवर्तश्च पटलः कांडमाननं । स्थानं प्रकरणं चैव पर्वोल्लासाह्निकानि च । स्कंधांशौ तु पुराणादौ प्रायशः परिकीर्तितौ ॥

अध्यायिन् *a.* [इ-णिनि] Studying.

अध्येतृ *m.*,-त्री *f.* A student, learner.

अधीकारः [कृ-घञ् उपसर्गदीर्घत्वं] = अधिकार q. v.; स्वागतं स्वानधीकारान् प्रभावैरवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18; Ms. 11. 64.

अधीन *a.* [अधि-ख P. V. 4. 7; अधिगतः इनं प्रभुं वा] Subject to, subservient, dependent on; usually in comp.; स्थाने प्राणाः कामिनां दूत्यधीनाः M. 3. 14; त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं Ku. 4. 10; इक्ष्वाकूणां दुरापेऽर्थे त्वदधीना हि सिद्धयः R. 1. 72; केन निमित्तेन भवदधीनो जातः Dk. 7 consigned to your care.

अधीमंथ = अधिमंथ, q. v.

अधीर *a.* 1 Not bold, timid.-2 Confused, lacking self-command, excited, excitable. -3 Fitful, capricious. -4 Unsteady, not fixed, tremulous, rolling; °विप्रेक्षितमायताक्ष्या Ku. 1. 46; °लोचनः *S*i. 1. 53; 6. 25.-5 Querulous, foolish, weak-minded. —रा 1 Lightning. -2 A capricious or quarrelsome mistress; see under नायिका.

अधीवासः [वस् आच्छादने करणे घञ्]

अधीशः [अधिकः ईशः] Lord, supreme lord or master, sovereign ruler; अंग°, मृग°, मनुज° &c.

अधीश्वरः [अधिकः ईश्वरः] 1 A supreme lord or an employer. -2 An Arhat (among Jainas).

अधीष्ट *a.* [अधि- इष् दिवादि-क्त] Honorary, solicited. **—ष्टः** [भावे-क्त] Honorary office or duty; one of the cases in which लिङ् or the Potential may be used; P. III. 3. 161 (अधीष्टः =सत्कारपूर्वको व्यापारः Sk.).

अधुना *ind.* [अस्मिन् काले: इदमः इदंशब्दस्य सनम्यंतात्कालवाचिनः स्वार्थे अधुनाप्रत्ययः स्यात् P. V. 3. 17 Sk.] Now, at this time; प्रमदानामधुना विडंबना Ku. 4. 12.

अधुनातन *a.* (**नी** *f.*) [अधुना भवार्थे ट्युल तुट् च] Belonging to the present times, modern.

अधुर *a.* [नास्ति धूः चिंताभारो वा यस्य] Not laden, free from the burden of cares &c. — **धूः** [न. त.] Absence of burden or cares.

अधूमकः [न. ब.] 'Smokeless', burning or blazing fire.

अधृत *a.* Not held or controlled &c. **—तः** One of the 1000 names of Vishṇu (सर्वेषां धारकत्वेन केनापि न धृतः स्वमतिष्ठितः परमेश्वरः).

अधृतिः *f.* 1 Want of firmness or control, looseness. -2 Incontinence. -3 Unhappiness.

अधृष्ट *a.* 1 Not bold, modest, shy. -2 Invincible, irresistible; unhurt; हूतासो वसवो ऽधृष्टाः Rv. 6. 50. 4.

अधृष्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unassailable; मनसाप्यधृष्यं Ku. 3.51 unassailable even in thought; unapproachable (opp. अभिगम्य); अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च यादोरत्नैरिवार्णवः R. 1. 16. -2 Modest, shy. -3 Proud.

अधेनुः [न. त.] A cow not yielding milk.

अधैर्य *a.* [न. ब.] Without self-possession, courage &c., swayed by excitement. **—र्यं** Absence of courage, firmness or control; excitability.

अधोऽक्ष, अधोंशुक, अधोऽक्षज See under अधस्.

अध्यक्ष *a.* [अधिगतः अक्षं इंद्रियं व्यवहारं वा] 1 Perceptible to the senses, visible; वैरध्यक्षैरथ निक्षसखं नीरदं स्मारयद्भिः Bv.4. 17. -2 One who exercises supervision, presiding over. **—क्षः** 1 A superintendent, president, head, lord, master, controller, ruler; मयाऽध्यक्षेण प्रकृतिः सूयते सचराचरं Bg. 9. 10; यदध्यक्षेण जगतां वयमारोपितास्त्वया Ku. 6. 17; oft. in comp.; गज°,सेना°, ग्राम°, द्वार°. -2 An eye-witness (Ved.). -3 N. of a plant (क्षीरिका) Mimusops Kauki.

अध्यक्षरं *ind.* On the subject of syllables; above all syllables. **—रं** The mystic syllable ओम्.

अध्यग्नि *ind.* [अग्नौ अग्निसमीपे वा] Over, by or near the nuptial fire. **—***n.* (**ग्नि**) One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन (woman's property) mentioned in Ms. 9. 194; a gift made to a woman at the time of marriage : विवाहकाले यत्स्त्रीभ्यो दीयते ह्यग्निसन्निधौ । तदध्यग्निकृतं सद्भिः स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥ So अध्यग्निकृतं-अध्यग्न्युपागतं; पितृमातृपतिभ्रातृदत्तमध्यग्न्युपागतम् । आधिवेदनिकायं च स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम्.

अध्यंच् [अधि-अंच्-क्विप्] 1 Tending upwards; superior, eminent. -2 One who obtains or acquires.

अध्यंडा [अधिकमंडमिव बीजं यस्याः सा] N. of two plants(अजशृंगी)Carpopogon Pruriens, and भूम्यामलकी Flacourtia Cataphracta.

अध्यधि *ind.* On high (acc.); °श्रि लोकं Sk.

अध्यधिक्षेपः [अधिकः अधिक्षेपः] Excessive abuse or censure, gross abuse; Y. 3. 228.

अध्यधीन *a.* [आधिक्येन अधीनः] Completely subject or dependent, as a slave; नाध्यधीनो न वक्तव्यो न दस्युर्न विकर्मकृत् । Ms. 8. 66 (Kull. अत्यंतपरतंत्रो गर्भदासः).

अध्यय,अध्ययनं &c. See under अधी.

अध्यर्ध *a.* [अधिकमर्धं यस्य] Having an additional half; एकाधिकं हरेज्ज्येष्ठः पुत्रोऽध्यर्धं ततोऽनुजः Ms. 9.117 ; शतमध्यर्धमायता Mb., i.e. 150; °योजनशतात् Pt. 2. 18. (In comp. with a following noun) Amounting to or worth one and a half; °कंस amounting to one and a half Kamsa ; so °काकिणीक, कार्षापण-णिक, °खारीक, °पण्य, °पाद्य, °मातिक, °माष्य, °विंशतिकीन, °शत-त्य, °श-शा-तमान °शाण, °शाण्य, °शूर्प, °सहस्र, °सौवर्ण &c. (P. V.1. 28-35.). **—र्धः** Wind (यदस्मिन् इदं सर्वं अध्यार्ध्नोत् अधिकमवर्धयत् तेन अध्यर्धः पवनः इति स्थितम् Bri. Up.).

अध्यर्बुदं [अधिकं or अधिजातं अर्बुदं] A tumour, goitre; यज्जायतेऽन्यत्खलु पूर्वजाति ज्ञेयं तदध्यर्बुदमर्बुदज्ञैः Susr.

अध्यवसो 4 P. 1 To determine, resolve; कथमिदानीं दुर्जनवचनाद्देवं अध्यवसितं देवेन U. 1 ; अदुर्लभं मरणमध्यवसितं K. 171 ; किमध्यवस्यंति गुरवः Ve.1; अभिधातुमध्यवससौ न गिरा Si. 9.76; resolve or mean to do.-2 To attempt, exert, undertake; मा साहसं अध्यवस्यः Dk. 123; व्रतं दुष्करमध्यवसितं H. 1.-3 To grapple with.-4 To conceive, apprehend, think; अकार्ये कार्यवदध्यवस्य Dk. 86.

अध्यवसानं [भावे-ल्युट्] 1 Effort, determination &c. See अध्यवसाय.-2 (In Rhet.) Identification of two things (प्रकृत and अप्रकृत) in such a manner that the one is completely absorbed into the other; निगीर्याध्यवसानं तु प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K.P.10; on such identification is founded the figure called अतिशयोक्ति,and the लक्षणा called साध्यवसाना. See K. P. 2.

अध्यवसायः 1 An attempt, effort, exertion; न स्वल्पमप्यध्यवसायभीरोः करोति विज्ञाननिधिर्गुणं हि H.1. v.l.; °सहचरेषु साहसेषु Dk. 161. -2 Determination, resolution; mental effort or apprehension; संभावनं नाम अस्तित्वाध्यवसायः P. VI. 2. 21. -3 Perseverance, diligence, energy, constancy; तत्कोयं पदे पदे महाननध्यवसायः U. 4 absence of energy or resolution, drooping of spirits; (with महानध्यवसायः as the reading, the meaning would be 'why this effort on your part *i. e.* to determine whether you should go or not, hesitation'.).

अध्यवसायिन् *a.* [सो-णिनि] Attempting; resolute, persevering, energetic.

अध्यवसित *p. p.* Attempted, mentally apprehended, determined.

अध्यवहननं [अधि उपरि अवहननं] Beating again what is being threshed and peeled (पूर्वावघातेन वितुषीकरणेपि पुनरवघातः).

अध्यशनं [अधिकमशनं] Excessive eating, eating again before the last meal is digested; साजीर्णे भुज्यते यत्तु तदध्यशनमुच्यते Susr.

अध्यस्थि *n.* [अधिरूढमस्थि] A bone growing over another.

अध्यस् 4 P. 1 To place upon another, add or append to. -2 (In Phil.) To attribute or ascribe falsely, attribute the nature of one thing to another; सर्वो हि पुरोऽवस्थिते विषये विषयांतरमध्यस्यति, बाह्यधर्मानात्मन्यध्यस्यति S. B.

अध्यस्त *p. p.* [अस्-क्त] 1 Placed upon or over. -2 Attributed, wrongly ascribed or supposed; as शुक्तौ रजतमध्यस्तं, ब्रह्मणि जगदध्यस्तं &c.

अध्यासः [अस्-घञ्] 1 False attribution, wrong supposition (मिथ्याज्ञानं, अतस्मिंस्तद्बुद्धिः or अयथार्थानुभवः); स्मृतिरूपः परत्र पूर्वदृष्टावभासः; for full explanation see S. B. 8-22 and अध्यारोप also.-2 An appendage.-3 Putting down upon; पादाध्यासे शतं दमः Y. 2. 217.

अध्याक्रम् 1 U. 1 To fix upon, to occupy. -2 To attack.

अध्याक्रांत *a.* Taken possession of, occupied; °ता वसतिरमुना *S.* 2. 14.

अध्यात्म *a.* [आत्मनः संबद्धं, आत्मानि अधिकृतं वा] Belonging to self or person; concerning an individual. **-त्मं** *ind.* [आत्मानमधिकृत्य] Concerning self. **-त्मं** The supreme spirit (manifested as the individual self) or the relation between the supreme and the individual soul; अक्षरं ब्रह्म परमं स्वभावोऽध्यात्ममुच्यते Bg. 8. 3 (स्वस्यैव ब्रह्मण एवांशतया जीवस्वरूपेण भावो भवनं स एव आत्मानं देहमधिकृत्य भोक्तृत्वेन वर्तमानोऽध्यात्मशब्देनोच्यते *S*ridhara) 'Brahma is the supreme, the indestructible; its manifestation (as an individual self) is अध्यात्म'-Telang's Bhagavadgitâ; °चेतसा 3.30.-**Comp.** **-ज्ञानं-विद्या** knowledge of the supreme spirit or आत्मन्, theosophical or metaphysical knowledge (the doctrines taught by the Upanishads &c.); त्रयी विग्रहवत्येव सममध्यात्मविद्यया M. 1. 14; °विद्या विद्यानां वादः प्रवदतामहम् Bg. 10. 32 (अध्यात्मविद्या न्यायवैशेषिकमते देहभिन्नत्वेन, सांख्यादिमते प्रकृतिभिन्नत्वेन आत्मनः स्वरूपादिप्रतिपादिका, वेदांतिमते तु ब्रह्माभिन्नत्वेन इति भेदः; सर्वेषां मतेऽपि आत्मतत्त्वज्ञानरूपत्वात्तस्या अध्यात्मविद्यात्वम्.). **-दृश्-विद्** *a.* [अध्यात्मं पश्यति वेत्ति वा] one proficient in this knowledge; न ह्यनध्यात्मवित्कश्चित् क्रियाफलमुपाश्नुते Ms. 6. 82. **-योगः** [आत्मानं क्षेत्रज्ञमधिकृत्य योगः] concentration of the mind on the Átman drawing it off from all objects of sense. **-रति** *a.* [स. ब.] one who delights in the contemplation of the supreme spirit; Ms. 6. 49. **-रामायणं** N. of a Rámáyana which treats of the relation between the supreme and the individual soul, while it narrates Ráma's story.

अध्यात्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to अध्यात्म.

अध्यापक-पनं, अध्याय See under अधी.

अध्यारुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount: विष्णुपदं द्वितीयमध्यारुरोहेव रजश्छलेन R. 16. 28; (fig.) to gain ascendancy over, domineer or lord it over; लतेव विटपकानध्यारोहति K. 105; बुद्धिहीनोऽप्युच्छ्रितोऽपि भूभृत् परैरध्यारुह्यमाणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154.—*Caus.*[-रोहयति] 1 To cause to ascend, mount or sit in.-2 (-रोपयति) (*a*) To place one in, entrust or appoint to; to cause, produce, bring about, कुसुमायुधस्य दुर्जयतामध्यारोपयंती K. 148; कस्य न बंधुत्वमध्यारोपयसि 202. (*b*) To attribute falsely; दोषानपि गुणपक्षमध्यारोपयद्भिः K. 108 (falsely) representing even vices as virtues. (*c*) To overdo, exaggerate.

अध्यारूढ *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended.-2 Raised above, elevated.-3 Above, superior to, more than (with instr.); below, inferior; ततोऽध्यारूढानां पदमसुजनद्वेषजननं Mu. 5. 12 of those in high office; आयुधपरिग्रहं यावदध्यारूढो दुर्योगः U. 6 my insolence went the length of taking up arms.

अध्यारोपः 1 Raising, elevating &c. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) Act of attributing falsely or through mistake; erroneously attributing the properties of one thing to another; considering through mistake a rope (which is not really a serpent) to be a serpent, or considering Brahma (which is not really the material world) to be the material world; असर्पभूतरज्जौ सर्पारोपवत्, अजगद्रूपे ब्रह्मणि जगद्रूपारोपवत्, वस्तुनि अवस्त्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedântasâra.-3 Erroneous knowledge.

अध्यारोपणं 1 Raising &c.; अलीक° K. 222, 108.-2 Sowing (seed).

अध्यारोपित *p.p.* Falsely attributed or supposed; hyperbolical.

अध्यावापः [अधि-आ-वप्-घञ्] 1 Act of sowing or scattering (seed &c.). -2 [आधारे घञ्] A field wherein seed &c. is sown.

अध्यावाहनिकं [अध्यावाहनं पितृगृहात्पतिगृहगमनं, तत्काले लब्धं; लब्धार्थे ठन्] One of the six kinds of स्त्रीधन or woman's property, the property which she receives when leaving her father's house for her husband's; यत् पुनर्लभते नारी नीयमाना तु पैतृकात् (गृहात्) । अध्यावाहनिकं नाम स्त्रीधनं परिकीर्तितम् ॥.

अध्यास् 2 A. 1 (*a*) To lie down, settle upon; occupy, dwell in (as a seat or habitation); seat oneself in or upon, enter upon, get into (as a path &c.) (with acc. of place): त्वरिततरमध्यास्यतामियं वनस्थली K. 28; 36. 10; पर्णशालामध्यास्य R. 1. 95; द्वितीयमाश्रममध्यासितुं समयः V. 5; द्वारदेशमध्यास्ते Dk. 3 is waiting at the door; R. 2. 17-4. 74; 6. 10; 12. 85; 13. 22.76; 15. 93. Me. 76; Bk. 1. 5. Ms. 7.77; अद्य सिंहासनमध्यास्ते वृषलः Mu. 3; भगवत्या प्राश्निकपदमध्यासितव्यं M. 1 occupy the seat of judge, accept the office of judge. (*b*) To take possession of, grasp, seize; धेन्वा तदध्यासितकातराक्ष्या R. 2. 52 with eyes tremulous on account of her being seized by him (अध्यासितं = आक्रमणं). (*c*) To resort to, inhabit; यदध्यासितमर्हद्भिस्तद्धि तीर्थं प्रचक्षते Ku. 6. 56.-2 To live in conjugal relation; cohabit with. -3 To be directed or fixed upon.-4 To rule, govern, influence; affect, concern (mostly Ved.).—*Caus.* To cause one to sit down upon; भवंतमध्यासयन्नासनं Bk. 2. 46.

अध्यासनं 1 Sitting down upon, occupying, presiding over.-2 A seat, place.

अध्यासः See under अध्यस्.

अध्याहारः-हरणं 1 Supplying an ellipsis (आकांक्षाविषयपदानुसंधानं). -2 Arguing; inferring; new supposition; inference or conjecture.

अध्युष्ट *a.* (Ety?) Coiled up three and a half times; °वलयः a snake forming a ring coiled up three and a half times; अवाप्य स्वां भूमिं भुजगनिभमध्युष्टवलयं स्वमात्मानं कृत्वा A. L. 10.

अध्युष्ट्रः [अधिगतः उष्ट्रं वाहनत्वेन] A carriage drawn or borne by camels.

अध्यूढ *a.* [अधि उपरि ऊढः] 1 Raised, exalted, elevated, hanging over. -2 Abundant, increased, copious. -3 Rich, affluent. **-ढः** *S*iva. **-ढा** A wife whose husband has married another wife and thus superseded her (=अधिविन्ना q. v.).

अध्यूध्नी [अधिकं ऊधो यस्याः अनङ् ङीप् च] 1 A cow with full and fat udders. -2 The vessel (in the body) above the udder or above the scrotum; perhaps urethra (?).

अध्यूह् 1 U. 1 To overlay, place on or upon. -2 To raise above.

अध्यूहनं Putting of a layer (of ashes &c.).

अध्येषणं [अधि- इष् प्रेरणे- ल्युट्] Causing one to do a thing, especially a preceptor &c. as an honorific duty. **—णा** [अधिका एषणा प्रार्थना] Solicitation, entreaty.

अध्रि *a.* [न-धृ-क्रि] Not restrained, irresistible. **-Comp. —गु-गू** *a.* [अध्रि-गम्-कू-डिच्च ऊडादेशो वा] of irresistible motion or course (अधृतगमन), impetuous; **यदध्रिगावो अध्रिगू इदा चिदह्नो अश्विना** Rv. 8. 22. 11(**-गुः**) N. of a heavenly killer of sacrificial victims, or the name of the formula itself ending with an invocation of Agni. **—ज** *a.* [अध्रिं जनयति, जन्-ड] making irresistible. **—पुष्पिका** the betel-nut plant.

अध्रियमाण *a.* **1** Not held, not to be got hold of; not forthcoming. **-2** Not surviving, dead.

अध्रुव *a.* **1** Uncertain, doubtful. **-2** Unsteady, moving, not fixed or permanent; **स्वांगेऽध्रुवे** P. III. 4. 54; separable (which can be severed or detached without fatal or disastrous effects) (येन विना न जीवनं सोऽध्रुवः Sk.) **—वं** An uncertainty: **यो ध्रुवाणि परित्यज्य अध्रुवाणि निषेवते। ध्रुवाणि तस्य नश्यंति अध्रुवं नष्टमेव च**; cf. the English phrase 'A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.'

अध्रुषः Quinsy; a kind of disease attended with fever arising from the affection of blood; **शोथः स्थूलस्तोददाहप्रकाशो रक्ताज्ज्ञेयः सोऽध्रुषो रुग्ज्वराढ्यः** Susr.

अध्वन् *m.* [अत्ति बलं; अद्-क्वनिप् धादेशः Un. 4. 115; perhaps from अत् also] **1** (*a*) A way, road; passage, orbit (of planets &c.); **मुक्ताध्वानं ये लंघयेयुर्भवंतं** Me. 54. (*b*) Distance, space (traversed or to be traversed); **पंचदशयोजनमात्रमध्वानं जगाम** K. 119, 120; **कियत्यध्वनि सा उज्जयिनी** 207; Dk. 13; **अपि लंघितमध्वानं बुबुधे न बुधोपमः** R. 1. 47; **उल्लंघिताध्वा** Me. 45; **कालाध्वनोरत्यंतसंयोगे** &c. (*c*) Journey, travel, course, march; **नैकः प्रपद्येताध्वानं** Ms. 4. 60 undertake a journey; **अध्वसु त्रिषु विसृष्टमैथिलः** R. 11. 57 after three marches; **परिक्रांतः किलाध्वना** Ki 11. 2 way-worn; U. 1. 34; Me. 17, 38; **अध्वा वर्णकफस्थौल्यसौकुमार्यविनाशनः** Susr. **-2** A recension of the Vedas and the school upholding it (शाखा, अवयव); **एकविंशत्यध्वयुक्तमृग्वेदमृषयो विदुः। सहस्राध्वा सामवेदो ऽभूदेकशताध्वकं ॥ अध्वा देवगातिः शाखा इति पर्यायवाचकाः ।** **-3** Time (Kâla), time personified, (being the eater of all). **-4** Air; sky, atmosphere. **-5** Place. **-6** Means, resource; method. **-7** Attack (अधिकदुरारोहणं). अध्वन् is changed to अध्व after prepositions: प्राध्वः, व्यध्वः &c. **- Comp.— अतिः** [अध्वानमतति, अत्-इ] 1. a traveller. 2. an intelligent person. **—अधिपः,-ईशः** [ष. त.] an officer in charge of the public roads. **—अयनं** [अध्वन्ययनं] journey, travel. **—गः** 1. one who travels; a traveller. way-farer; **संतानकतरुच्छायासुप्तविद्याधराध्वगं** Ku. 6. 46 (°गामिन्). 2. a camel. 3. a mule. 4. the sun; °**भोग्यः** N. of a tree, Spondias Mangifera (आम्रातकवृक्ष) अध्वगैः अयत्नलभ्यफलत्वात् भोग्यः. (**-गा**) the Ganges. **—गत्** *m.* [अध्वानं गच्छति; गम्-क्विप् P. VI. 4. 40] a traveller. **—गत्यंतः-गंतव्यः** [ष. त.] measure of length applicable to roads; **देशकालाध्वगंतव्यः** Vârt. **—जा** [अध्वनि जायते; जन्-ड] A plant (स्वर्णली or स्वर्णपुष्पी). **—पतिः** 1. the sun (दिवैव पथिकानां गमनात् रात्रौ च गमननिषेधात् सूर्यस्य अध्वपालकत्वं or अध्वनः आकाशस्य पतिः). 2. inspector of the road. **—रथः** [अध्वने हितः पर्याप्तो रथः शाक. त.] 1. a travelling coach. 2. [अध्वैव रथो यस्य] a messenger skilled in travelling (पथि प्रज्ञो दूतः). **—शल्यः** [अध्वनि शल्यमिव आचरतीति क्विप्-अच् Tv.] N. of a tree (अपामार्ग) (अध्वगानां पादवक्षादौ शल्यवद्वेधकारकत्वात् तथात्वं).

अध्वनीन, अध्वन्य *a.* [अध्वानं अलं गच्छति; अध्वन्-ख-यत् वा; अध्वनो यत्खौ P. V. 2. 16] Able to undertake a journey, speeding on a journey; **क्षिप्रं ततोऽध्वन्यतुरंगयायी** Bk. 2. 44. **—नः-न्यः** A traveller going fast, way-farer.

अध्वर *a.* [न ध्वरति कुटिलो न भवति ध्वृ- अच्. न. त.; ध्वरतिर्हिंसाकर्मा तत्प्रतिषेधो निपातः अहिंस्रः Nir.] **1** Not crooked, not broken, uninterrupted; **इमं यज्ञमवतामध्वरं नः** Yv. 27. 17 (अध्वरं=अकुटिलं शाखोक्तं). **-2** Intent, attentive. **-3** Durable, sound. **—रः** [अध्वानं सत्पथं राति ददाति फलत्वेन, रा-क] A sacrifice, a religious ceremony; also a Soma sacrifice; **तमध्वरे विश्वजिति** R. 5. 1. **—रः-रं** **1** Sky or air (आकाश). **- 2** The second of the 8 Vasus. **-Comp. —कल्पा** an optional sacrifice (काम्येष्टि). **—कांडं** [ष. त.] part of the शतपथब्राह्मण which treats of sacrifices. **— ग** [अध्वरं गच्छति] intended for a sacrifice. **—दीक्षणीया** [ष. त.] consecration connected with an Adhvara; so °**प्रायश्चित्तिः** an expiation &c. **—मीमांसा** [ष. त.] N. of Jaimini's Pûrvamîmânsâ. **—श्रीः** [ष. त.] glory of the Adhvara. **—समिष्टयजुः** *n.* N. of an aggregate of libations connected with a sacrifice.

अध्वरीयति, अध्वर्यति Den. P. To desire to have a sacrifice performed; or to perform one.

अध्वर्युः [अध्वरमधीते Nir.; अध्वर-क्यच् -युच् ततोऽस्याकारलोपः Tv.] **1** Any officiating priest, technically distinguished from होतृ, उद्गातृ and ब्रह्मन्. His duty was "to measure the ground, build the altar, prepare sacrificial vessels, to fetch wood and water, light the fire, bring the animal and immolate it," and while doing this to repeat the Yajurveda; होता प्रथमं शंसति तमध्वर्युः प्रोत्साहयति Sk. See अच्छावाक also. **-2** The Yajurveda itself. **—pl.** Adherents of that Veda. **-Comp. —वेदः** Yajurveda.

अध्वस्मन् *a.* [ध्वंस् मनिन् किच्च न. त.] Imperishable; bright (?).

अध्वांतं [न. त.] Twilight, gloom, slight darkness, shade. **—तः** [ष. त.] End of the journey. **-Comp. —शात्रवः** [अध्वांतस्य मार्गसीमायाः शात्रव इव Tv.] A plant (श्योनाक) Cassia Fistula or Bignonia Indica (blossoming in shade).

अन् 2P. [अनिति, आन-नी-त, आन, अनितुं, आनित] **1** To breathe; **आनीदवातं स्वधया तदेकं** Rv. 10. 129. 2. **-2** To move, go about, live; **को ह्येवान्यात् यदेष आकाश आनंदो न स्यात्** Taitt. Up. **-3** To gasp, pant with thirst (Ved). —*Caus.* आनयति; *desid.* अनिनिषति. -(4 A.) To live.

अन् *m.* [क्विप्] The soul; **विश्वे च नेदना** Rv. 4. 30. 3.

अनः [अन्-अच्] Breath, respiration; प्राणोऽपानो व्यान उदानः समानोऽनः इत्येतत्सर्वं प्राण इति *Bri.* Up. [cf. L. *animus*, Gr. *anemos*].

अननं [अन् ल्युट्] Act of breathing, living &c.

अनंश *a.* [न. ब.] **1** Not entitled to a share in the inheritance; **क्लीबौ पतितौ जात्यंधबधिरौ तथा। उन्मत्तजडमूकाश्च ये च केचिन्निरिंद्रियाः॥** Ms. 9. 201. Other persons are also mentioned by Devala, Baudhâyana, Kátyáyana and Nárada. **-2** Without parts, un-

divided, portionless; an epithet of the sky or the Supreme Being.

अनंशुमत्फला [न अंशुमत् मोचकाभ्यंतरस्थत्वात फलं यस्याः] The plantain tree.

अनक *a.* Mean, base ; See अणक.

अनक्ष् *a.* [न अश्नोति व्याप्नोति विषयमिंद्रियेण,अक्ष्-क्विप् न. त.] Without sight, blind.

अनक्ष *a.* 1 Without an axle-tree. -2 Sightless, blind.

अनकदुंदुभिः = आनकदुंदुभि q. v.

अनकस्मात् *ind.* [न. त.] Not causelessly, not suddenly or accidentally.

अनक्षर *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Unable to speak, mute, dumb, unlettered ; **मुखमनक्षरं स्वाकृते**: Bh. 2. 56. -2 Unfit to be uttered. **—रं** [अप्रशस्तान्यक्षराणि यत्र] Abusive language, foul or abusive words, censure. —*adv.* Without the use of words, not expressed by words, mutely, dumbly; °**रं पप्रच्छ** K. 219, 143 ; °**व्यंजितदोर्हृदेन** R. 14. 26.

अनक्षि *n.* [अप्रशस्तं अक्षि] A bad eye, weak eye.

अनगार *a.* [न. ब.] Houseless. **—रः** A vagrant ascetic.

अनगारिका The houseless state of a vagrant ascetic.

अनग्नि [न. त.] 1 Non-fire, substance other than fire; यदधीतमविज्ञातं निगदेनैव शब्द्यते। अनग्नाविव शुष्कैधो न तज्ज्वलति कर्हिचित् Nir.-2 Absence of fire. —*a.* 1 Not requiring fire, dispensing with fire, without the use of fire; **विदधे विधिमस्य नैष्ठिकं यतिभिः सार्धमनग्निमग्निचित्** R.8. 25 ;said of a sacrifice also(अग्निचयनरहितो यज्ञः).-2 Not maintaining the sacred fire; **अनग्निरनिकेतः स्यान्मुनिर्मूलफलाशनः** Ms. 6. 25, 43; irreligious, impious.-3 Dyspeptic.-4 Unmarried. **-Comp.—त्र-त्रा** *a.* Ved. not maintaining the sacred fire, sinful, irreligious Rv. 1. 189. 3. **—दग्ध** *a.* Not burnt with fire or on the funeral pile, Rv. 10. 15. 14 (श्मशानकर्म न प्राप्ताः); a class of Manes Ms. 3. 199.

अनघ *a.* [न.ब.]1 Sinless, innocent; **अवैमि चैनामनघेति** R. 14. 40. -2 Free from blame, faultless, handsome; **रूपमनघं** *S.* 2. 10;**यस्य ज्ञानदयासिंधोरगाधस्यानघा गुणाः** Ak.; °**सर्वगात्री** Dk.123. -3 Without mishap or accident, free from danger, calamity &c. ; safe, unhurt ; **यास्त्वामनघमद्राक्ष्म** Dk. 108; **कच्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः** R. 5. 7 ; **वृगवधूर्यदा अनघप्रसवा भवति** *S*.4 safely delivered or brought to bed; °**प्रसूतेः** R. 14. 75. -4 Without grief or sorrow; **दयालुमनघस्पृष्टं** R. 10. 19.-5 Free from dirt, impurities &c., pure, spotless; R. 13. 65; 10. 80; *Si.* 3. 31. **—घः** 1 White mustard.-2 N. of Vishṇu; **अनघो विजयो जेता**; also of *Siva* and of several other persons, a Gandharva, Sâdhya &c.

अनंकुश *a.* [अंकुशेन अवश्यः] 1 Ungovernable, unruly. -2 Taking licence (as a poet).

अनंग *a.*[न. ब.] 1 Bodiless, without a body ; formless, incorporeal; **त्वमनंगः कथमक्षता रतिः** Ku. 4. 9.-2 Different from the body.-3 Without a supplement or auxiliary. **—गः** Cupid (the bodiless one; so called from his having been reduced to ashes by *Siva* with the fire of his third eye, when he tried to seduce the God's mind towards Pârvatî for the birth of a deliverer of the gods from Târaka). **—गं** 1 Sky, air, ether. -2 The mind (आकाशस्य निरवयवत्वात् न्यायवैशेषिकमते चित्तस्य अणुत्वेन तस्य तथात्वं).**-Comp.—क्रीडा** [न.त.] 1. amorous sports. 2. N. of a metre of two lines, the first with 16 long, and second with 32 short, syllables. **—द** *a.* [उप. स.] inspiring love ; °**देहतनुभूते भुजलते** K. 220 (also without Angada); **बाह्योरनंगदत्वस्य बाले ते कारणे उभे** Bhâr. Ch.**—द्वादशी** N. of the 83rd chapter of भविष्योत्तरपुराण ; °**त्रयोदशीव्रतं**, see under व्रत. **—लेखः** (मदनलेखः) a love letter; °**लेखक्रिययोपयोगं** (व्रजंति) Ku. 1. 7. **—रंगः** N. of an erotic work describing the several postures (आसन) pertaining to sexual intercourse. **—शत्रुः**, -**असुहृत्** &c. N. of *Siva*. **—शेखरः** N. of a metre of four lines, each with 15 iambic feet.

अनंगकं The mind.

अनंगुरि-लि *a.* [न. ब.] Destitute of fingers.

अनच्छ *a.* Not clear, dirty.

अनजका, अनजिका [अप्रशस्ता अजा] A miserable or small goat.

अनंजन *a.*[न.ब.] 1 Without collyrium, pigment, or paint; **नेत्रे दूरमनंजने** S.D.-2 Faultless, taintless.-3 Without any connection (निःसंबंध). **—नं** 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 The supreme spirit (परब्रह्म), Vishṇu or Nârâyaṇa.

अनडुह् *m.* [अनः शकटं वहति , अनडुहौ, अनड्वाहः &c.] 1 An ox, bull.-2 The sign Taurus. **—ही** or **अनड्वाही** A cow. **-Comp. —जिह्वा** (अनडुहः जिह्वेव पत्राणि यस्याः सा) a plant (गोजिह्वा) (अनंतमूल.) **—द** *a.* [अन. द.] giver of oxen.

अनडुत्क *a.* Having oxen.

अनडुहः N. of a sage.

अनणु *a.* [न. त.] Not small or minute or fine, coarse. **—णुः** Coarse grain, peas &c.

अनति *ind.* Not very much; compounds beginning with अनति may be analysed by referring to अति; e. g. **अनतिक्रमः** moderation; **अनतिक्रमणीय** not to be transgressed, inviolable; **अनतिदृश्य** opaque; **अनतिद्भुत** unsurpassed, real true, proper; **अनतिव्याध्य** invulnerable; **अनत्यंतगति** sense of diminutive words; **अनत्यय** imperishable, undecaying &c.; **अनतिप्रश्न** not to be asked to excess; **अनतिविलंबिता** absence of delay; fluency as a speaker's qualification, one of the 35 Vâggunas, q. v.

अनद्धा *ind.* [न. त.] Ved. Not truly or clearly, not certainly or definitely.**-Comp. —पुरुष**: not a true man; one who is not of use, either to gods, men or the manes.

अनद्यः [न अद्यः भक्ष्यः अप्राशस्त्ये नञ्] White mustard.

अनद्यतन *a.*(**नी** *f.*)[न.त.]Not pertaining to this or the current day ; a term used by Pâṇini to denote the sense of the Imperfect or the Periphrastic future P. III. 2. 111, III. 3. 15; °**भूते लङ्-अपचत्** ; °**ने भविष्यति लुट्-पक्ता** ; परोक्षानद्यतने लिट् पपाच. **—नः** Not the current day; अतीतायाः रात्रेः पश्चार्धेन आगामिन्या रात्रेः पूर्वार्धेन सहितो दिवसोऽद्यतनः Sk., तद्भिन्नः कालः.

अनधिक *a.* [न. त.]1 Not more or excessive. -2 Boundless ; perfect. -3 Not capable of being enlarged or surpassed.

अनधिकारः [न.त.] Absence of authority, right, claim &c. **-Comp. —चर्चा** intermeddling, officiousness.

अनधिकारिन् *a.* Not entitled to.

अनधिगत *a.*[न. त.]Not obtained, acquired or studied. **-Comp. —मनोरथ** *a.* foiled in one's expectations. **—शास्त्र** *a.* who has not learnt the Sâstras.

अनधीन *a.* [न. त.] Independent. —नः-नकः [संज्ञायां कन्] An independent carpenter working on his own account (कौटतक्षः) ; स हि कुट्यां वसन न कस्यचिदधीनः.

अनध्यक्ष *a.* [न. त.] 1 Not perceptible or observable, invisible; मनोऽपि न तथाज्ञानादनध्यक्षं तदा भवेत् । Bhāshā P. -2 Without controller or ruler &c.

अनध्यायः-अनध्ययनं [न. त.] Not studying, intermission of study; the time when there is or ought to be such intermission, a holiday (°दिवसः); अद्य शिष्टानध्यायः U. 4 a holiday (given) in honor of distinguished guests. See Ms. 2. 105-6; 4. 103-4; 105-8, 117-8, 126 &c.

अननुभावुक *a.* Unable to comprehend; °ता non-comprehension, unintelligibility.

अननुभाषणं 1 Not repeating a statement or proposition. -2 Tacit assent.

अनंत *a.* [नास्ति अंतो यस्य] Endless, infinite, eternal, boundless, inexhaustible; °रत्नप्रभवस्य यस्य Ku. 1. 3. —तः 1 N. of Vishṇu; गंधर्वाप्सरसः सिद्धाः किन्नरोरगचारणाः । नांतं गुणानां जानंति (नास्यांतमधिगच्छंति) तेनानंतोऽयमुच्यते॥; also of Vishṇu's couch, the serpent *S*esha; of Kṛishṇa and his brother; of *S*iva, the 14th Arhat; Vāsuki, the lord of serpents.-2 A cloud.-3 Tale. -4 N. of a plant (सिंदुवार) Vitex Trifolia. -5 The 23rd asterism श्रवण. -6 A silken cord with 14 knots tied round the right arm on the अनंतचतुर्दशी day. -7 The letter आ. —ता 1 The earth(the endless).-2 The number one.-3 N. of various females; of Pārvatī.-4 N. of various plants; शारिवा, अनंतमूल (a very medicinal plant) दूर्वा, आमलकी, गुडूची, अग्निमंथ, कणा, लांगली, दुरालभा, हरीतकी, अग्निशिखा, श्यामलता, पिप्पली. —ती A small silken cord tied round the left arm of a woman. —तं 1 The sky, atmosphere. -2 Infinity, eternity. -3 Absolution, final beatitude; सदनंताय कल्पते Pt. 2. 72 . -4 The supreme spirit, Brahma (परब्रह्म,); सत्यं ज्ञानमनंतं ब्रह्मेति श्रुतिः । न व्यापित्वाद्देशतोऽतो नित्यत्वान्नापि कालतः । न वस्तुतोऽपि सर्वात्म्यादानंत्यं ब्रह्मणि त्रिधा ॥ -Comp. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —कर *a.* magnifying to any extent; P. III.2.21. —ग *a.* moving for ever. —गुण *a.* possessed of endless merits; of countless or infinite number; द्रवंगानामनंतगुणतैधने Mv. 6. 55. —चतुर्दशी, -° व्रतं [अनंतस्य आराधनं यस्यां सा चतुर्दशी] the 14th day of the bright half of Bhādrapada when Ananta is worshipped. —जित् (अनंतानि भूतानि जितवान्) 1. N. of Vāsudeva, the conqueror of all. 2. N. of an Arhat deity. —तान *a.* of endless width, extensive. —तीर्थकृत् *m.* 1. one who visits many places of pilgrimage. 2. a Jaina deity. —तृतीया the third day of the bright half of भाद्रपद, मार्गशीर्ष or वैशाख; नभस्ये वाथ वैशाखे मार्गशीर्षेऽथवा पुनः । शुक्लपक्षतृतीयायां... उक्तानंततृतीयैषा सुतानंदफलप्रदा. —दृष्टिः [अनंता दृष्टयो नेत्राणि यस्य] N. of *S*iva, or of Indra. —देवः [अनंतो देव इव]1. the serpent *S*esha. 2. [अनंते दीव्यति; दिव्-अच्] N. of Nārāyaṇa who sleeps on *S*esha. —पार *a.* of endless width, boundless; °रं किल शब्दशास्त्रं Pt.1. —मायिन् *a.* of endless tricks, endlessly deceitful. —मूलः a medicinal plant; (शारिवा). —राशिः an infinite quantity. —रूप *a.* of innumerable forms or shapes; epithet of Vishṇu. —वातः a disease of the head, resembling tetanus. —विजयः [अनंतान् विजयते ध्वनिद्वारा अनेन] N. of Yudhishṭhira's conch-shell Bg. 1. 16 —वीर्यः N. of the 23rd Jaina Arhat of a future age. —व्रतं see अनंतचतुर्दशी above. —शक्ति *a.* of boundless power, omnipotent, epithet of the Supreme Being. —शयनं Travancore; *S*rīrangapaṭṭaṇa (?) —शीर्ष N. of Vishṇu or the Supreme Being. (-र्षा) N. of the wife of Vāsuki. —शुष्म *a.* Ved. possessing endless strength; endlessly blowing. —श्री *a.* of boundless magnificence, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनंतक *a.* [स्वार्थे कन्] Endless, eternal &c. —कं The Eternal or Infinite (among the Jainas).

अनंत्य *a.* [अनंतस्य इदं-यत्] Endless, eternal, infinite. —त्यं 1 Eternity, infinity.-2 The foot of हिरण्यगर्भ.

अनंतवत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] Endless, eternal. —*m.* One of Brahmā's four feet; earth, intermediate region, heaven, and ocean.

अनंतर *a.* [नास्ति अंतरं व्यवधानं, मध्यः, अवकाशः &c. यस्य] 1 Having no interior or interior space, limitless; तदेतत् ब्रह्म अपूर्वमनंतरं अबाह्यं. -2 Having no interval or interstice or pause (of space or time); compact, close; हलोऽनंतराः संयोगः P. I. 1. 7, See संयोग. -3 (*a*) Contiguous, neighbouring, adjoining; अनयत् प्रभुशक्तिसंपदा वशमेको नृपतीननंतरान् R. 8. 19; भारतवर्षादुत्तरेण अनंतरे किंपुरुषनाम्नि वर्षे K.136; immediately adjoining; Ki.2. 53, R.7. 21; not distant from (with abl.); आत्मनोऽनंतरममात्यपदं ग्राहितः Mu. 4; ब्रह्मावर्तादनंतरः Ms .2. 19 (Kull. अनंतरः किंचिदूनः); अरेः अनंतरं मित्रं 7.158, or in comp ; विषयानंतरो राजा शत्रुः Ak. who is an immediate neighbour. -4 Immediately before or after; तदिदं क्रियतामनंतरं भवता बंधुजनप्रयोजनं Ku. 4. 32 soon after,just afterwards; अनंतरोदीरितलक्ष्मभाजौ पादौ यदीयावुपजातयस्ताः Chand. M. having characteristics mentioned just before. -5 Following, coming close upon (in comp); शंखस्वनानंतरपुष्पवृष्टि Ku. 1. 23; 2. 53; °करणीयं *S.* 4 the next duty, what should be done next. -6 Belonging to the caste immediately following; पुत्रा येऽनंतरस्त्रीजाः Ms. 10.14.-7 Uninterrupted, unbroken, continuous. —रं [न.त.] 1 Contiguity, proximity; अनंतरविहिते चास्यासने K. 93. 2 Brahma, the supreme soul (as being of one entire essence). —रं *ind.* [Strictly it is acc. of time कालात्यंतसंयोगः ; नास्ति अंतरं यथा स्यात्तथा] 1 Immediately after, afterwards.-2(With a prepositional force) After (with abl.); पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7; त्यागाच्छांतिरनंतरं Bg. 12. 12. ; गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3. 33, 36.; 2. 71; स्वामिनोऽनंतरं भृत्याः Pt. 1.; rarely with gen.; अंगदं चाधिरूढस्तु लक्ष्मणोऽनंतरं मम Rām. ; or in comp. ; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनंतरं पयः *S.*7. 30. ; R. 4. 2. ; Ms. 3. 252, Y. 2. 41; वचनानंतरमेव K. 78 immediately after those words. —Comp. —जः or जा [अनंतरस्या अनंतरवर्णाया मातुः जायते] the child of a Kshatriyā or Vaisyā mother, by a father belonging to the caste immediately above the mother's, Ms. 10. 4. 2 born immediately before or after; a younger or elder brother. (-जा) a younger or elder sister; अनुष्ठितानंतरजाविवाहः R. 7. 32. ; so °जात.

अनंतरीय *a.* Next in succession.

अनंतरयः [अंतरयः दूरीकरणं, न. त] Not leaving, non-abandonment.

अनंतराय *a.* [न. ब.] Uninterrupted, without a break.

अनंतगर्भिन् *m.* [अंतर्गर्भो यस्य; न

स्यर्थं इति न.त.] N. of Kusa grass used for the पवित्र, q.v.

अनंद *a.* [न नंदयति; नंद-णिच् अच्] Joyless, cheerless. **—दः** N. of a purgatory.

अनन्नं Not food, that which is undeserving of being eaten.

अनन्य *a.* 1 Not different, identical, same, not other than, self; **अनन्या राघवस्याहं भास्करस्य प्रभा यथा। सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना तथानन्या च भर्तरि** Rām. -2 Sole, unique, without a second. -3 [नास्ति अन्यः विषयो यस्य] Undivided, undistracted (mind &c.); having no other object or person to think of &c.; **अनन्याश्चिंतयंतो मां ये जनाः पर्युपासते** Bg. 9. 22. In comp. **अनन्य** may be translated by 'not by another,' 'directed or devoted to no one else', 'having no other object.' **—Comp.** **—अर्थ** *a.* not subservient to any other object, principal. **—आश्रित** *a.* independent, not resorting to another. (**-तं**) unencumbered estate (in law). **—गतिः** *f.* sole resort or resource. **—गतिक** *a.* [न. ब.] having no other resource or help, having no other resource left; **अनन्यगतिके जने विगतपातके चातके** Udb. **—गुरु** *a.* than which nothing is greater *S*i. 1. 35. **—चित्त,-चिंत, -चेतस्, -मनस्,-मानस,-हृदय** *a.* giving one's undivided thought or attention to, with undivided mind; **विचिंतयंती यमनन्यमानसा** *S*.4. 1; K. 75. **—जः, -जन्मन्** *m.* [नान्यस्मात् जन्म यस्य; आत्मभूश्चित्तभू इत्यादि तस्य व्यपदेशत्वात् or नास्ति अन्यस्मात्सोऽनन्यः विष्णुः ; तस्माज्जातः] Cupid, the god of love; **मा मूमुहत्खलु भवंतमनन्यजन्मा** Māl. 1. 32. **—दृष्टि** *a.* gazing intently or steadfastly at; **°ष्टिः सवितारमैक्षत** Ku. 5. 20. **—देव** *a.* having no other (superior) God, epithet of the Supreme Being. **—परता** exclusive devotion or attachment; **पुरश्चक्षूरागस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता** Māl. 6. 15. **—परायण** *a.* devoted to no other (woman) *S*. 3. 19. **—पूर्वः**[नोन्या पूर्वा यस्य] having no other wife; **वरस्यानन्यपूर्वस्य विशोकामकरोद्गुणैः** Ku. 6. 92. (**-र्वा**) [न अन्यः पूर्वो यस्याः सा] a virgin (who never before belonged to another), a woman having no other husband; R. 4. 7. **—भाज्** *a.* [न अन्यं अन्यां वा भजते] not devoted to any other person; **अनन्यभाजं पतिमाप्नुहि** Ku. 3. 63. **—विषय** *a.* not applicable or belonging to any one else, exclusively applicable; V. 1. 1; Mv. 1. 25. **—वृत्ति** *a.* 1. of the same nature. 2. having no other means of livelihood, 3. closely attentive. **—शासन** *a.* not ruled over by any one else; R. 1. 30; Dk. 2. **—सामान्य, -साधारण** *a.* not common to any one else, uncommon, exclusively devoted, applicable or belonging to one; **अनन्यनारीसामान्यो दासस्त्वस्याः पुरूरवाः** V. 3. 18; **°गजशब्दः** R. 6. 38: M. 5; 4. 10; not capable of being performed by any one else, Ku. 3. 19. **—सदृश** *a.* (**शी** *f.*) having no equal, matchless, peerless; **यथैतानन्यसदृशान् विदधासि** Pt. 1.

अनन्यता,-त्वं Identity, sameness.

अनन्यादृश *a.* (**शी** *f.*) Not like others, singular.

अनन्वयः [न. त.] 1 Want of connection. -2 (Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a thing is compared to itself, the object being to show that it is matchless and can have no other उपमान: उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः । इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः ॥ गगनं गगनाकारं सागरः सागरोपमः । रामरावणयोर्युद्धं रामरावणयोरिव ॥.

अनन्वित *a.* [न. त.] 1 Unconnected. -2 Irregular, desultory; irrelevant, incoherent. -3 Not attended with, devoid of; as **पुत्र°, भार्या°** &c.

अनप *a.* [न संति आधिक्येन आपो यत्र] Destitute of much water (as a puddle).

अनपकरणं-कर्मन्,-क्रिया 1 Not injuring. -2 Non-delivery. -3 (In law) Non-payment; **दत्तस्यानपकर्म च** Ms. 8. 4; **दत्तस्य** or **वेतनस्य °क्रिया** 214.

अनपकारः Harmlessness. **-a.,** **—कारिन्** *a.* Harmless, innocent.

अनपजय्य *a.* Ved. Whose victorious character cannot be reversed.

अनपत्य *a.* 1 Without issue, childless, without heir; **अनपत्यश्च किल तपस्वी** *S*. 6; K. 59, 63. -2 Not propitious or favourable to children; causing fall (पतनकारण) Rv. 3. 54. 18. **°ता,-°त्वं** childlessness; **नूनमनपत्यता मां वत्सलयति** *S*. 7.

अनपत्रप *a.* Impudent, shameless.

अनपनिहित *a.* Ved. Not mutilated or curtailed.

अनपभ्रंशः Not a corrupt word; a properly formed word.

अनपयति *ind.* Very early (before the sun starts on his journey).

अनपर *a.* Having no other or second, having no followers, only; **नेदनन्त्राद्वमनपरं** S. B.

अनपराध -धिन् *a.* Innocent, guiltless, harmless. **—धः** Innocence.

अनपवाचन *a.* Ved. Impossible to be talked away or wiled away.

अनपव्ययत् *a.* Ved. [illegible] going able.

अनपसर *a.* Having no egress or passage to creep out of, unjustifiable, inexcusable; **निरन्वयोऽनपसरः** Ms. 8. 198 (अपसर. प्रतिग्रहक्रयादिः) **—रः —** An usurper.

अनपस्पृश् *a.* Not obstinate.

अनपस्फुर्-र-रत् *a.* (of a cow) Not refusing to be milked.

अनपाय *a.* 1 Free from loss or decay. -2 Imperishable, undiminished, unleaving; **प्रणमंत्यनपायमुत्थितं (चंद्रं)** Ki. 2. 11. **—यः** 1 Imperishable nature, freedom from decay or wear and tear; permanence. -2 N. of *S*iva.

अनपायिन् *a.* Imperishable, firm, steady, unfailing, constant, durable, not transient; **प्रसादाभिमुखे तस्मिन् श्रीरासीदनपायिनी** R. 17. 46.; 8. 17; **अनपायिनि संश्रयद्रुमे गजभग्ने पतनाय वल्लरी** Ku. 4. 31; **चलेष्वर्थेषु लुब्धेन न यशःस्वनपायिषु** Mu. 5. 14; Ki. 14. 37, 2. 43; *S*i. 8. 50, 14. 65, 17. 26.

अनपावृत् [न. ब.] Not returning or coming back, non-recurrent (पुनरावृत्तिशून्य); unremitting (?).

अनपेक्ष-क्षिन् *a.* [न. त.] 1 Regardless. -2 Careless, not minding or heeding, indifferent. -3 Independent or irrespective (of another), not requiring any other thing. -4 Impartial. -5 Irrelevant, unconnected, unconcerned. **—क्षा** Disregard, indifference, carelessness. **—क्षं** *adv.* Without regard to, independently or irrespectively of; carelessly, accidentally; **°त्वात्** since it has no reference to.

अनपेत *a.* 1 Not gone off, not past; **अनपेतकालं कथयांबभूवुः** Ki. 6. 30 without loss of time, without delay. -2 Not deviating from, faithful to, not leaving (with abl.); **अर्थादनपेतं अर्थ्यं** Sk.; **धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते** P. IV. 4. 92. See **अपेत** also. -3 Not devoid of, possessed of; **ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोऽर्थतः सेवते** Mu. 1. 14.

अनप्त *a.* Ved. [न आप्तः, वेदे [illegible]]

Not seized or overcome by the enemy (शत्रुभिरनात); not watery (?).

अनग्रस् *a.* [नास्ति अनः रूपं यस्य] Ved. Destitute of form or shape, shapeless, actionless (कर्महीन).

अनप्सरस्-रा *f.* Not an Apsaras, unworthy of a celestial nymph: अनप्सरेव प्रतिभासि V. 2.

अनफा A particular configuration of planets: रविवर्ज्यं द्वादशगैरनफा : सच्छीलं सुखान्वितं प्रभुं ख्यातिगुणमनफायाम् Dipikâ.

अनभिज्ञ *a.* Ignorant of, unacquainted with, unused to, (usually with gen.): °ज्ञः कैतवस्य *Ś.* 5; वृत्तांतानामनभिज्ञास्मि K. 236; °ज्ञः परमेश्वरगृहाचारस्य Mv. 2; Ku. 6. 43.

अनभिम्लान *a.* [न.त.] Not faded. **-Comp. -वर्ण** *a.* Ved. of unfaded or undiminished lustre, resplendent.

अनभिलक्षितः An impostor.

अनभिलाप *a.* Free from desire. **-षः 1** Want of appetite or desire. **-2** Non-relish.

अनभिशस्त,-स्ति,-स्त्य *a.* Ved. Blameless, faultless; °शस्तेनी leading to perfection or to heaven.

अनभिसंधानं Absence of design or purpose; so **अनभिसंधिः**; °कृत done undesignedly.

अनभिहित *a.* **1** Not named or asserted; see अभिहित under अभिधा. **-2** Not fastened (Ved.). **-तः** N. of the chief of a Gotra.

अनभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Non-repetition; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी *Śi* 2. 43.

अनभ्याश,-स *a.* Not near, distant &c.; °समित्य *a.* to be shunned from afar Sk.

अनभ्र *a.* Cloudless; इयमनभ्रा वृष्टिः this is (like) a shower from a cloudless sky, *i. e.* something quite unexpected or sudden.

अनभ्रि *a.* Ved. Epithet of rain-water; requiring no shovel (?).

अनमः [न नमति अन्यान्] A Brâhmaṇa (one who does not bow down to others and returns salutations made to him by others with a blessing).

अनमितंपच (= मितंपच) *a.* Miserly, niggardly.

अनमित्र *a.* Having no enemies. **-त्रं** A state of having no enemies.

अनमीव *a.* Ved. [नास्ति अमीवो रोगो यस्य न. ब.] Well, happy, free from disease; comfortable, salubrious, sinless. **-वं** Good or comfortable state, happiness, prosperity.

अनंबर *a.* Wearing no garment. **-रः** A Buddhist mendicant.

अनम्र *a.* Not humble, haughty, proud; अनम्राणां समुद्धर्तुः R. 4. 35.

अनयः [अप्रशस्तो नयः] **1** Bad management or conduct; injustice; unfairness; समृद्धिरनयाद्विनश्यति Pt. 1. 169; Bh. 2. 42. **-2** Bad policy or course of conduct, evil course; अनयो नयसंकाशो हृदयान्नापसर्पति Pt. 3.184. **-3** Adversity, calamity, distress; जीवितेनेन राजन्यः सर्वेष्वप्यनयं गतः Ms. 10. 95 reduced to straits; 102.**-4** [अयः शुभावहो विधिस्तदन्यः अनयः] Misfortune, adversity; ill-luck.**-5** A variety of dice-play, gambling (शाराणां वामावर्तेन अभीष्टस्थाननयनं).

अनरण्यः N. of a king of the solar race, a descendant of Ikshvâku and king of Ayodhyâ, who was overthrown by Râvaṇa.

अनरुस् *a.* [न. ब.] Ved. Not wounded, healthy, sound.

अनर्गल *a.* [न. ब.] **1** Free from bar or obstruction, free to move, unrestrained, unhampered; तुरंगमुत्सृष्टमनर्गलं R. 3. 39.**-2** Unlocked.

अनर्घ *a.* [नास्ति अर्घो मूल्यं यस्य न. ब.] Invaluable, priceless, inestimable; R. 5.2; *Śi.*14. 88.**-र्घः** [न.त.] Wrong or improper value.**-Comp.-राघवं** N. of a drama in 7 acts by Murâri Misra; also called Murâri Nâṭaka after its author and supposed to have been written between the 12th and the 14th century.

अनर्घत्वं-ता Pricelessness, invaluable nature; H. Pr. 4.

अनर्घ्य *a.* Invaluable; unsurpassed in reverence due from others, highly respected; अनर्घ्यमर्घेण तमद्रिनाथः Ku. 1. 58.

अनर्थ *a.* [न.ब.]**1** Useless, worthless; शुनः पुच्छमिवानर्थं पांडित्यं धर्मवर्जितं Pt. 3. 97.**-2** Unfortunate, unhappy. **-3** Harmful, disastrous, bad; चित्तज्ञानानुवर्तिनोऽनर्था अपि प्रियाः स्युः Dk. 160; wicked (opp. दक्षिण). **-4** Not having that meaning (but another); having no meaning, nonsensical, meaningless.**-5** Poor.**-र्थः** [न. त.] **1** Non-use or value.**-2** A worthless or useless object.**-3** A reverse, evil, calamity, misfortune; R. 18. 14; रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः *Ś.* 6; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु तत्र चतुष्टयं H. 1; cf. छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति &c.; Ms. 4. 193, H. 4. 92; harmful object, danger; अर्थमनर्थं भावय नित्यं Moha M. 2.**-4** Nonsense, want of sense. **-5** N. of Vishṇu (आप्तसमस्तकामत्वात्तस्य तथात्वं).**-Comp. -अंतरं** [न अर्थांतरं] sameness or identity.**-कर** *a.* (री *f.*) 1. doing useless or unprofitable things. 2. mischievous, harmful; unprofitable, productive of evil. **-नाशिन्** *m.* N. of *Ś*iva (destroyer of calamities).**-भाव** *a.* malicious. **-लुप्त** *a.* [दृष्टार्थेन अलुप्तः] not devoid of the apparent meaning; free from all that is worthless.**-संशयः** [अनर्थकारी संशयः शाक. त.] 1. a great evil, hazardous adventure; प्रतिनिवर्ततामस्मादनर्थसंशयात् Mâl. 5. 2. [न. त.] not a risk of one's money; safety of one's wealth.

अनर्थ्य, अनर्थक *a.* **1** Useless; meaningless; सर्वमप्येतदनर्थकं Ve. 1; °आयास K. 108; not significant, as a particle used expletively.**-2** Nonsensical.**-3** Unprofitable.**-4** Unfortunate. **-कं** Nonsensical or incoherent talk.

अनर्व *a.* Ved. Not lax or loose (अशिथिल) Rv. 1. 164. 2.; free, unobstructed, permanent.

अनर्वन् *a.* [अर्व्-हिंसायां कनिन्, अर्वा सपत्नः न. त.] **1** Not inimical, not hostile or to be hated (अद्वेष्य); Rv. 1. 136. 5. **-2** Having no horse.

अनर्विश् *m.* [अनसा शकटेन विशति प्राप्नोति; विश्-क्विप्, अहरा॰ हः] **1** One who sits in a cart to fetch fuel &c.**-2** [ऋ कर्मणि विच्, अरं गंतव्यं प्रति विशति, विश्-क्विप्, न. त.] One who is not able to reach the destination.

अनर्शराति *a.* [अनर्शाय अपापिष्ठाय रातिर्दानं यस्य] One who does not give to sinful persons, a sinless donor.

अनर्ह *a.* **1** Not deserving, not fit, not worthy of (with gen. or in comp) अनर्हा गृहवासस्य Pt.4.; तान् हव्यकव्ययोर्विमाननर्हान् मनुरब्रवीत् Ms. 3. 150.**-2** Inadequate, unsuitable. **-3** Undeserving of reward or punishment.

अनलः [नास्ति अलः पर्याप्तिर्यस्य, बहुदाह्यदहनेपि तृप्तेरभावात् Tv.; cf. नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां; said by some to be from अन् to breathe]. **1** Fire. **-2** Agni or the god of fire. See अग्नि.**-3** Digestive

power, gastric juice ; मंदः संजायतेऽनलः Susr. -4 Wind. -5 Bile. -6 One of the 8 Vasus, the fifth. -7 N. of Vásudeva. -8 N. of various plants ; चित्रक, रक्तचित्रक Plumbago Zeylanica and Rosea, भल्लातक the marking nut tree.-9 The letter र्.-10 The number three. -11 (Astr.) The 50th year of Brihaspati's cycle. -12 The third lunar mansion कृत्तिका. -13 A variety of Pitrideva or manes (कव्यवाहोऽनलः सोमः). -14 [अनान् प्राणान् लाति आत्मत्वेन] The soul (जीव). -15 N. of Vishṇu (न नलति गंधं प्रकटयति न बध्यते वा नल्-अच्).-16 The Supreme Being. -**Comp.**—**द** *a.* [अनलं द्यति] 1.removing or destroying heat or fire; करिणां मुदे सनलदाऽनलदाः Ki. 5. 25.2.=अग्निद q.v. —**दीपन** *a.* [अनलं दीपयति] promoting digestion, stomachic.—**प्रभा** [अनलस्य प्रभेव प्रभा यस्य] N. of a plant (ज्योतिष्मती) Helicacabum Cardiospermum. —**प्रिया** N. of Agni's wife स्वाहा. —**सादः** loss of appetite, dyspepsia.

अनलस *a.* 1 Not lazy, active, diligent, watchful, R. 9. 15. -2 Unable, incompetent.

अनलिः [अनिति-अच् अनः अलिर्यत्र ब. शकंध्वा.] N. of a tree (बकवृक्ष) Sesbana Grandiflora (तत्पुष्पाणां मधुपूर्णतया तन्मधुभिर्भ्रमराणां जीवनधारणात्तथात्वं Tv.).

अनल्प *a.* 1 Numerous. -2 Not a little ; not small, liberal, noble (as mind &c.); Ki.14. 18; much; जल्पंत्यनल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136 profusely, in many words; विकसितवदनामनल्पजल्पेपि Bv. 1. 100; 2. 138.-**Comp.**—**घोष** *a.* very clamorous or noisy. —**मन्यु** *a.* greatly enraged.

अनवकाश *a.*[न. ब.] 1 Having no scope or occasion, uncalled for. -2 Inapplicable. -3 Having no opportunity or space. —**शः** [न. त.] Absence of room or scope.

अनवग्रह *a.* [न. ब.] Irresistible, uncontrolled, impetuous, resistless ; सुकुमारकायमनवग्रहः स्मरः (अभिहंति) Mál. 1. 39.

अनवच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not bounded or marked off, not separated or cut. -2 Unlimited, immoderate, excessive.-3 Undefined; दिक्कालादि° Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1; undiscriminated, unmodified. -4 Uninterrupted, continuous.

अनवद्य *a.* [न अवद्यः निंद्यः] Faultless, blameless, unobjectionable, irreproachable ; Bh. 2. 21 ; R.7. 70. —**द्या** N. of a damsel.-**Comp.**—**अंग**-**रूप** *a.* having faultless limbs or form, exquisitely handsome ; रूपस्य अनवद्यता M. 2. (-**गी**) a woman with a faultless form.

अनवद्राण *a.* Not sleepy.

अनवधान *a.* [न. ब.] Careless, inattentive. —**नं** Inadvertence, inattention ; °**ता** carelessness, remissness in duty (प्रमाद); कर्तव्याकरणं यत्राकर्तव्यस्याथवा क्रिया । उच्यते द्विनयं तत्र प्रमादोऽनवधानता ॥.

अनवधि *a.* Unlimited, infinite.

अनवन *a.* [न. ब.] Affording no help or protection.

अनवनामित *a.* Not lowered or bent down; °**वैजयंतः** a Buddhist term for a future universe (lit. having banners unlowered).

अनवपृग्ण *a.* Ved. Spreading all around, not closely united.

अनवब्रव *a.* [अवब्रू-अच् न वचादेशः न. त.] Irreproachable, not open to censure (अपवादवर्जित) : speaking authoritatively.

अनवभ्र *a.*[न भ्रंशते वा. ड.Tv.] Undiminished,undecaying, durable,lasting (अवभ्रंशशून्य); °**राधस्** Rv. 1. 166. 7 having undiminished wealth.

अनवम *a.* Not low or inferior : high, exalted, superior ; सुधर्मानवमां सभां R. 17. 27, 9. 14.

अनवरत *a.* Incessant, continuous, uninterrupted; °धनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं *S.* 2. 4. —**तं** *adv.* Incessantly, continuously.

अनवरार्घ्य *a.* [अवरस्मिन् अर्धे भवः, यत् न. त.] Chief, best, excellent.

अनवलंब — **बन** *a.* [न. ब.] Having no prop or support; not dependent. —**बः**-**बनं** Independence.

अनवलोभनं [न अवलुप्यते पुमान्येन. अवलुप्-ल्युट् पृषो॰ पस्य भः Tv.] A sort of purificatory ceremony to be performed in the case of a pregnant woman in the third month after conception.

अनवस *a.* [अव्-असच् अवसः भोजनं प्रीतिकरत्वात् न. ब.] Ved. Having no (wholesome) food to eat (पथ्याशनरहित); Rv. 6. 66. 7; not stopping to eat by the way (?).

अनवसर *a.* 1 Busy, having no leisure or interval of repose. -2 Ill-timed, inopportune. -3 Out of place, baseless : °गयं घंटानादः H. 3. —**रः** 1 Absence of leisure. -2 Ill-timedness, unseasonableness; कं याचे यत्र तत्र ध्रुवमनवसरग्रस्त एवार्थिभावः Mál. 9. 30.

अनवस्तान *a.* [न. ब.] Endless, having no setting ; free from death.

अनवसित *a.* [न. त.] Not ended or finished; not determined. —**ता** N. of a kind of Trishṭubh metre, consisting of four lines with 11 feet in each.

अनवस्कर *a.* Free from dirt pure, clear.

अनवस्थ *a.* [नास्ति अवस्था यत्र] Unsteady : °स्थो निष्करुणश्च Dk. 135; unsettled, not fixed ; °स्थो वायुः Si. 11. 28.—**स्था** [न. त.] 1 Instability, unsettled condition, disorder, confusion. -2 Loose or unsteady conduct, incontinence. -3 (In phil.) Absence of finality or conclusion, an endless series of statements or causes and effects, one of the faults of reasoning (उपपाद्योपपादकयोरविश्रांतिः) : एवमप्यनवस्था स्याद्या मूलक्षतिकारिणी K. P. 2; एवं च °प्रसंगः S. B.-4 Not being 10 days old (दशाहाभावः).

अनवस्थान *a.* Unstable, unsteady, fickle. —**नः** Wind. —**नं** 1 Instability, uncertainty, unsettled nature; जयपराजयानवस्थानात् Dk.161. -2 Looseness of conduct, incontinence.

अनवस्थित *a.* 1 Unsteady, fickle, unsettled ; °स्तिमितमुद्घूर्णन्नयनः U. 3 with unsteady eyes ; Ku. 4. 28. -2 Changed, altered : अहो °तो भूमिसंनिवेशः U. 2.-3 Faithless, loose in morals or moral conduct, dissolute (व्यभिचारिन्) ; नारीहत्वाऽनवस्थिताः Ms. 11. 139. -4 Unable to stay or remain ; प्रस्थितं तमनवस्थितं प्रियाः R. 19. 31; °त्वं, °स्थितिः instability, looseness of conduct.

अनवह्वर *a.* [अवह्वृ-कौटिल्ये-अच्. न. त.] Not crooked, straightforward.

अनवांच् *a.* Not tending downwards, looking up.

अनवानं *ind.* [अवानः श्वासोच्छ्वासः स यथा न स्यात्तथा] Without breathing between, in one breath, without a pause, *uno tenore*.

अनवाय *a.* [अव- इ- घञ् अवयः अवयवः, न. ब.] Without parts (निरवयव) ; uninterrupted, unyielding.

अनवेक्षक *a.* Regardless of; careless, indifferent.

अनवेक्ष-क्षा = अनपेक्ष-क्षा q. v.

अनवेक्षणं 1 Carelessness, inattention : अनवेक्षणादपि कृषिः Pt.1. 169.–2 Want of supervision.

अनव्रत *a.* [न. ब.] Not altogether destitute of holy or ascetic performances. —तः A Jaina devotee who is so.

अनशनं Fasting, abstinence from food, fasting oneself to death; °नं च शाययित्वा Dk. 156 making him fast ; °नात् उत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4.—*a.* Without food, fasting &c.

अनशनाय *a.* Ved. Not hungry.

अनश्नत् *a.* Not eating: °सांगमनः the sacrificial fire in the sabhâ which is approached before eating or breakfast.

अनश्व *a.* Having no horse or horses. —श्वः Something that is not a horse.

अनश्वर *a.* (रीं *f.*) Imperishable.

अनस् *n.* [अनिति शब्दायते अन्-असुन्] 1 A cart; उद्गाना चाप्यनः क्रये Ms.8. 209: Y. 1. 184, 3. 269, Si. 12. 26.–2 [अनिति जीवत्यनेन] Food, boiled rice.–3 Birth.–4 A living being.–5 A kitchen. –6 A parent (father or mother); said to be *f.* in these two senses. At the end of Avyayibhâva comp. अनस् is changed to अनस ; as अध्यनसं &c.; also at the end of Tat. Comp. ; महानसं &c.

अनसूय-यक *a.* [न. ब.] Free from malice, not envious, not spiteful; श्रद्धधानोऽनसूयश्च Ms. 4. 158 ; Bg. 18. 71. —या [न. त.] 1 Absence of envy, charity of disposition, freedom from spite or ill-will ; न गुणान् गुणिनो हंति स्तौति चान्यगुणानपि। न हसेच्चान्यदोषांश्च सानसूया प्रकीर्तिता.–2 N. of a friend of *S*akuntalâ.–3 N. of Atri's wife, the highest type of chastity and wifely devotion.[She was very pious and given to austere devotion by virtue of which she had obtained miraculous powers. Several stories are told to illustrate them. When the earth was devastated by a terrible drought which lasted for 10 years, Anasuya created water, fruits, roots &c. by means of her ascetic powers and saved many lives. On one occasion when the sage Mandavya was about to be impaled, the wife of a sage happened to touch the stake as she passed by, whereupon Mandavya cursed her that she would become a widow at sunrise. She, however, prevented the sun from rising, and all actions of men being consequently stopped, the gods, sages &c. went to Anasûya, her freind, who, by the force of her penance, made the sun rise without, at the same time, bringing widowhood on her friend. Another legend is also told in which Anasûya changed Brahmâ, Vishnu and Mahesa into infants, when, at the instigation of their wives, they attempted to test her chastity, but restored them to their former shapes at the importunities of their humbled consorts. She is also said to have caused the three-streamed Ganges to flow down on the earth near the hermitage of her husband for the ablutions of sages ; see R. 13. 51. In the *Râmâyana* she is represented as having been very kind and attentive to *Sita* whom she favoured with sound motherly advice on the virtues of chastity, and at the time of her departure gave her an unguent (See R. 12. 27, 14. 14) which was to keep her beautiful for ever and to guard her person from the attempts of rapacious beasts, demons &c. She was the mother of the irascible sage Durvâsas].

अनसूयु *a.* =अनसूय ; इदं तु ते गुह्यतमं प्रवक्ष्याम्यनसूयवे Bg. 9. 1.

अनस्थ-स्थिक [न. ब.] Boneless. —स्थः 1 A boneless limb or member. —2 Without parts, epithet of प्रधान of the Sânkhyas or ईश्वरमाया.

अनहन् *n.*[न अहः अप्रशस्तमहः]A bad or unlucky day.

अना *ind.* Ved. Thus, hereby, indeed.

अनाकार *a.* Formless, shapeless, epithet of the Supreme Being.

अनाकालः [न. त. निपातः] 1 Inopportune time.–2 [आसम्यक् अन्नादिसंपन्नः कालः आकालः न. त. Tv.] Famine (perhaps an irregular form for अन्नाकाल).–Comp.— भृतः one who, to save himself from starvation in a famine, voluntarily becomes a slave of another.

अनाकाश *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Opaque, not transparent.–2 Having no transparent atmosphere ; differing from it. —शः-शं Not an atmosphere, one undeserving of its name.

अनाकुल *a.* 1 Not perplexed or confused, calm, collected, self-possessed. –2 Regular, consistent.

अनाकृत *a.* Not prevented (अनिवारित); unreclaimed.

अनाक्रांत *a.* Unassailed.—ता [आक्रमितुमयोग्या सर्वतः कंटकावृतत्वात् , न. त.] Prickly nightshade, Solanum Jacquini (कंटकारिवृक्ष).

अनाक्षित् *a.* Ved. Not staying.

अनाग *a.* [न आ सम्यग् गच्छति स्वर्गं अनेन नागः अधर्मः ; न. ब. Tv.] Sinless; Rv. 10. 12. 9 (अनागान् = अपापान्). —गा N. of a river.

अनागत *a.* [न आगतः, न. त.] 1 Not come or arrived ; तावद्भयस्य भेतव्यं यावद्भयमनागतं H. 1.57.–2 Not got or obtained ; वर्धिष्णुमाश्रयमनागतमभ्युपैति *S*i. 5. 14 ; so °आर्तव.–3 Future, to come ; see compounds below.–4 Not learnt or attained, unknown. —तं The future time, future ; °तं यः कुरुते स शोभते Pt. 3. 164 he shines (thrives, prospers) who provides for the future; अनागतवतीं चिंतामसंभाव्यां करोति यः Pt.5. 71. –Comp. —अवेक्षणं looking to the future, provident thought, foresight. —आबाधः [अनागतः आबाधः दुःखं] future (physical) trouble or calamities, illness &c. affecting the body in times to come ; °प्रतिषेधनीयं N. of chapter 24 of the चिकित्सितस्थान in Susruta. —आर्तवा [स्त्रीपुष्पविकासनं आर्तवं, न आगतमार्तवं यस्याः] a maiden who has not yet arrived at puberty. —विधातृ *m.* [अनागतं उद्दिश्य विदधाति] one who provides for the future, provident, prudent (used as the name of a fish in Pt. 1. 318; H. 4. 5); अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा। द्वावेतौ सुखमेधेते यद्भविष्यो विनश्यति ॥ (where Dr. Peterson translates the three names by ' Mr. Provider-against-a-future-evil', ' Mr. Cool-head,' and ' Mr. what-will-be-will-be ').

अनागतिः *f.* Non-arrival, non-attainment, non-access.

अनागम *a.* 1 Not come, not present. –2 [न. ब.] (In law) Without the title-deed or document of possession (such as purchase deed &c.), anything possessed from time immemorial and without any documentary proof ; °उपभोगः enjoyment of property without such a deed. —मः 1 Non-arrival. –2 Non-attainment.

अनागम्य *a.* Unapproachable.

अनागामिन् *a.* 1 Not coming, not arriving. –2 Not future, not likely to return. —*m.* An epithet of the third among the 4 Buddhist orders.

अनागामुक *a.* Not likely to return.

अनागंधित *a.* Not smelt; (fig.) not touched or affected ; सर्वदोषानागंधितप्रतिवचनमाह *S*ankara.

अनागस् *a.* 1 Innocent, blameless; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि *S.* 1. 11.–2 Conferring bliss or happiness.

अनाचार *a.* Devoid of customary observances or duties, improper in behaviour, unprincipled, regardless of custom, law or propriety &c.; also अनाचारिन् in this sense.—रः,-अनाचरणं Absence of due observances or customary duties, improper conduct, departure from established usage or principle; अनाचार is of two kinds विहितस्य अननुष्ठानं निषिद्धस्य चानुष्ठानम्.

अनाज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown, not properly known. –2 Surpassing all that has yet been known.

अनातप *a.* Free from or devoid of heat or the blaze of the sun, not exposed to heat, cool, shady; वांछन्छेशमनातपं विधिवशात्तालस्य मूलं गतः Bh. 2. 90. —पः Coolness, shade.

अनातुर *a.* 1 Not eager, indifferent; °रोत्कंठितयोः v.l. for अनादर M. 3.15.–2 Not fatigued, unwearied; भेजे धर्ममनातुरः R. 1. 21: –3 Not ill or diseased, well, healthy, in good health; अनातुरः सप्तरात्रमवकीर्णिव्रतं चरेत् Ms. 2. 187; 4. 144.

अनात्मन् *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Destitute of spirit or mind. –2 Not spiritual, corporeal. –3 One who has not restrained his self; अनात्मनस्तु शत्रुत्वे वर्तेतात्मैव शत्रुवत् Bg. 6. 6.—*m.* [अमद्यास्तो भिन्नो वा आत्मा न. त.] Not self, another, something different from आत्मन् (spirit or soul) *i. e.* the perishable body; अप्राप्तः प्राप्यते योयमत्यंतं त्यज्यते ऽथवा । आनीयात्तमनात्मानं बुद्ध्यंतं वपुरादिकम् ॥ अनात्मन्यात्मबुद्धिर्या साऽविद्या परिकीर्तिता ॥ –Comp.—ज्ञ, वेदिन् *a.* 1. devoid of spiritual knowledge or true wisdom. 2. not knowing oneself, foolish, silly; मा तावदनात्मज्ञे *S.* 6; कथं कार्यविनिमयेन व्यवहरति मयि °ज्ञः M. 1; स्फुटमापदां पदमनात्मवेदिता *Si.* 15. 22. —प्रत्यवेक्षा reflection that there is no spirit or soul (with Buddhists). —संपन्न *a.* foolish, destitute of qualities (of the soul), not self-possessed; न त्वेवानात्मसंपन्नाद्वृत्तिमीहेत पंडितः Pt. 1. 49.

अनात्मक *a.* [नास्ति आत्मा स्थिरो यत्र] Unreal, transitory, of an unenduring character, an epithet (with Buddhists) for the world.

अनात्मनीन *a.* Not adapted to, or for the benefit of, self; disinterested.

अनात्मवत् *a.* [आत्मा वशवर्तीन नास्त्यस्य] Not self-possessed; having no control over the senses; अनात्मवंतः पशुवत् भुंजते येऽप्रमाणतः Susr.

अनात्म्य *a.* [आत्मनः इदं आत्म्यं शरीरं न. ब.] Impersonal, incorporeal (अशरीर). —त्म्यं Want of affection for one's own family.

अनात्यंतिक *a.* 1 Not constant or perpetual, not final.–2 Intermittent, recurrent.

अनाथ *a.* [न. ब.] Helpless, poor, forlorn, parentless, orphan (as a child); widowed (as a wife); having no master or natural protector, without a protector in general: नाथवंतस्त्वया लोकास्त्वमनाथा विपत्स्यसे U. 1.43; R. 12.12.—थं Ved. Helplessness.—Comp.—पिंडदः-पिंडिकः 'giver of food to the poor,' N. of a merchant in whose garden Buddha Gautama used to instruct his pupils. —सभा a poor-house.

अनादर *a.* [न. ब.] Showing no respect, indifferent, calm, regardless; M. 3. 15. —रः [न. त.] 1 Disregard, disrespect, disdain, contempt; षष्ठी चानादरे P. II. 3. 38, मन्यकर्मणि अनादरे विभाषाऽप्राणिषु 17. -2 Ease, facility (one of the senses of आदर being 'effort or care', see the word); °खंडितशंकरशरासनः U. 1 (perhaps also 'without any respect for the bow of the great god'); अनादरोपात्तधृतैकसायकं Ki. 14. 36.

अनादरणं Disrespectful conduct, neglect.

अनादरिन् *a.* Disrespectful, irreverent.

अनादि *a.* [आदिः कारणं पूर्वकालो वा नास्ति यस्य सः] Having no beginning, eternal, existing from eternity, epithet of परमेश्वर; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; अनादिरादिर्गोविंदः सर्वकारणकारणं; also of हिरण्यगर्भ.–Comp.—अनंत,-अंत *a.* without beginning and end; eternal.(-तः) N. of *Siva.*—निधन *a.* having neither beginning nor end, eternal.—मध्यांत *a.* having no beginning, middle or end; eternal.

अनादिता-त्वं State of having no beginning.

अनादिमत् *a.*Not produced or effected, having no beginning.

अनादीनव *a.* Faultless; यदासुरेवेनादीनमनादीनवमीरितं *Si.* 2. 22.

अनादृत *a.* 1 Disrespected, despised, Ms. 2. 234; °सत्कार not accepting the hospitality.–2 Not careful, regardless of, indifferent to, अनादृतन्यामरम्यायकेष्वपि Ki. 11. 10.—तं Disrespect, contempt.

अनादेय *a.* Not fit to be taken, unacceptable; inadmissible; अनादेयस्य चादानादादेयस्य च वर्जनात् Ms. 8. 171.

अनादेशः Absence of direction or command.—Comp. —कर *a.* doing what is not commanded; or (अन्-आदेशकर) not doing what is ordered.

अनाद्य *a.* 1 =अनादि q.v. -2 Not eatable; what ought not to be eaten.

अनाधार *a.* Without support, an epithet applicable, according to the Naiyâyikas, to eternal objects only (such as sky), or to Brahma according to the Vedântins.

अनाधि *a.* 1 Without mental pain or anxiety; R. 9. 54.

अनाधृष् *a.* Ved. Not checking or not being checked.

अनाधृष्ट-ष्य *a.* 1 Invincible, unchecked, irresistible. –2 Perfect, unimpaired.

अनानुकृत्य *a.* Ved. Inimitable, unparalleled.

अनानुद *a.* Ved. [अनु ददाति; दा-क न. त., उ. दीर्घः] Unsurpassed in giving (अनुत्यदातृ).

अनानुपूर्व्यं 1 Separation of the different members of compounds by the intervention of others. –2 Not coming in regular order.

अनानुभूतिः *f.* Ved. Neglect, absence of experience or observation, inattention. —(pl.) Neglectful people.

अनापद् *f.* Absence of calamity or misfortune: Ms. 4. 2.

अनापि *a.* आप्यते-आप् कर्मणि इन् आपिः आप्तो बंधुश्च, न. ब. Tv.] Without friends or kindreds.

अनाप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained. -2 Not reaching or attaining, unsuccessful in the attempt to get. –3 Unfit, not apt, unskilful; दुष्टस्याः पञ्चकेऽनाप्ते सर्वे दंड्याः शतं शतं Ms. 8. 294. —प्तः A stranger.

अनाप्तिः *f.* Non-attainment.

अनाप्त *a.* Not getting &c.; अनाप्तुरैनसं *Si.* 16. 38 not touched by sin.

अनाभयिन् *a.* Ved. [आबिभेति आभी-क्विप्-इनि, आभयिन् न. त.] Not at all

afraid, fearless, undaunted; अनाभयिन्नरिमा ते Rv. 8. 2. 1.

अनाभू *a.* Ved. [आभिमुख्येन भवतीत्याभूः स्तोता न. त.] Not praising or worshipping, irreligious (अस्तोत्); not coming in front.

अनामन् *a.* 1 Nameless. -2 Infamous. **—m.** 1 'The nameless' month, an intercalary month. -2 The ring-finger; see अनामिका below. **—n.** [अननमनं, अनं जीवनं अमयति रुजति, अम-कनिन् Tv.] Piles (अर्शोरोग).

अनामक *a.* [न. ब. स्वार्थे कन्] Nameless, infamous. **—कः-कं** =अनामन् above.

अनामा, अनामिका [नास्ति नाम अन्यांगुलिवत् यस्याः, स्वार्थे कन्] The ring-finger; so called because it has no name like the other fingers; cf. Tv. तथा हि शिवेन ब्रह्मशिरश्छिन्नं. तेन तस्या अपवित्रजातीयता : अतएव तस्याः पवित्रीकरणार्थं यज्ञादौ पवित्रनामककुशधारणं तत्र क्रियते । अनामिकाधृता दर्भा ह्येकानामिकयापि वा । द्वाभ्यामनामिकाभ्यां तु धार्ये दर्भपवित्रके ॥; also पुरा कवीनां गणनाप्रसंगे कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासः । अद्यापि तत्तुल्यकवेरभावादनामिका सार्थवती बभूव ॥. Subhâsh.

अनामय *a.* [नास्ति आमयः रोगो यस्य] Free from disease, healthy, sound; जन्मबंधविनिर्मुक्ताः पदं गच्छंत्यनामयं Bg. 2. 51 where there is no unhappiness. **—यः-यं** Good or sound health; health, well-being, welfare; स भवंतमनामयप्रश्नपूर्वकमाह *S.* 5; महाश्वेता कादंबरीमनामयं पप्रच्छ K. 192 inquired about her health; अप्यनामयं राज्ञः Mv. 1 how does the king do? ब्राह्मणं कुशलं पृच्छेत्क्षात्रबंधुमनामयं । वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य शूद्रमारोग्यमेव च Ms.2. 127. **—यः** [नास्ति भयं यस्मात्] N. of Vishṇu (or *S*iva according to some); पुण्यकीर्तिरनामयः; विष्णुर्हि बाह्याभ्यंतरपीडां निवारयति तस्मादनामयः.

अनामयत् *a.* Ved. Not causing pain or hurt, not hurting. **—n.** Health (?)

अनामयित्नु *a.* 1 Not injuring or paining; हस्ताभ्यामनामयित्नुभ्यां Rv.10. 137. 7.-2 Salubrious, curative.

अनामिष *a.* Without flesh or any bait; bootless, profitless.

अनामृण *a.* [आमृणाति हिनस्ति आमृण-क. न. ब.] Having no injurer or an enemy that can injure (हिंसकरहित).

अनामृत *a.* Immortal.

अनायक *a.* Without a leader, disorderly.

अनायत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked.-2 Not propped or supported.-3 Not long, of short duration; अनायतनस्वभावभंगुराणि सुखानि K. 175. -4 Continuous, close, unseparated.

अनायत्त *a.* Not dependent, °त्तो रोषस्य K.45 not swayed by; uncontrolled, independent; एतावज्जन्मसाफल्यं यदनायत्तवृत्तिता H.2. 22 freedom, independent livelihood, independence of life.

अनायन *a.* [न आयनं चालनं यत्र] Invariable (एकांत).

अनायास *a.* Not troublesome or difficult, easy: ममाप्येकस्मिन् °से कर्मणि त्वया सहायेन भवितव्यं *S.* 2. **—सः** 1 Facility, ease, absence of difficulty or exertion; शरीरं पीड्यते येन शुभेनाप्यशुभेन वा । अत्यंतं तत्र कुर्वीत अनायासः स उच्यते ॥ -2 Idleness, neglect; °सेन easily, without difficulty, readily. **-Comp. —कृत** *a.* done easily or readily. (**—तं**) an infusion prepared without effort or exertion (prepared extemporaneously) Ak. See फांट.

अनायुष्य *a.* [आयुषे न हितं न. त.] Not giving long life, fatal to long life (such as excessive food, sexual union &c.); अनारोग्यमनायुष्यमस्वर्ग्यं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57, 4. 134.

अनारत *a.* 1 Not ceasing or stopping, continuous, uninterrupted. -2 Eternal. **—तं** 1 Continuity. -2 Absolute non-entity (अत्यंताभाव). **—adv.** Continuously, always; eternally; अनारतं तेन पदेषु लंभिताः Ki. 1.15, 40.

अनारंभः Non-commencement, not undertaking; विकारं खलु परमार्थतोऽज्ञात्वा °भः प्रतीकारस्य *S.* 3; °भो हि कार्याणां प्रथमं बुद्धिलक्षणम्.

अनारभ्य *a.* Unfit to be commenced or undertaken **—ind.** Without commencing; without reference to any particular thing; *e. g.* °वादः detached remark (upon sacrifices &c); किंचित्कर्मारभ्य उद्यते उच्यते इत्यारभ्यवादः न आरभ्यवादः. **—Comp. —अधीत** *a.* [न आरभ्य किंचिदधीतः] studied or taught or read without reference to any particular subject (not as part of a regular or authoritative work); learnt as a detached subject; येषां मंत्राणां कर्मविशेषे विनियोगो नोक्तः तेषां मंत्राणां अनारभ्याधीतत्वात् ब्रह्मयज्ञे एव विनियोग इति मीमांसा.

अनारंभण *a.* Having no support (for अनालंबन); also written अनारंबण.

अनारोग्य *a.* [नास्ति आरोग्यं यस्मात् न. ब.] Unwholesome, not conducive to good health, fatal to health; अनायुष्यमनारोग्यमस्वर्ग्यं चातिभोजनं Ms. 2. 57. **—ग्यं** Sickness, indisposition; °कर unhealthy, unwholesome.

अनार्जव *a.* Crooked; dishonest. **—वं** 1 Crookedness (moral also), fraud, insincerity *S*i. 8. 11. -2 [नास्ति आर्जवं सारल्यं स्वाच्छंद्यं वा यस्मिन्] Disease.

अनार्तव *a.* (**वी** *f.*) Unseasonable, inopportune, premature (as a flower blossoming out of season). **—वा** A girl who has not attained to puberty (the menstruation period).

अनार्य *a.* Not respectable (not deserving to be styled आर्य), not polite or decent; vulgar; not belonging to an *A*rya, unworthy, vile, base, mean, wretched; अनार्यानार्यलिंगिनः Ms. 9. 260; अनार्यायां समुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणात् 10. 66; H. 4. 25; कीटका नाम देशोऽनार्यनिवासः Nir. void of *A*ryas; शकुंतलायामनार्यमाचरितं तेन राज्ञा *S.* 4 the king has behaved basely or unworthily towards *S*akuntalâ; कदाचिदस्मिन्नप्यनार्योऽनार्यमाचरिष्यति Ve.4. **—र्यः** 1 One who is not an *A*rya.-2 A country not inhabited by the *A*ryas. -3 A *S*ûdra.-4 A Mlechchha.-5 An ignoble person.**-Comp. —कर्मिन्** *a.* doing work unbecoming an *A*rya or becoming only a non-*A*rya. **—ज** *a.* of vile or base origin. (**—जं**) [अनार्यदेशे जातं] agallochum (being produced in the country of the Mlechchhas &c.). **—जुष्ट** *a.* discarded by the good, not practised or observed by the *A*ryas or respectable people. **—तिक्तः** [अनार्यप्रियः तिक्तः शाक. त] N. of the plant Gentiana Cherayta, Rox. (Mar. किराईत).

अनार्यकं [अनार्ये देशे भवं अनार्यकं] Agallochum or aloe wood.

अनार्ष *a.* 1 Not belonging to the *R*ishis, not Vedic; not belonging to the text of a Vedic hymn (as इति used in the Padapâtha with certain words not followed in the *S*amhitâ by इति); संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतौ अनार्षे P. I.1.16 (=अवैदिके Sk.).-2 Not added to a *R*ishi's name (as an affix); P. IV. 1. 78.

अनार्षेय=अनार्ष.

अनालंब *a.* Without support or stay; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिर्द्यामधिरो-

इति *Si.* 2. 52. **—बः** Want of support; despondency. **—बी** *S*iva's lute.

अनालंबु (भु)का A woman during menstruation (रजस्वला).

अनालाप *a.* [न. ब.] Reserved, taciturn. **—पः** Reserve, taciturnity.

अनालोचित *a.* Unseen, unheeded, unconsidered, unexpected, not well considered or examined, rash.

अनावया *a.* Ved. Not yielding or desisting.

अनावर्तिः *f.* Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावर्तिन् *a.* Not recurring or returning; °र्ती कालो व्रजति स वृथा तत्र गणितं Bh. 3. 115.

अनाविद्ध *a.* 1 Not pierced or wounded; unperforated; °द्धं रत्नं *S.* 2. 10.–2 Unhurt, uninjured.

अनाविल *a.* 1 Not turbid or muddy, pure, clear. –2 Not marshy, wholesome, salubrious, as a country Ms. 7. 69 (रोगोपसर्गाचैरनाकुल).

अनावृत्त *a.* Not returning, not repeated, being for the first time; मलमासेप्यनावृत्तां तीर्थयात्रां विवर्जयेत्.

अनावृत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-return, absence of repetition or recurrence. –2 Non-return (to birth), final emancipation.

अनावृष्टिः *f.* Drought, one of the kinds of ईति q.v.

अनाव्रस्कः Uninjured condition.

अनाश *a.* [न. ब. नास्ति आशा यस्य] 1 Hopeless, despondent. –2 [नास्ति नाशो यस्य] Imperishable, living, undestroyed.

अनाशक *a.* [न आ सम्यक् यथेच्छं आशः अशनं यस्य, न नाशो यस्य वा, न. ब. कप्] Devoid of full enjoyment or indestructible, not hurtful. **—कं** Fast, abstaining from eating even to death; यज्ञेन दानेन तपसाऽनाशकेनैतमेव विदित्वा मुनिर्भवति *Bri. Ar.* Up; Y. 3. 154.

अनाशकायनं [न नश्यति अनाशकः आत्मा तस्यायनं प्राप्त्युपायः] The state of ब्रह्मचर्य, unmarried or student's life, devoted to contemplation and knowledge of the soul; अथ यदनाशकायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तत्। एष ह्यात्मा न नश्यति यं ब्रह्मचर्येणानुविंदते Ch. Up.; a course of fasting as a penance(?).

अनाशस्त *a.* Not praised.

अनाशिन् *a.* [न नश्यति or न कर्मफलमश्नुते ; न. त.] Imperishable, indestructible, as the Soul or Supreme Being; अनाशिनोऽप्रमेयस्य Mb. (ईश्वरस्य कर्मफलभोक्तृत्वाभावात्).

अनाशु *a.* [नश् उण्, न. त.] 1 Imperishable, indestructible. –2 [अश् -उण्, न. त.] Not pervading or occupying.–3 [न-आशु] Not quick, slow.

अनाश्रमिन् *m.* One who does not belong to, or follow, any of the 4 orders of life (गृहस्थाश्रमशून्य); अनाश्रमी न तिष्ठेत्तु क्षणमेकमपि द्विजः; अनाश्रम-मे-वासः not dwelling in any *A*srama.

अनाश्रय *a.* Defenceless, unprotected, isolated. **—यः** Self-dependence, isolation, absence of support.

अनाश्रव *a.* Not listening to, obstinate, turning a deaf ear to; तथानुशिष्टापि अनाश्रवैवासीत् Dk. 57; K. 350; भिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49.

अनाश्रित *a.* Not connected with, or dependent on, independent, detached; non-inherent.

अनाश्वस् *a.* [अश् भोजने क्वसु निपातः न. त. P. III. 2. 109] Not having eaten or enjoyed, fasting; घृतजयधृतेरनाश्रुषः Ki. 12. 2; *Si.* 14. 49.

अनास् *a.* [आस्यते निरास्यते ध्वनमनेन इति आः मुखं, तन्नास्ति साधनत्वेन अस्य] Without mouth or face; without the power of speech (आस्यव्यापारशब्दरहित).

अनासादित *a.* Not obtained, not found or met with; not encountered or attacked; not occurred or having happened, non-existent. **-Comp.** **—विग्रह** *a.* unused to war, having had no occasion to fight.

अनास्था 1 Indifference, unconcern, want of consideration; अनास्था बाह्यवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 63; पिंडेष्वनास्था खलु भौतिकेषु R. 2. 57; स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सतां Ku. 6. 12 a male or female is no consideration &c.; Ki. 4. 34. –2 Want of faith or confidence, want of devotedness, disrespect; अत्यद्भुतैर्मम हतस्य तथाप्यनास्था Mv. 2. 39 diffidence. **—*a.* (स्थ)** Indifferent.

अनास्थान *a.* 1 Having no fixed seat or site. –2 Having or yielding no basis or fulcrum, unfit for a fixed seat (as water); Rv. 1. 116. 5.

अनास्वाद *a.* Without taste, insipid. **—दः** Insipidity.

अनास्वादित *a.* Untasted; *S.* 2. 10.

अनास्राव *a.* Without injury or hurt (क्लेशरहित).

अनाहत *a.* 1 Unbeaten, unwounded, intact.–2 [अहतं छेदो भोगो वा नवास्ति यस्य] New and unbleached (as cloth) (Mar. कोरें). –3 Not produced by beating (as sound).–4 Not multiplied. **—तं-तः** The 4th of the mystical Chakras in the body, (तंत्रशास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं हृदयस्थितं सुषुम्नामध्यस्थं द्वादशदलपद्मं); शब्दो ब्रह्ममयः शब्दोऽनाहतो यत्र दृश्यते । अनाहताख्यं तत् पद्मं मुनिभिः परिकीर्तितम् ॥

अनाहार *a.* Abstaining from food, fasting. **—रः** 1 Abstinence from food, fasting; अनाहारेणात्मानं व्यापादयिष्यामि H. 1. –2 Non-production. –3 Non-seizure.

अनाहारिन् *a.* Fasting.

अनाहार्य *a.* 1 Not artificial, natural, not producible.–2 Not eatable.

अनाहुतिः *f.* Not sacrificing; a sacrifice not worthy of that name; also an improper oblation.

अनाहूत *a.* Not called, uninvited.**–Comp.** **—उपजल्पिन्** an uncalled-for speaker or boaster. **—उपविष्ट** *a.* seated as an uninvited guest.

अनिकेत *a.* Houseless, vagrant; having no fixed abode (as a recluse); Ms. 6. 25, 43.

अनिक्षुः [न इक्षुः सादृश्ये अप्राशस्त्ये वा नञ्] Not (true) sugarcane, a sort of long grass or reed producing coarse sugar; Saccharum Spontaneum.

अनिगीर्ण *a.* 1. Not swallowed.–2 (In Rhet.) Not hidden or concealed, present, not to be supplied (अनन्वहृतभेद); *e. g.* in अश्वः श्वेतो धावति, the श्वेतत्व of the horse is not निगीर्ण or hidden.

अनिग्रह *a.* Unrestrained, invincible, unconquerable. **—हः** 1 Non-restraint.–2 Non-refutation.–3 Not admitting one's defeat in argument; °स्थानं occasion of non-refutation.

अनिङ्ग्य *a.* Not divisible, a word not divisible.

अनिच्छ,-च्छक,-च्छु,-च्छुक,-च्छत *a.* Not desirous, unwilling, averse, reluctant; अनिच्छंतमपि मां against my will.

अनिच्छा Unwillingness, indifference, reluctance.

अनित *a.* [अन्-इत] Not gone with, unattended, destitute of; °भा having no splendour; वनितया ऽनितया रजनीवधूः R. 9. 38; *Si.* 6. 60.

अनित्य *a.* 1 Not eternal or everlasting, transient, non-eternal,

perishable (नश्वर) (opp. नित्य); गंधवती पृथ्वी सा द्विविधा नित्याऽनित्या च T. S. 9 (अनित्या=कार्यरूपा); See नित्य: यदि नित्यमनित्येन निर्मलं मलवाहिना। यशः कायेन लभ्येत तन्न लब्धं भवेन्नु किं॥ H. 1. 48; Ms. 6. 77; धर्मो नित्यः सुखदुःखे त्वनित्ये जीवो नित्यो हेतुरस्य त्वनित्यः Mb. –2 Occasional, temporary, casual; not peremptory or obligatory as a rule &c., special.–3 Unusual, extraordinary; वर्णे चानित्ये P. V. 4. 30 (लोहितकः कोपेन अन्यथा तु श्वेतवर्ण इति भावः); आनाय्योऽनित्ये III. 1. 127 (स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयतेऽनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.) See VI. 1. 147.–4 Unsteady, fickle, not permanent; अनित्यं यौवनं रूपं H. 4. 68; °हृदया स्त्रियः Rām.–5 Uncertain, doubtful: अनित्यो विजयो यस्माद् दृश्यते युध्यमानयोः Ms. 7. 199; विजयस्य ह्यनित्यत्वात् Pt. 3. 22. –त्यं *adv.* Occasionally, not permanently, incidentally, casually; अनित्यं हि स्थितो यस्मात् Ms. 3. 102. –**Comp.** –कर्मन्-क्रिया an occasional act, such as a sacrifice for a special purpose, a voluntary and occasional act. –दत्तः, -दत्तकः, -त्रिमः a son given by his parents to another temporarily (for temporary or preliminary adoption). –प्रत्यवेक्षा (with Buddhists) the consciousness that every thing is perishable and is passing away. –भावः transitoriness, transient state, limited nature or existence; so अनित्यता-त्वं frailty, instability. –समः a sophism or fallacious reasoning which generalizes what is exceptional (as अनित्यत्वं). –समासः a compound which it is not obligatory to form in every case (the sense of which may be equally expressed by resolving it into its constituent members.).

अनिद्र *a.* Sleepless, awake; (fig.) vigilant, watchful, –द्रा sleeplessness, vigilance.

अनिधृष्ट *a.* Unchecked, unsubdued.

अनिन *a.* Ved. Having no master or lord (इन).

अनिन्द्र *a.* [न. ब.] Disponsing with or disregarding Indra or his worship; (इंद्रोपासनाशून्य); मामनिंद्राः कृण्वकमुक्थाः Rv. 5. 2. 3.

अनिन्द्रियं 1 Reason (that which is not the senses).–2 Not an organ of sense, the mind.

अनिपद्यमान *a.* Not falling down (to sleep), untiring.

अनिपातः Not a fall, continuance of life.

अनिबद्ध *a.* Not bound, incoherent; °प्रलापिन् prattling (talking incoherently).

अनिबाध *a.* Unobstructed; Rv. 3. 1. 11. –धः Liberty.

अनिभृत *a.* 1 Not private or reserved, public, open, not hidden. –2 Immodest, bold.–3 Unsteady, not firm, tremulous; °करेष्वाक्षिपत्सु प्रियेषु Me. 68; °वेलावीचिबाहुः Ki. 3. 60, 13. 66; असौ संध्याशंखध्वनिरनिभृतः खे विचरति Māl. 2. 12 not hidden, loud; Śi. 10. 65. See निभृत also.

अनिभृष्ट *a.* [नि-भ्रंश-क्त, निपातः न-त.] Unobstructed, unimpaired, unabated; Rv. 2. 25. 4, 10. 116. 6.

अनिभ्य *a.* Not wealthy (इभ्य).

अनिमकः [अन्-जीवने शब्दे च, भावे बाहु° इमन् इत्यनिमः जीवनं, तेन कायति प्रकाशते. कै-क. Tv.] 1 A frog (तस्य मरणेपि पुनरुज्जीवनात्). –2 A cuckoo.–3 A bee (उभयोरपि तयोः मधुरशब्देन प्रकाशमानत्वात्). –4 The filament of a lotus, पद्मकेशर.–5 N. of the tree मधूक Med.

अनिमान *a.* Unbounded, immense (अपरिच्छिन्न): °नो धूमकेतुः Rv. 1. 27.11.

अनिमित्त *a.* Causeless, groundless, casual, incidental; आलक्ष्यदंतमुकुलाननिमित्तहासैः Ś. 7. 17; °त्तं मित्रं disinterested, Dk. 25; °उत्कंठा M. 3. 9. –त्तं 1 Absence of an adequate cause or occasion, causelessness, groundlessness. –2 A bad omen, ill-omen; चारुदत्तस्यैव दर्शनमनिमित्तं प्रमार्जयिष्यति Mk. 6; नमानिमित्तानि हि खेदयंति 9. 10; शमनार्थं अनिमित्तस्य Ve. 2, 3. — *adv.*, –°त्तः Groundlessly, causelessly, without any adequate cause; अनिमित्तमिंदुवदने किमत्रभवतः पराङ्मुखी भवसि M. 1. 18; Ms. 4. 144. –**Comp.** –निराक्रिया averting ill omens. –लिंगनाशः a kind of ophthalmic disease ending in total darkness.

अनिमिषं-षा-मेषं *ind.* Ved. Without winking, vigilantly; incessantly.

अनिमि (मे) ष *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not winking, steadfastly or intently fixed; °लोचनं सुचिरमालोक्य K. 102; °पक्ष्मणा 131; शतैस्तमक्ष्णामनिमेषवृत्तिभिः R. 3. 43; °दर्शनरमणीयैः K. 50 fish and twinkleless glances.–2 Vigilant, watchful. –3 Open (as eyes, flowers). –षः 1 A god (for the eyes of gods do not twinkle); Śi. 5. 57. –2 A fish.–3 Vishṇu.–4 N. of Mahākāla. –**Comp.** –दृष्टि, -नयन, -लोचन *a.* looking steadfastly or with a fixed gaze, gazing intently.

अनिमिषीय *a.* Relating to the gods.

अनियत *a.* 1 Uncontrolled, unrestricted. –2 Indefinite, uncertain, not fixed; irregular (forms also); °वेलं आहारो दृश्यते Ś. 2 at irregular hours.–3 Causeless, casual, incidental, occasional; °रुदितस्मितं (वदनकमलकं) U. 4. 4; Māl. 10. 2.–**Comp.** –अंकः an indeterminate digit (in Math.). –आत्मन् *a.* not self-possessed, whose soul is not properly controlled. –पुंस्का a woman loose in conduct, unchaste. –वृत्ति *a.* 1. having no regular or fixed employment or application (as a word). 2. having no regular income.

अनियंत्रण *a.* Unrestrained, uncontrolled, free; °अनुयोगो नाम तपस्विजनः Ś. 1.

अनियमः 1 Absence of rule, control, regulation or fixed order; no settled rule or direction; पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः। षष्ठे पादे गुरु ज्ञेयं शेषेष्वनियमो मतः॥ Ch. M. –2 Irregularity, uncertainty, indefiniteness, vagueness, doubt. –3 Improper conduct. –*a.*, अनियमित *a.* Irregular.

अनियुक्तः An assessor at a court who has not been formally appointed and who is not entitled to vote.

अनिर *a.* [न ईरयितुं शक्यते, ईर्-क पृ° ह्रस्वः] That cannot be propelled or driven along; अप त्या अस्थुरनिरा Rv. 8. 48. 11 (प्रेरयितुमशक्य). –रा 1 Want of food; utter destitution (अन्नरहितदारिद्र्यं); युयुतमस्मदनिराममीवां Rv. 7. 71. 2. –2 [नास्ति इरा अन्नं यस्याः पं. ब.] A calamity such as अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि (=ईति).

अनिराकरणं Not obstructing or warding off.

अनिरुक्त *a.* 1 Not articulated or clearly spoken.–2 Not clearly stated or explained, vague, not plain or well-defined; °क्तप्रातःसवनः प्रथमः Kāty.; एतस्मिन्नदृश्येऽनात्म्येऽनिरुक्ते Ait. Br.–**Comp.** –गानं indistinct singing or humming, a particular mode of chanting the सामवेद.

–Comp.—अनुबंधिन् *a.* followed by or attended with calamities; विषयोपभोगेषु °धिषु यः सुखबुद्धिमारोपयति K. 155. —आपत्तिः *f.*, –आपादनं getting what is not desired, an undesired occurrence. —आशंसिन् *a.* (सूचक) indicating or boding ill. —ग्रहः an evil or malignant planet. —दुष्टधी *a.* having an evil and corrupt mind. —प्रसंगः 1. an undesired occurrence.–2. connection with a wrong object, argument or rule. —फलं an evil result. —शंका fear of evil. —हेतुः an evil omen.

अनिष्टिन् *a.* One who has not sacrificed.

अनिष्टृत *a.* Ved. Unhurt.

अनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Non-accomplishment, non-completion.

अनिष्पत्रं *ind.* [निस्सृतं पत्रं पक्षो यत्र तादृशं न भवति] So that the arrow (the feathery portion of it) does not come out on the other side; *i. e.* not with great force.

अनिस्तीर्ण *a.* 1 Not crossed, set aside or got rid of. –2 Unanswered, unrefuted (as a charge). –Comp. —अभियोगः a defendant who has not cleared himself of a charge (by refuting it).

अनीकः-कं [अनिति जीवत्यनेन; अन्-ईकन् Uṇ. 4. 16-17] 1 Army, forces; troop, host; दृष्ट्वा तु पांडवानीकं Bg. 1. 2; पदातींश्च महीपालः पुरोऽनीकस्य योजयेत् H. 3. 80.–2 A collection, group, mass; नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने R. 3.53. –3 Battle, fight, combat. –4 A row, line, marching column. –5 Front, head; chief: रथेषु नोऽनीकेष्वधिश्रियः Rv. 8. 20. 12. (सेनामुखेषु); अग्निर्वै देवानामनीकं Śat. Br; अग्निमनीकं कृत्वा.–6 Face, countenance, *ibid.* (मुखं) (तस्य प्राणवायुनिस्सारणात् तथात्वं); splendour; brilliance; form (तेजस्); स्वनीक Rv. 7. 2. 23, 3. 6 (mostly Ved. in these two senses). –7 Edge, point. –Comp.—स्थः 1. a warrior, combatant. –2. a sentinel, (armed) watch. –3. an elephant-driver, or its trainer. –4. a war-drum or trumpet. –5. a signal, mark, sign.

अनीकवत् *a.* Ved. forming the face or front rank; occupying the foremost rank.

अनीकशः *adv.* In rows or columns.

अनीकिनी [अनीकानां संघः; अनीकं युद्धं प्रयोजनतया अस्त्यस्याः इति वा, अनीक-इनि] 1 An army, host, forces. –2 Three chamūs or one-tenth of a complete army (अक्षौहिणी): 10935 foot, 6561 horse, 2187 elephants and as many chariots.–3 A lotus.

अनीच *a.* 1 Not low or vile, decent, respectable.–2 Not pronounced with the अनुदात्त accent.–Comp.—अनुवर्तिन् *a.* not associating with low or vile persons. (–*m.*) a faithful husband.

अनीड *a.* Having no abode (body), incorporeal, epithet of Agni.

अनीतिः *f.* 1 Impropriety, immorality; injustice, wrong act; indiscretion, foolish conduct. –2 (न-ईतिः) Freedom from calamity. –Comp. —ज्ञ,-विद् *a.* impolite, not discreet, not conversant with policy.

अनील *a.* Not blue, white &c.; °वाजिन् *m.* 'white-horsed'; N. of Arjuna; Ki. 14. 26, 42.

अनीश *a.* 1 Having no lord or superior, paramount, supreme, without a controller, uncontrolled; सर्वप्रभुरनीशस्त्वं R. 10. 20.–2 Not a master or lord, having no mastery or control over, not master of (with gen.); powerless; गात्राणामनीशोऽस्मि संवृत्तः *S.* 2; अनीशया शरीरस्य हृदयं स्ववशं मयि न्यस्तं V. 2. 19; Ms. 9. 104. –3 Not one's own master, not independent (अस्वतंत्र); एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र.—शः N. of Vishṇu (सर्वनियंता अनन्यस्वामिको हि सः). —शा Helplessness (दीनभाव); समाने वृक्षे पुरुषो निमग्नोऽनीशया शोचति मुह्यमानः Muṇḍ.

अनीश्वर *a.* 1 Having no superior, uncontrolled. –2 Unable; शयिता सविधेप्यनीश्वरा सफलीकर्तुमहो मनोरथान् Bv. 2. 182. –3 Not relating to God; ध्यानेनानीश्वरान् गुणान्-दहेत् Ms. 6.72.–4 Not acknowledging God, atheistical. —रं The godless one (with Sánkhyas), epithet of the world; जगदाहुरनीश्वरम्. –Comp.—वादः atheism, not acknowledging God as the Supreme Ruler. —वादिन् *m.* one who maintains the doctrine of no god or atheism, an atheist.

अनीह *a.* Indifferent, listless.—हः N. of a king of Ayodhyá.—हा Disregard, apathy, indifference, disinclination; अनीहया Ki. 2.10 carelessly.

अनीहित *a.* Undesired, disagreeable, unpleasant. —तं Displeasure.

अनु *ind.* (Either used with nouns to form adverbial compounds, or as a prefix to verbs and verbal derivatives, or as a separable preposition with acc. and regarded as a कर्मप्रवचनीय) 1 After, behind, along after (पश्चात्); सर्वे नारदमनु उपविशंति V. 5; प्रमदामनु संस्थितः शुचा नृपतिः सन् R. 8. 72; तं गच्छंत्यनु ये विपानिषु सदा ते तत्पनिष्ठाशया Mu. 1.14; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजातः R. 6. 78; रत्या च साशंकमनुप्रयातः Ku. 3. 23; क्रमेण सुप्तामनु संविवेश सुप्तोत्थितां प्रातरनूदतिष्ठत् R. 2. 24; अनुविष्णु=विष्णोः पश्चात् P. II. 4.18 Sk.; तदनु कथयेर्माधवीयामवस्थां Mál. 9. 26 afterwards.–2 Along, along-side, by the side of, lengthwise (यस्य च आयामः); जलानि सा तीरनिखातयूपा वहत्ययोध्यामनु राजधानीं R. 13. 61; सोऽश्वमेधशतेनेष्ट्वा यमुनामनु वीर्यवान् । त्रिशताश्वान् सरस्वत्यां गंगामनु चतुःशतान् Mb.; अनुगंगं वाराणसी = गंगामन्वायतं (गंगादैर्घ्यसदृशदैर्घ्योपलक्षिता) situated alongside the Ganges P. II. 1. 16 Sk.; आविर्भूतप्रथममुकुलाः कंदलीश्चानुकच्छं Me. 21; गिरिरिव अनुतटपुष्पितकर्णिकारयष्टिः V. 3.3 along the sides or slopes.–3 After, in consequence of, being indicated by; जपमनु प्रावर्षत् P. II 3. 8 Sk. (हेतुभूतजपोपलक्षितं वर्षणं); so वृक्षमनु विद्योतते विद्युत्. –4 With, along with (सहार्थे); connected with; नदीमनु अवसिता सेना P. I. 4. 85. Sk. (नद्यासह संबद्धा); उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7.24 along with, contemporaneously; Śi. 8. 56; दिवसोऽनुमित्रमगमद्विलयं 9. 17. –5 Inferior or subordinate to (हीने); मित्रलाभमनु लाभसंपदः Ki. 13. 52 inferior, lower in value or importance; अनु हरिं सुराः=हरेर्हीनाः P. I. 4. 86 Sk.–6 In a particular relation or state (इत्थंभूताख्याने प्रकारविशेषनिरूपणे); भक्तो विष्णुमनु Sk. (विष्णोरित्थंभूतः, भक्तिविशेषयुक्तः) an ardent devotee of Vishṇu; यस्त्वां द्वेष्टि स मां द्वेष्टि यस्त्वामनु स मामनु Rám. favourably inclined or devoted to.–7 Having a part or share, participation; or one that claims a share of (भागे); भागोऽस्यास्ति इति भागस्वामी; लक्ष्मीर्हरिमनु (हरेर्भागः) Sk., हरिस्वामिकभागवतीत्यर्थः –8 Repetition, in a distributive sense, mostly in comp. (वीप्सार्थे, विषयतायां); अनुदिवसं day by day, every day; अनुक्षणं every moment; °वेलं every time, frequently; वृक्षं वृक्षमनु सिंचति Sk. waters tree after tree, *i. e.* every tree (यावद्वृक्षव्यापकः सेकः).–9 Towards, in the direction of

near, to, at (अनुर्यत्समया P. II. 1. 15); अनुवनमशनिर्गतः Sk.; °नदि *Si.* 7. 24 near the river; प्रजिघाय कांतमनु मुग्धतरः 9. 55 to (प्रति); on or in, with the force of the locative; यदेतदस्यानुतटं विभाति 4. 39, 7. 1; तस्मादच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां (जह्नोः कन्यां) Me. 50. -10 In orderly succession, according to; अनुक्रमं in regular order; अनुज्येष्ठं=ज्येष्ठस्यानुपूर्व्येण in order of seniority; ° पूर्वं; अनुरूपं =रूपस्य योग्यं Sk.-11 Corresponding with, like, in imitation of; सर्वे मामनु ते प्रियाविरहजां त्वं तु व्यथां मानुभूः V. 4. 25; so अनुगर्ज् to roar after or in imitation of. -12 Following, conformable to (अनुगत); तथैव सोऽभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12 (अनुगतोऽर्थो यस्य). -13 With regard to, towards, in respect of; अर्घ्यदानमनु चोदितो वचः *Si.* 14. 53; साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमनु.-14 On account of, by reason of (with abl.); समस्तो बत लोकोऽयं भजते कारणादनु । त्वं तु निष्कारणादिव प्रीयसे वरवर्णिनि ॥ Râm. As a separable adverb अनु is used only in the Vedas and means after, afterwards, later on, now, at this time, again, once more, then, and further. (The senses of अनु as given by G. M. are:—अनु वेदाध्ययनानुष्ठानसामीप्यपश्चाद्भावानुबंधसाम्याभिमुखहीनविसर्गलक्षणेषु ; *e. g.* वेदे अनुवाकः; अनुष्ठाने अनुतिष्ठति; सामीप्ये अनुमेघं वर्षति; पश्चाद्भावे तदनु ; अनुबंधने अनुशेते; साम्ये अनुकरोति; आभिमुख्ये मातरमनुधावति वत्सः; हीने अनुहरिं सुराः; विसर्गे अनुजानीते ; लक्षणे अनुवनमशनिर्गतः). The senses of अनु may be thus expressed in verse:—आयामेऽपरभावे च (पश्चादर्थे) वीप्सायां सन्निधौ तथा । इत्थंभूते लक्षणे च भागसादृश्ययोरपि ॥ योग्यतायां तथा हीने तृतीयार्थे ह्यनुक्रमे । अर्थेष्वेतेषु बहुशो ह्यनुशब्दः प्रयुज्यते ॥.

अनुः Ved. 1 A man.-2 N. of a son of Yayâti.

अनुक *a.* [अनु-कन् P. V. 2. 74, अनुकामयते इति अनुकः कमिता Sk.] 1 Greedy; desirous.-2 Libidinous, lustful (as a lover).-3 Sloping.

अनुकथ् 10 P. To relate after (some one else), mention subsequently.

अनुकथनं 1 Subsequent mention; आदेशः कथनं, अन्वादेशोऽनुकथनं Kâsi. on P. II. 4. 32.-2 Relation, narration; discourse, conversation.

अनुकनीयस् *a.* The next youngest.

अनुकंप् 1 A. To take pity or compassion on, sympathize with, pity (with acc.); किमुज्झितज्ञानजीवितां वराकीं नानुकंपसे Mal. 10; कथं ब्राह्मणीं मामनुकंपसे Mk. 3; कंपसे नानुकंपसे 1.8; with loc. also; सौहृदेन तथा प्रेम्णा सदा मय्यनुकंपसे Mb.—*Caus.* To pity &c.; शफरीं प्रथमा द्विरिवान्वकंपयत् Ku. 4. 39.

अनुकंपक *a.* Pitying, taking compassion on, sympathizing with.

अनुकंपन *a.* One who pities, kind-hearted, compassionate.—**नं** Compassion, pity, tenderness, sympathy.

अनुकंपा [कंप्-अङ्] Compassion, commiseration, pity; with gen.; तेषामेवानुकंपार्थं Bg. 10. 11; or with loc.; भक्त्या गुरौ मय्यनुकंपया च R. 2. 63; or in comp.; भूतानुकंपा तव चेत् R. 2. 48; अनुकंपायां कन् P.V. 3. 76.

अनुकंपित *p. p.* Pitied; °**आत्मन्** having a compassionate spirit.

अनुकंपिन् *a.* Pitying (in comp.); sympathizing with.

अनुकंप्य *pot. p.* Pitiable, worthy of sympathy; किं तत्र येनासि ममानुकंप्या R. 14. 74; दुहितरमनुकंप्यामद्रिरादाय दोर्भ्यां Ku. 3. 76. —**प्यः** 1 A courier, express messenger. -2 An ascetic.

अनुकांक्षा Desire, wish.

अनुकाम *a.* [कामस्य सदृशः अनुरूपो वा] 1 Agreeable to desire, according to one's desire.-2 [अनुकामयते कम्-अच्] Desirous, lustful.—**मं** *ind.* At will, according to desire or wish, as desired, at pleasure. —**मः** [अनुरूपः कामः] Proper or worthy desire; desire; °**कृत्** fulfilling one's desires.

अनुकामीन *a.* [कामस्य सदृशं अनुकामं; ख प्रत्ययः; अनुकामं गामी यथेष्टं गंता इत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 11 Sk.] Going at will or pleasure; one who acts as he pleases; अनुकामीनतां त्यज Bk.

अनुकाल *a.* [कालस्य योग्यः] Opportune, timely, adapted or suited to the time.—**लं** *ind.* Opportunely, on a proper occasion.

अनुकीर्तनं Act of proclaiming or publishing.

अनुकूल *a.* [अनुगतः कूलं तटं स्नेहादिबंधनं वा] 1 Favourable, agreeable (lit. following the bank or slope, according to the current, with the grain;), as wind, fate &c.; मंदं मंदं नुदति पवनश्चानुकूलो यथा त्वां Me. 9; शांत°पवनश्च *S.* 4. 10; °परिणामा संवृत्ता *S.* 7; V. 3. 20. -2 Friendly, kind, well or kindly disposed. -3 Conformable to, pleasing, agreeable or favourable to, conducing to, capable of, &c. in comp.: स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकांताः *S.* 2. 7; अननुकूलोऽभिमानस्य K. 45 not inclined to pride; दर्शनानुकूलाकृतस्य न वेत्ति 197; कुशलविरचितानुकूलवेषः R. 5. 76 befitting, suitable. —**लः** 1 A faithful or kind husband, (एकरतिः S. D. or एकनिरतः एकस्यामेव नायिकायां आसक्तः), a variety of नायक. -2 'Favourable to all,' epithet of Vishṇu. —**ला** 1 N. of a tree (दंती) Croton Polyandrum. -2 N. of a metre. —**लं** 1 Favour, kindness; नारीणामनुकूलमाचरसि चेत् K. P. 9.-2 (Rhet.) A figure in which unfavourableness turns into kindness; अनुकूलं प्रातिकूल्यमानुकूल्यानुबंधि चेत् S.D.; कुपितासि यदा तन्वि निधाय करजक्षतम् । बधान भुजपाशाभ्यां कंठमस्य दृढं तदा ॥.

अनुकूलता-त्वं 1 Favour, conformity, kindness, good will; पवनस्यानुकूलत्वात् R. 1. 42 the wind being favourable. -2 Prosperity.

अनुकूलयति Den. P. To conciliate, propitiate, act in a friendly way towards; (तं) अनुकूलयतींद्रोऽपि कल्पद्रुमविभूषणैः Ku. 2. 39; Ki. 13. 71; *Si.* 7. 11.

अनुकृ 8 U. 1 To do after or afterwards; follow: especially to imitate, do after or in imitation of, resemble, equal, copy (with gen.); ततोऽनुकुर्याद्विशदस्य तस्याः ... स्मितस्य Ku. 1.44; श्यामतया हरेरिवानुकुर्वतीं K. 10; अनुकरोति भगवतो नारायणस्य 6, 282; ननु कलभेन यूथपतेरनुकृतम् M. 5; (also with acc.); सर्वाभिरन्याभिः कलाभिरनुचकार तं वैशंपायनः K. 76; शैलाधिपस्यानुचकार लक्ष्मीं Bk. 2. 8; बहुतरं भवंतमनुकरोति V. 5; Ms. 2.199. -2 To requite, recompense.-3 To try on, adjust, adapt; बंधं ततोऽनुकुर्वीत Susr.

अनुकर *a.* Imitating. —**रः** An assistant.

अनुकरणं,-कृतिः *f.* 1 Imitation; स्वकीयस्य चरितैकदेशस्यानुकरणं किलैतत् Mu. 7. -2 Copy, resemblance, similarity; शब्दानुकरणं onamatopoeia; अव्यक्तानुकरणस्यात इतौ P. VI. 1. 98; V. 4. 57; I. 4. 62; धूमोद्गारानुकृतिनिपुणाः Me. 69. -3 Compliance; ओमित्येतदनुकृतिहस्म वै Taitt. Up.

अनुकर्तृ *m.* 1 An imitator. -2 Actor, performer.

अनुकर्मन् *n.* 1 Imitation.-2 [पश्चात्कृतं कर्म] A subsequent rite.

अनुकारः [कृ-घञ्] Imitation, resemblance. गुञ्जानुकारः खलु जगति वेधसो निर्माणसंनिवेशः Mal. 9.

अनुकारिन् *a.* Imitating, resembling (with *gen.* or in *comp.*); प्रियायाः किंचिदनुकारिणीषु लतासु दृष्टिं विलोभयामि *S.* 6; अनुकारिणि पूर्वेषां युक्तरूपमिदं त्वयि *S.* 2. 16; 1. 21; R. 1. 43, 3. 50.

अनुकार्य, -करणीय, -कर्तव्य *pot. p.* Fit to be imitated. —र्यं, -अनुक्रिया A subsequent rite or ceremony.

अनुक्रीः [अनु-कृ उणा° क. ई. क्रिय Tv.] A kind of sacrificial rite called मायम्क.

अनुकृपायते Den. A. To sympathize or condole with.

अनुकृष् 1 P. To drag after oneself, to attract (in gram.); see अनुकर्ष below.—*Caus.* To subject.

अनुकर्षः-र्षणं 1 Dragging after, drawing along; attraction in general.–2 Summoning or invoking (by means of spells).–3 Grammatical attraction, application or attraction of a word in a preceding rule to a subsequent rule, word &c.; नायमनुकर्षणार्थश्चकारः Mbh. on P. II. 2. 4; see also Sk. on P. VI. 1.127. –4 [अनुकृष्यते स्वमंबंधेन चक्रेण] The axle-tree or bottom of a carriage.–5 Delayed performance of a duty.

अनुकर्षन् *m.* The bottom of a carriage.

अनुकॢप् 1 A. To follow duly. —*Caus.* To cause others to follow duly.

अनुकल्पः [अनुगतः मुख्यं कल्पं] 1 A secondary direction or precept, a substitute or alternative to be used in times of necessity when the primary one (प्रथमकल्प) is not possible; as the direction to use गोधूम or तंडुल in the absence of यव; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11.30, 3.147. –2 A work connected with kalpa (one of the six auxiliaries of the Vedas).

अनुक्त *a.* 1 Unuttered, unsaid (in gram.) = अनभिहित q. v. under अभिधा.–2 Unheard of, extraordinary. –3 Not told; असावनुक्तोऽपि सहाय एव Ku. 3. 21.

अनुक्थ *a.* Without hymns or songs of praise; Rv. 5. 2.3.

अनुक्रकच *a.* [अनुगतः क्रकचं] Serrated, dentated like a saw.

अनुक्रंद् 1 P. To cry after, reply to the sound; दीरुत्नीडकपोतकूजितमनुक्रंदत्यमी कुक्कुभाः Mal. 9. 7.

अनुक्रंदनं A cry in reply.

अनुक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To go after, follow (fig. also); महर्षिभिरनुक्रांतं धर्मपंथानमास्थितः Rám.; to betake oneself to; तीर्थयात्रामनुक्रामन् Mb.; व्यवसायमनुक्रांता कांते त्वमतिशोभनं Rám. –2 To count up, enumerate, state or go through in order; यथानुक्रांतं यथानुक्रंस्यते Mbh. on P. I. 1. 72; give a table of contents, used frequently in the Nirukta.

अनुक्रम *a.* [अनुगतः क्रमं] In due order. —मः 1 Succession, order, sequence, arrangement, method, due order; प्रत्यक्रमे वक्तुमनुक्रमज्ञा R. 6. 70; श्वभुजनं सर्वमनुक्रमेण 14.60; Y. 2.41. –2 A table of contents, index, such as that of the Vedic Samhitás.

अनुक्रमणं 1 Proceeding in order. –2 Following.—णी,-णिका [स्वार्थे कन्] A table of contents, an index showing the successive contents of a work.

अनुक्रुश् 1 P. To shout at or after. —*Caus.* To join in lamenting, condole with, show sympathy.

अनुक्रोशः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness (with loc.); भगवन्कामदेव न ते मय्यनुक्रोशः *S.* 3; Me. 115; किमपि सानुक्रोशः कृतः made to relent *S.* 4; न ते मां प्रति अनुक्रोशः *S.* 3. –2 One who has gone over a krosa (2 miles) (अनुगतः क्रोशं).

अनुक्षणं *ind.* Every instant, constantly, frequently.

अनुक्षत्तृ *m.* (त्ता) The attendant of a door-keeper or charioteer.

अनुक्षेत्रं Stipend given to certain temple-worshippers in Orissa (?).

अनुख्या 2 P. Ved. To descry, see from a distance.

अनुख्यातिः *f.* 1 Descrying. –2 Reporting, revealing.

अनुख्यातृ *m.* (ता) A discoverer, reporter.

अनुगम् 1 P. 1 To go after, follow, attend, accompany; अनभिज्ञो गुणानां यो न भृत्यैरनुगम्यते Pt. 1. 73; ओदकांतात्स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः *S.* 4; केकारवैरनुगम्यमानो भूषणनिनादः K. 84; मार्गं मनुष्येश्वरधर्मपत्नी श्रुतेरिवार्थं स्मृतिरन्वगच्छत् R. 2. 2; छायेव तां भूपतिरन्वगच्छत् 6; Ms. 12. 115; Ki. 5. 2. –2 To follow, practise, observe, obey, act up to; श्रुतिशब्दक इव राजवचनमनुगच्छति जनो भयात् K. 104; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गोऽनुगम्यते Rám.; विपश्चौ न महाँल्लोके धीरस्तानुगच्छति H. 3. 44. –3 To seek, wander through; काननं वापि शैलं वा यं रामोऽनुयास्यति Rám.; कृत्स्नां पृथ्वीमनुगच्छत *ibid.* go in quest of.–4 To come, arrive, approach, present oneself (as time); काले त्वनुगते Bhág. –5 To answer or respond to; correspond with, be suitable to; imitate, resemble; धनुःश्रियं गोत्रभिदोऽनुगच्छति Ki. 4. 36; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्रैर्मृदंगधीरध्वनिमन्वगच्छत् R. 16. 13; न चापि कादंबरीं लक्ष्मीरनुगंतुमलं K. 203. –6 To go or die out, be extinguished; यद्येष उख्योऽग्निरनुगच्छेत् *S*at. Br. –7 To enter into.—*Caus.* [-गमयति] To cause to follow, follow; उद्गीथैरनुगमितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 followed or accompanied in sound.

अनुग *a.* [अनुगच्छतीति, गम्-ड] (In comp.) Following, going after; corresponding or tallying with, adequate to; सदा पृष्ठानुगः पुरे Pt. 1. 59; गीतानुगं वारि मृदंगवाद्यं R. 16. 64; Me. 47; कामक्रोधवशानुगं Ms. 2. 214; गोत्ररिक्थानुगः पिंडः 9. 142 governed or regulated by; 8. 239. —गः A follower, (obedient) servant, companion; तद्भूतनाथानुग R. 2. 58, 9. 82; बल° followed by an army, being the head of an army.

अनुगत *p. p.* 1 (Used passively) (*a*) Followed (lit. & fig.), attended; अनुगतमलिवृंदैर्गंडभित्तीर्विहाय R. 12. 102; M. 3. 9; Ms. 11. 71. (*b*) Full of, filled with; दारिद्र्येणाभिभूतेन त्वत्स्नेहानुगतेन च Mk. 4. 5; वर्षधरकलमूकानुगतेन परिजनेन K. 159 consisting of made up of; चितानुगतसर्वात्मन् Mb. (*c*) Covered, as by a dress hanging behind; शिवमिवानुगतं गजचर्मणा Ki. 5. 2 (पश्चाद्व्याप्तं). (*d*) Extinguished &c. (*e*) Acquired, obtaind. –2 (Used actively) (*a*) Following, obeying, observing; स्वमतमनुगतः Mu. 5. 19; विभवानुगता भार्या Mk. 3. 28; दिग्विजयप्रसंगेनानुगतो भूमिमिमां K. 191 come to; Ms. 9. 267; K. 166; Mu. 6. 5; H. 2. 56; R. 15. 9. (*b*) Corresponding or tallying with, adapted or answering to, in harmony with; सूत्रेणानुगतं भवति S. B.; पादन्यासो लयमनुगतः M. 2. 9 in accompaniment to the musical time.

मृदंग °तः संगीतमधुरः Ratn. 1; °वीणैः *Si.* 11. 10. (*c*) Adequate or suitable to, fit for; प्रस्तावानुगतं पृष्टः Pt. 5. (*d*) Imitating; परितुष्टोऽस्मि यत्पितरमनुगतो वत्सः M. 5 I am glad that the boy takes after his father. —तं Moderate time in music. —**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* having a corresponding or easily discoverable sense.

अनुगतिः *f.* 1 Following; बलस्य चतुरंगस्य नायकानुगतिर्नच Rām.; गतानुगतिको लोकः following, imitating; see under गत.–2 Consent, approval; अकाम° forced consent.

अनुगमः-मनं 1 Following; आत्मानुगमनेन गां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; बृहतेर्थातोरर्थानुगमात् S. B.–2 Comprehending, grasping (as a sense); रसाद्यनुगतः S. D.–3 Following in death, post-cremation, self-immolation of a widow on her husband's funeral pile. –4 Imitating; approaching.–5 Conformity, accordance; श्रुत्यनुगमाच्च S. B.

अनुगामिन् *a.* Following. —*m.* A follower =अनुग.

अनुगामुक *a.* Habitually or constantly following.

अनुगर्ज् 1 P. To roar after or in imitation of.

अनुगर्जित *p.p.* Roared. —तं A roaring echo, Ku. 6. 40.

अनुगव *a.* [गोः सदृशः आयामः, अच्] Suiting (the length of) the oxen.

अनुगिरं *ind.* By the mountain-side R. 13. 49.

अनुगवीनः [अनुगु गोः पश्चात्पर्याप्तं यथा गच्छति सोऽनुगवीनः गोपालः; अनुगु ख P. V. 2. 15 Sk.] A cowherd.

अनुगादिन् *a.* [गद्-णिनि] Repeating, following in speaking, echoing.

अनुगीति See under अनुगै.

अनुगुण *a.* [अनुकूलो गुणो यस्य] Having similar qualities, of the same nature; क्रान्तारतापसाविश्रू वंशकानुगुणौ स्मृतौ Susr.; conformable to, favourable or agreeable to, suitable, according to; मनोरथस्यानुगुणं सर्वेशा यस्य चेष्टितं Mv. 7. 7 obedient to the will; 7. 38; गुणसंपदानुगुणतां गमितः Ki. 6. 33; 10. 13; congenial, suitable, fit; °अन्नलाभात् Dk. 64, 94; अननुगुणदाराणां Dk. 130 not having wives worthy of themselves; (वीणा) उत्कंठितस्य इवयानुगुणा वयस्या Mk. 3. 3 agreeable or pleasing to the heart, exactly after the heart (Tv. here takes °णा to mean तंत्रीगुणकंठा itself); अथ द्वावप्युपमानीयावेव न शांतानुगुणौ R. G.; रसानुगुणतामिति S. D.; °णं सर्वास्ववस्थासु यत् U. 1. 39 —णः A natural peculiarity. —णं *adv.* 1 Favourably, conformably to one's desires; चिरेणानुगुणं प्रोक्ता प्रतिपत्तिपराङ्मुखी Bk. 8. 95.–2 Agreeably or conformably to (in comp.); तदादेशानुगुणं भवद्गमनमभूत् Dk. 11. –3 Naturally.

अनुगुणत्वं Favourableness.

अनुगुणयति Den. P. To make favourable, conciliate; bring about, secure; संपदोऽनुगुणयन् सुखैषिणां Ki. 13. 44.

अनुगुप्त *a.* Covered, sheltered.

अनुगै 1 P. 1 To sing after (a person), sing to (a tune); follow in singing; अनुगायति काचिदुदंचितपंचमरागं Gīt. 1; अनु जगुरथ दिव्यं दुंदुभिध्वानमाशाः Ki. 3. 60 sent back, echoed. –2 To sing; to celebrate in song.

अनुगीतं Singing in response to; Ratn. 1. 19.

अनुगीतिः *f.* N. of a metre of two lines, the first having 27 and the second 32, mātrās, a species of the *Āryā* metre.

अनुग्रह् 9 P. (Ved. –गृभ्णाति). 1 To favour, oblige, treat with kindness; शिलातलैकदेशमनुगृह्णातु वयस्यः *S.* 3 our friend will be so good as to, or kindly, take a seat on the stone; अयं विष्टरोऽनुगृह्यतां V. 5 be pleased to sit down &c.; महेंद्रेण पुनरनुगृहीता V. 3 favoured (by modifying the curse); with instr. or abl. of that which is an obligation; अनुगृहीतोऽहमनया मघवतः संभावनया *S.* 6; कतरत्कुलमनुगृहीतं भगवत्या जन्मना K. 135; अनुगृहीतोऽस्मि अहमुपदेशाद्भवतः V. 4 I am much obliged to you &c.(अनुगृहीत is oft. used by itself in the sense of 'much obliged', 'many thanks,' 'I thank you', 'I esteem it a favour'). –2 To foster, cherish, protect, maintain (as fire); अग्निर्नित्यानुगृहीतः स्यात् *Asval.* –3 To receive, welcome. –4 To hold up, support, uphold. –5 To follow in robbing, seizing or depriving. –6 To keep to, conform or correspond to, follow, take after; आकृतिमनुगृह्णंति गुणाः Vb. 2; क्षात्रधर्मश्चानुगृहीतो भवति U. 5. —*Caus.* To cause to favour, or to favour; आर्यस्य दर्शनेनात्मानमनुग्राहयितुं Mu. 4.

अनुग्रहः,-हणं 1 A favour, kindness, obligation; showing favour, obliging, rewarding (opp. निग्रह); निग्रहानुग्रहकर्ता Pt. 1; पार्श्वार्पणानुग्रहपूनपृष्ठं R. 2. 35; अनुग्रह इवेयमभ्यर्थना *S.* 1; अनुग्रहं संस्मरणप्रवृत्तं Ku. 3. 3.–2 Assistance, help (shown to the poor in feeding them &c. दरिद्रादिपोषण).–3 Facilitating by spells.–4 Acceptance. –5 Rear-guard. –**Comp.** —कातर *a.* anxious to please or for favour. —सर्गः creation of feelings or mental conditions.

अनुग्राह्य *pot. p.* Fit to be favoured or obliged; ननः कथमनेनात्मानमनुग्राह्यमिच्छामि K. 134; न वयमनुग्राह्याः प्रायो देवतानां 61.

अनुग्राहक *a.* 1 Favouring, furthering, promoting. –2 Gracious, kind.

अनुग्रासकः A mouthful; the equivalent of a mouthful.

अनुघटनं Linking together with; श्लिष्टा कथानुघटनाय मयापि वाणी K. 240.

अनुचर् 1 P. 1 To follow, pursue, go after; to serve, attend or wait upon; पित्रोः पादाननुचरन् K. 368 serving. –2 To traverse, seek after, go through, wander. –3 To conduct oneself, behave.

अनुचरः 1 A companion, follower, attendant, servant; तेनानुचरेण धेनोः R. 2. 4; आत्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना 26, 52; Me. 3; Ms. 12. 47. In comp. attended or followed by; वानर°, राक्षस° &c. –2 Following a spy (चरमनुगतः). —री,-रा 1 A female attendant. –2 A logical or due strophe.

अनुचरित *p. p.* Followed &c. —तं Walk; walk in life; conduct.

अनुचारकः A follower, servant &c. —रिका A female servant.

अनुचर्चिः *f.* Ved. Repeating (in a chorus).

अनुचित *a.* 1 Wrong, improper. –2 Unusual; unfit.

अनुचिंत् 10 P. To consider, think of, call to mind; धातुर्विभुत्वमनुचिंत्य वपुश्च तस्याः *S.* 2. 9; Bg. 8. 8; Ms. 4. 92.

अनुचिंता,-चिंतनं 1 Calling to mind, thinking of, meditating upon. –2 Recalling, recollecting. –3 Constant thinking, anxiety.

अनुच्छादः The part of a man's under-garment which is allowed to hang down in front from the waist to the feet (Mar. निऱ्या).

अनुच्छित्तिः *f.*, अनुच्छेदः Non-extirpation; non-destruction; indestructibility.

अनुच्छिष्ट *a.* Not rejected; pure, holy; fresh, unused: °यौवना Dk. 112.

अनुजन् 4 A. 1 To be born after, arise or be produced after, to follow in being born, arising &c.; पुत्रिकायां कृतायां तु यदि पुत्रोऽनुजायते Ms. 9. 134; अथवा जायमानस्य यच्छीलमनुजायते Mb. -2 To take after (one's parents): to be born similar to.

अनुज-जात *p. p.* Born after, later, younger: राममनुजात: P. III. 4. 72; असौ कुमारस्तमजोऽनुजात: R. 6. 78; पुमांसमनुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा Sk.; so स्त्र्यनुजा.—जः,-जात: 1 A younger brother; Ms. 5. 58. -2 A cadet; born again, after born, younger, later. -3 Taking after.-4 Born again, invested with the sacred thread.—जा, -जाता 1 A younger sister.-2 N. of a plant (त्रायमाणालता).—जं N. of a plant (प्रपौंडरीक).-**Comp.**—अवर *a.* lower than the younger, youngest.

अनुजन्मन् *m.* [अनु जन्म यस्य] A younger brother; जननाथ तवानुजन्मनां Ki. 2. 17; *Si.* 13. 2, 14.

अनुजीव् 1 P. 1 To depend upon for subsistence, hang on, live by or upon (something); ये च त्वामनुजीवंति नाहं तेषां न ते मम Rám.; स तु तस्याः पाणिग्राहकमनुजीविष्यति Dk. 122 hang or depend on, live (submissively) under, live as a subordinate to.-2 To see without envy: यां तां श्रियमसूयामः पुरा दृष्ट्वा युधिष्ठिरे अद्य तामनुजीवामः Mb. -3 To live for any one. -4 To follow or imitate in living; R. 19. 15 *v. l.* -5 To survive.

अनुजीविन् *a.* Dependent, living on or upon.—*m.* A dependent, servant, follower; अवंचनीयाः प्रभवोऽनुजीविभिः Ki. 1. 4, 10; भर्तुश्चितानुवर्तित्वं सुवृत्तं चानुजीविनाम् Pt. 1. 69.

अनुजीव्य *a.* To be served (as a master).

अनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, allow (a person or thing); assent or consent to, approve; authorise, sanction; तदनुजानीहि मां गमनाय U. 3 so let me go; सेयं याति शकुंतला पतिगृहं सर्वैरनुज्ञायतां *S.* 4. 8 permitted to go; Bk. 1. 23; M. 1. 19; Ms. 2. 116; तन्मया प्रीतिमताऽनुज्ञातं *S.* 5 approved, agreed to. -2 To betroth, affiance; मां आत्मनोऽर्थे जनयित्र्यनुमेनेऽन्वजानाद्दार्यो मे पिता Dk. 50.-3 To excuse, forgive; अनुप्रवेशो यद्वीर कृतवांस्त्वं ममाप्रियं। सर्वं तदनुजानामि Mb.-4 To repent, be sorry for.-5 To request, entreat, beg: त्वां साहमनुजानामि न गंतव्यमितो वनं Rám.-6 To treat or behave kindly, favour; ते मां वीर्येण यशसा... अस्त्रैश्चाप्यन्वजानत Mb.-7 To dismiss, bid farewell (usually in *caus.*). —*Caus* (-ज्ञापयति) 1 To ask or beg for, request. -2 To ask permission, ask for leave; take leave of, bid adieu to: सोऽपि तच्छ्रुत्वा...वानरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वाश्रयं गतः Pt. 4; तं चक्रधरमनुज्ञाप्य स्वगृहं गतः 5; Ms. 4. 122; 9. 82; स नातरमनुज्ञाप्य तपस्येव मनो दधे। जग्मतुश्च यथाकाममनुज्ञाप्य परस्परं Mb.

अनुज्ञा,-ज्ञानं [ज्ञा-अङ्-ल्युट् वा] 1 Permission, consent, sanction; गुरोरनुज्ञामधिगम्य मातः R. 2. 66.-2 Permission or leave to depart.-3 Excusing, forgiving, allowance made for faults. -4An order, command.-**Comp.**—एषणा,-प्रार्थना requesting permission, taking leave.

अनुज्ञात *p.p.* Permitted, allowed, assented to, granted, honoured, favoured, authorised, dismissed.

अनुज्ञापकः One who commands or orders.

अनुज्ञापनं,-ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Authorising. -2 Issuing an order or command.

अनुज्येष्ठ *a.* [अनुगतो ज्येष्ठं] Next to the eldest.—ष्ठं *adv.* According to seniority.

अनुतप् 1 P. 1 To heat; vex, annoy (fig.). -2 (4 A. or *pass.*) To repent, grieve, be sorry for, be stung with remorse; विविधैरनुतप्यंते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः V. 3. 5 (*v. l.* for निभृतैर्व्यपत्रपंते &c.); Ki. 17. 40. —*Caus.* To pain, afflict, distress विरहः किमिवानुतापयेद्वद बाह्यैर्विषयैर्विपश्चितं R. 8. 89.

अनुतप्त *p.p.* 1 Heated.-2 Filled with regret, repentant.

अनुतापः 1 Repentance, remorse, contrition, subsequent regret or sorrow; जातानुतापेव सा V. 4. 38 stung with remorse; Ms. 11. 228.-2 Heat.

अनुतापन *a.* Causing distress or regret or sorrow.

अनुतापिन् *a.* Repentant, sorry.

अनुतर See under अनुतॄ.

अनुतर्षः [तृष्-घञ्] 1 Thirst, desire to drink; सोपचारमुपशांतविचारं सानुतर्षमनुतर्षपदेन *Si.* 10. 2 (thirst and liquor).-2 Wish, desire. -3 Drinking spirituous liquors. -4 A drinking vessel (used in drinking spirituous liquors). -5 Liquor itself.

अनुतर्षणं=अनुतर्ष 3 and 4.

अनुतिल *a.* Following तिल (as a field).—लं *ind.* Grain after grain, *i. e.* by grains or very minutely.

अनुतुन्न *a.* Ved. Depressed or repressed (in sound), unruffled.

अनुतूलयति Den. P. To rub (as the point or end of grass) with cotton; P. III. 1. 25.

अनुतूलनं Rubbing in this manner.

अनुतॄ 1 P. 1 To go across or to the end. -2 To stretch lengthwise.

अनुतरं [अनुतीर्यते अनेन; करणे अप्] Fare, freight.

अनुत्क *a.* Not over-anxious, not repentant or regretful; self-complacent.

अनुत्त *a.* Ved. [उद्-क्त न.त.] 1 Not moistened or wet; तुभ्यमिद्द्रिवोऽनुत्तं Rv. 1.80.7. -2 Not set driven forth or urged (अप्रेरित); invincible (?).

अनुत्तम *a.* [न उत्तमो यस्मात्] 1 Than which there is nothing better, having no superior or better, unsurpassed, the very best or highest, incomparably or pre-eminently the best; सर्वद्रव्येषु विद्यैव द्रव्यमाहुरनुत्तमं H. Pr. 4; कांक्षन् गतिमनुत्तमां Ms. 2. 242; Y. 1. 87; अदस्त्वया नुन्नमनुत्तमं तमः *Si.* 1. 27 all-pervading; Bg. 7. 18; Ms. 2.9; 5. 158; 8.81. -2 Not the best. -3 (In gram.) Not used in the उत्तम or first person.—मः N. of *S*iva or Vishṇu. -**Comp.**—अंभस्,-अंभसिकं a term in Sánkhya philosophy, said to mean 'indifference to and abstinence from sensual enjoyment, as fatiguing or involving injury to external objects.'

अनुत्तर *a.* [नास्ति उत्तरो यस्मात्] 1 Principal, chief. -2 Best, excellent; अनुत्तराणि विलसितानि Dk. 162 unsurpassed. -3 [नास्ति उत्तरं यस्य] Without a reply, silent, unable to answer; भवत्यवज्ञा च भवत्यनुत्तरात् Naishadha.-4 Fixed, firm (न उत्तरति चलति).-5 Low, inferior, base, mean.-6 Southern. —रं [न. त.] No reply, a reply which, being evasive,

is considered to be no reply. **—राः** (pl.) A class of gods among Jainas (° उपपातिक). **—रा** The south.

अनुत्तरंग *a.* Steady, not ruffled (by waves); अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरंगं Ku. 3. 48.

अनुत्थानं Absence of exertion.

अनुत्पत्तिः *f.* Failure, non-production. **—***a.*,-**त्तिक** *a.* Not yet produced. **-Comp.** **—धर्मक्षांतिः** preparation for a future state, acquiescence in the state and moral condition which is yet to come. **—समः-मा** a method of arguing against a thing by attempting to prove that nothing exists from which it could spring.

अनुत्पन्न *a.* Not produced or born, unborn, unproduced &c.

अनुत्पादः Not coming into existence, not taking effect. **-Comp.** **—क्षांति** see अनुत्पत्तिधर्मक्षांति.

अनुत्साह *a.* Destitute of energy or determination. **—हः** Want of determination, energy &c.; listlessness, languor, indifference.

अनुत्सुक *a.* Moderate, not over-eager, retiring, calm.

अनुत्सूत्र *a.*-Not deviating from the Sútra (of Pánini or of morality); not anomalous or irregular; ° पदन्यासा सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबंधना *Si.* 2. 112.

अनुत्सेकः Absence of haughtiness or pride; °को लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 63; modesty; °कः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V.1; cf. "Modesty is the handmaid of heroism".

अनुत्सेकिन् *a.* Not puffed up, not proud or arrogant; भाग्येषु °नी भव *S.* 4. 17.

अनुद *a.* [न नुदति or अनुददाति तुल्यं ददाति, दा - क] Ved. Not urging or driving onward; or, emulating others in giving (तुल्यरूपदातृ); see अनानुद.

अनुदक *a.*1 Waterless(as a desert). -2 Having very little water (as a puddle). -3 Devoid of the libations of water (a sort of श्राद्ध).

अनुदग्र *a.* 1 Not lofty, low. -2 Soft, tender; weak, not sharp.

अनुदर *a.* 1 Having a slender waist; thin, lank; °राजकन्या Sk. (अल्पार्थे नञ्, see अ).

अनुदा 3 U. To give back, restore; to yield, grant, remit.

अनुदेयी 1 Restoration.-2 A female companion.

अनुदात्त *a.* Grave (accent); not elevated or raised (not pronounced with the Udátta accent); उच्चैरुदात्तः, नीचैरनुदात्तः; accentless, having the neutral, general tone; उदात्तश्चानुदात्तश्च स्वरितश्च त्रयः स्वराः; uttered with the grave accent (as a vowel)-प्रयत्नरेरितो वायुर्यदोर्ध्वभागे प्रतिहतोऽचं निष्पादयति स उदात्तः एवमधोनिष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तः नाभ्यादिषु समग्रेषु स्थानेषु नीचभागे निष्पन्नोऽच् अनुदात्तः °त्तं पदमेकवर्जं Sk. (The term अनुदात्त is used by Pánini for the grave accent which immediately precedes the Udátta, and also for the general accentless tone neither high nor low, termed एकश्रुति, the one monotonous intonation belonging to the generality of syllables in a sentence). **—त्तः**The grave accent.**-Comp.** **—भादिः** a nominal base of which the first syllable is अनुदात्त. **—इत्** a verbal root having for its अनुबंध the grave accent (denoting that it takes the Atm. terminations only). **—उदयं** a syllable followed (immediately) by the grave accent. **—तर** *a.* more than अनुदात्त; still lower or graver accent, *i. e.* that which immediately precedes a syllable having the उदात्त or स्वरित accent and is thus more depressed than the ordinary अनुदात्त accent.

अनुदार *a.* 1 Not liberal, niggardly; not high or noble. -2 Having none more liberal, very liberal, or great.-3 (अनुगतो दारान्) Adhering to or followed by a wife; यस्मिन्प्रसीदसि पुनः स भवत्युदारोऽनुदारश्च K.P.4(used in sense 1 also). -4 Having a suitable or worthy wife (अनुरूपाः दाराः यस्य).

अनुदित *a.* 1 Unsaid, not uttered. -2 Not risen or appeared forth.

अनुदिनं-**दिवसं** *ind.*Daily,day after day; पारावतः खलु शिलाकणमात्रभोजी कामी भवेदनुदिनं वद कोऽत्र हेतुः Udb.; अनुदिवसं परिहीयसेऽङ्गैः *S.* 3.

अनुदिश् 6 P. To point out, assign.

अनुदेशः 1 Pointing back; a rule or direction which refers or points back to a previous rule; यथासंख्यमनुदेशः समानां P. I. 3. 10; subsequent mention of things (words, suffixes &c.) in the order of things previously mentioned, respective enumeration or statement, first for first, second for second; as in मधूकाकृतकर्मोनैव इनकुञ्जरः P. III. 4.36.-2 Direction, order, injunction.

अनुदेशिन् *a.* Pointing or referring back to; the object of an अनुदेश.

अनुदृश् 1 P. To survey, behold; to keep in view or mind, see in prospect न च श्रेयोऽनुपश्यामि हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1.31; Bk.3. 5. **—***Caus.* To show, tell, inform as follows; सेनापतिः पुष्पमित्रं परिष्वज्य अनुदर्शयति M. 5 writes or informs as follows.

अनुदर्शनं Inspection, survey; उन्थितश्चाप्रमत्तश्च बलानामनुदर्शने Rám.; consideration, regard; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिदुःखदोषानुदर्शनं Bg. 13. 8 perception.

अनुदृष्टि *a.* Having a favourable look. **—ष्टिः** *f.* A favourable look.

अनुदैर्घ्य *a.* [दैर्घ्यमनुगतः] Longitudinal, lengthwise.

अनुद्धत *a.* Not raised or puffed up; °ताः सत्पुरुषाः समृद्धिभिः *S.* 5. 12; humble; modest; unsurpassed.

अनुद्धरणं 1 Not removing or taking away.-2 Not offering, establishing or proving.

अनुद्धारः 1 Non-partition; not taking a share (विंशोद्धारशून्यो विभागः). -2 Non-removal.

अनुद्धृत *a.* Undivided, unremoved, uninjured, unharmed, undestroyed, unoffered or established &c. **-Comp.** **—अभ्यस्तमयः** taking place of sunset, while the आहवनीय fire continues to be unremoved from the गार्हपत्य.

अनुद्भट *a.* 1 Not bold; soft, mild. -2 Not exalted or lofty.

अनुद्यत, **अनुद्यम** *a.* Not diligent, idle, inactive.

अनुद्यूतं Repeated playing or gambling; N. of a part of the Sabhâparvan.

अनुद्योग *a.* Lazy, not industrious. **—गः** Idleness, inactivity.

अनुद्रु 1 P. 1 To run after, follow, accompany; धनुर्धरं राजसुतैरनुद्रुतं R. 3. 38; 12. 67; 16. 25; *Si.* 1. 52; 5. 59. -2 To chase, pursue.

अनुद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Followed, pursued; (sometimes used actively).-2 Sent or brought back (as sound).**—तं** A measure of time in music=half *druta*, or one-fourth of a Mátrâ (or of the time taken to utter a short vowel); अर्धमात्रं द्रुतं ज्ञेयं द्रुतार्धं चाप्यनुद्रुतं.

अनुद्वाहः Non-marriage, celibacy.

अनुद्विग्न *a.* Easy in mind, secure.

अनुद्वेग *a.* Free from anxiety or apprehension. **—गः** Security or freedom from fear.

अनुधाव् 1 P. 1 To run after; follow; **ऋषीणां पुनराद्यानां वाचमर्थोऽनुधावति** U. 1. 10 the sense follows the words (the words being not altered with a view to a particular sense); **स्वरुचिं निश्चयनोऽनुधावति** Si. 16. 44 follows his own will. -2 To run up to, approach.-3 To cleanse, wash.

अनुधावनं 1 Going or running after, following, pursuing; **तुरग °खंडितसंधेः** S. 2. -2 Close pursuit of an object (for the knowledge of truth); research, investigation. -3 Seeking a mistress, though unattainable. -4 Cleansing, purification.

अनुध्यै 1 P. 1 To think of, muse, consider attentively.-2 To wish well of, to bless, favour; **प्रजानिषेकं मयि वर्तमानं सूनोरनुध्यायत चेतसेति** R. 14. 60 bless; **अनुदध्युरनुध्येयं सांनिध्यैः प्रतिमागतैः** 17. 36 favoured.

अनुध्या [ध्यै-अङ्] Thinking or wishing well of, favouring, attachment.

अनुध्यात *p. p.* Mused, thought of &c. **—तं-नं** [ध्यै-ल्युट्] 1 Thought; **अनुध्यानानंतरमेव** K. 262; meditation, religious contemplation. -2 Thinking of, remembrance; **या नः प्रीतिर्विरूपाक्ष त्वदनुध्यानसंभवा** Ku. 6. 21. -3 Wishing well of, affectionate solicitude for; **अनुध्यातैरुपेतव्यं वत्सयोर्भद्रमस्तु वः** U. 7. 11; **सा त्वमेव स्नुषायामरुंधतीव सीतायां शिवानुध्यानपरा भव** U. 1.

अनुध्यायः [ध्यै कर्तरि घञ्] One who wishes well of.

अनुध्येय *a.* To be favoured or wished well of; **अनुदध्युरनुध्येयं** R. 17.36.

अनुनद् 1 P. To sound towards or at (with acc.).—*Caus.* To cause to sound, make resonant, fill with echo; **पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षं च सागरांश्चानुनादयन्; साधु साध्विति नादेन पृथिवीमन्वनादयन्; विहगैरनुनादितं** Mb. made musical or resonant.

अनुनादः [अनुरूपो नादः] Sound, noise; Si. 1. 18; reverberation, echo.

अनुनादिन् *a.* Echoing, sounding, resonant.

अनुनय, -नायिका See under अनुनी.

अनुनासिक *a.* [अनुगतो नासिकां] 1 Nasal, pronounced through the nose; **मुखसहितनासिकया उच्चार्यमाणो वर्णोऽनुनासिकसंज्ञः स्यात्** Sk.; **मुखनासिकावचनोऽनुनासिक** P. I. 1. 8; **अमोऽनुनासिका न ह्रौ** Siksha; अनुनासिक being a name for the 5 nasal consonants, the vowels or the consonants य्, व्, ल् (under certain circumstances); *i. e.* the letters included in the प्रत्याहार अम् except ह् and र्. -2 The sign used to mark the nasalization in the case of य्, व् or ल्. **—कं** The nasal twang. **-Comp. —आदिः** a conjunct consonant beginning with a nasal.

अनुनिर्देशः Description or relation following the previous order or sequence; **भूयसामुपदिष्टानां क्रियाणामथ कर्मणाम्। क्रमशो योऽनुनिर्देशो यथासंख्यं तदुच्यते** S. D.

अनुनिर्वापः Subsequent libation (with clarified butter).

अनुनिर्वाप्या A ceremony connected with this libation.

अनुनी 1 P. 1 To conciliate, win over, induce, persuade, prevail upon; request, supplicate, entreat, propitiate, pacify, appease (anger &c.); **स चानुनीतः प्रणतेन पश्चात्** R. 5. 54, **विभ्रहाच्च शयने पराङ्मुखीर्नानुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे** 19. 38, 43; Bk. 6. 137; 5.46, **त्वत्संगमेन मम तत्तदिवानुनीतं** V. 3. 20 pacified, made favourable or agreeable; Ki. 13.67; M. 5; K. 168,178; Dk. 3, 4, 7. -2 To cherish love; **विद्विषोऽप्यनुनय** Bh.2.77; cf. Shakespeare "Cherish those hearts that hate thee". -3 To bring near to (with dat. of person). -4 To train, discipline.-5 To honour.

अनुनय *a.* [नी-अच्] Kind, conciliatory, pacifying (as words). **—यः** 1 Conciliation, propitiation, pacification (of anger), friendly persuasion; **कथं नु शक्योऽनुनयो महर्षेर्विश्राणनाच्चान्यपयस्विनीनां** R. 2. 54; **कथं वा तेषामनुनयः कृतः** H. 4; **प्रकृतिवक्रः स कस्यानुनयं प्रतिगृह्णाति** S. 4.-2 Courtesy, civility, courteous or polite behaviour, modesty, modest or respectful deportment, conciliatory act (such as salutation); showing respect (to a guest, deity &c.); **विविधैरनुतप्यंते दयितानुनयैर्मनस्विन्यः** V. 3. 5; **दयितजन°** 2. 22; **वाक्यैः स्निग्धैरनुनयो भवेदर्थस्य साधनं** S. D. 458. -3 An humble supplication or entreaty, a request in general; **भद्र प्रियं नः। किंतु त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरितोऽयमस्मदनुनयः** Mu. 2; R. 6. 2; **निषेधवाक्यालंकारजिज्ञासानुनये खलु** Ak; °आमंत्रणं conciliatory address. -4 Discipline, training, regulation of conduct. **—यं** *adv.* Fitly, suitably.

अनुनयिन् *a.* Courteous, polite, humble, supplicating.

अनुनीतिः = अनुनय q. v.; **सानुनीतिश्च सीतायै नाक्रुध्यत्** Bk. 8. 75 adopting a conciliatory tone; Si. 16. 55.

अनुनायक *a.* Submissive, humble, supplicating.

अनुनायिक *a.* Conciliating: **प्रियतमेषु वधूरनुनायिका** Si. 6.7. **—का** A female character subordinate to the Nâyikâ or leading character, such as a friend, nurse, maid-servant &c.; **सखी प्रव्रजिता दासी प्रेष्या धात्रेयिका तथा। अन्याश्च शिल्पकारिण्यो विज्ञेया ह्यनुनायिकाः ॥**

अनुन्नत *a.* Not raised or elevated, not lifted up. **-Comp. —आनन** *a.* level (neither raised nor lowered). **—गात्र** *a.* having limbs not stout or prominent.

अनुन्माद, -अनुन्मत्त *a.* Not mad or frantic, sober, calm, sane.

अनुप = अनूप, q. v.

अनुपकारिन् *a.* 1 Not obliging, ungrateful, not making a return for benefits received.-2 Worthless, useless.

अनुपक्षित *p. p.* Not injured or destroyed (अनुपक्षीण).

अनुपगीत *a.* Not praised. **—तं** *ind.* So that no other person accompanies in singing.

अनुपघातः Absence of damage or detriment; °**अर्जित** obtained without any detriment (to the paternal estate).

अनुपजीवनीय *a.* Not yielding or granting livelihood, having no livelihood.

अनुपठ् 1 P. To say after, repeat.

अनुपठित *p. p.* Read through, repeated in imitation of the teacher's instruction.

अनुपठितिन् *a.* Who has read through, proficient.

अनुपत् 1 P. 1 To fly to or towards. -2 To fly or run after, follow (fig also); pursue, chase; **मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः** S. 1. 7; **कथमनुपतत एव मे प्रयत्नप्रेक्षणीयः संवृत्तः** S. 1.; **न यत्र प्रत्याशामनुपतति नो वा रहयति (चेतः)** Mal 9. 8 does not run after (cherish

hope or leave it ; यस्यैवं भवतः कुटुंबवृत्तिमनुपतिता: Mv. 1; *Si.* 11. 40.–2 To fall upon, attack ; प्राग्वीराननुपत्य Māl. 8. 9. —*Caus.* 1 To fly to.–2 To throw another down along with oneself.

अनुपतनं,-पातः 1 Falling upon, alighting upon in succession. –2 Following, going after, pursuit; उपवनपवनानुपातदक्षै: *Si.* 7. 27.–3 Going or proceeding in order or as a consequence. –4 [अनुरूपः त्रैराशिकेन पातः] Proportion. –5 Rule of three. –6 A degree of latitude, opposite to one given.—तं *ind.* (regarded as a ṇamul from पत्) Following in succession, going after; लतानुपातं कुसुमान्यगृह्णात् Bk. 2. 11 (लतां लतामनुपात्य going to creeper after creeper, or after bending the creepers).

अनुपातिन् *a.* Following as a result. —*m.* A follower; मदनुपातिनामेष पंथाः Dk. 168.

अनुपथ *a.* [पंथानमनुगतः] Following the road. —थः A road, favourable road; अंतस्पथा अनुपथाः Rv.5.52. 10 (अनुकूलमार्गाः). —थं *adv.* Along the road.

अनुपद् 4 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To go after, follow, attend.–2 To be fond of, be attached to (as a wife); उतथ्यस्य यवीयांस्तु ममतामन्वपद्यत Mb. –3 To enter, go to or into. –4 To fall down, come down (to the earth); वसुधामन्वपद्येतां वातनुन्नाविव द्रुमौ Mb. –5 To enter upon, betake oneself to; जितमित्येव तानक्षान्पुनरेवान्वपद्यत, ध्यानमेवान्वपद्यत Rām.; पुत्रौ दृष्ट्वा सुसंभ्रांता नान्वपद्यत किंचन Mb. did not do anything else. –6 To find, discover, see, notice; दीर्घे दध्यौ .... निमित्तं सोऽन्वपद्यत Bhāg. –7 To lose (with abl.) ; महत्वान्नान्वपद्येतां Mb. –8 To handle. –9 To fall to the share of (Ved.)

अनुपद् *a.* [पद्-क्विप्] Ved. Coming to pass. —*f.* Food (got every day) (अनुदिनलभ्यमन्नं).

अनुपद *a.* [पदान्यनुगतः] 1 Following the feet closely. –2 Following every word ; °सूत्रं a commentary (of a Brāhmaṇa) explaining the text word for word. —दः N. of a man or tribe. —दं A chorus, burden of a song or words sung again at regular intervals. —*ind.* [पदानां पश्चात्] 1 Along the feet, near the feet; अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना Sk. –2 Step by step, at every step ; *Si.* 9. 78. –3 Word for word. –4 On the heels of, close behind or after, immediately after (of time or space) ; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा अनुपदी Sk. ; गच्छतां पुरो भवंतौ । अहमप्यनुपदमागत एव *S.* 3 I shall be close behind you, just follow you ; °दमुच्चलित एव K. 263, 264 ; oft. with gen. or in comp. in this sense; लक्ष्मीवाननुपदमस्य संप्रतस्थे Ki. 12. 54 ; (तौ) आशिषामनुपदं समस्पृशत् पाणिना R. 11. 31 ; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णंतावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः 1. 44, 14. 81 ; *Si.* 14. 48.

अनुपदिक *a.* [अनुपदमस्त्यस्य गंतृत्वेन. ठन्] Following, gone after.

अनुपदिन् *a.* [अनुपद-इनि P. V. 2. 90] Following, seeking after or for, a searcher, inquirer ; अनुपदमन्वेष्टा गवामनुपदी Sk.; क्षणदाकरेऽनुपदिभिः प्रयये *Si.* 9.70.

अनुपदीना [आयामार्थे अनु, पदस्यायामनुल्यायामः, तेन बध्दा ख] A shoe (boot, buskin, or slippers) of the length of the foot (अनुपदं बद्धा अनुपदीना उपानत् P. V. 2. 9 Sk.)

अनुपदवी A way, road.

अनुपधः 'Having no उपधा or penultimate', a letter or syllable not preceded by another.

अनुपधि *a.* [न. ब.] Guileless, without fraud; रहस्यं साधूनामनुपधि विशुद्धं विजयते U. 2. 2.

अनुपन्यासः 1 Not mentioning; non-statement. –2 Uncertainty, doubt, failure of proof.

अनुपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Failure, failing to be ; लक्षणा शक्यसंबंधस्तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bhāshā. P.82(तात्पर्य° being the failure of the meaning aimed at, or of any connected meaning).–2 Inapplicability, not being applicable.–3 Inconclusive reasoning; absence of reasonable grounds (युक्त्यभाव); पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते इत्यत्र दिवाऽभोजिनः पीनत्वं रात्रिभोजनं विनानुपपन्नम्; see अर्थापत्ति also. –4 Penury, adversity.

अनुपपन्न *a.* Improper, impossible, inapplicable, impracticable, inconclusive, irrelevant.

अनुपम *a.* [न. ब.] Incomparable, matchless, peerless, best, most excellent.—मा The female elephant of the south-west (mate of कुमुद).

अनुपमेय-मित *a.* Matchless, incomparable.

अनुपमर्दनं Non-refutation of a charge.

अनुपयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used (as food). –2 Unsuited, unfit. improper, useless, unserviceable *S.* 7.

अनुपयोग *a.* Useless.—गः Uselessness, not being used (as food).

अनुपरत *a.* 1 Not dead. –2 Not stopped, uninterrupted.

अनुपलब्ध *a.* Unobserved, unperceived.

अनुपलब्धिः *f.* Non-recognition, non-perception (प्रत्यक्षाभाव) ; नास्ति घटोऽनुपलब्धेः (the knowledge of घटाभाव is possible because the प्रतियोगी or counter-entity is not found with the non-entity or अभाव (that is, there being no उपलब्धि or knowledge of the घट); one of the instruments of knowledge according to the Mimāṁsakas, but not according to the Naiyāyikas.– **Comp.** —**सम:** a fallacy, trying to establish a fact (say, the eternity of sound) from the impossibility of seeing the non-perception of it.

अनुपलंभः Want of apprehension; non-perception.

अनुपवीतिन् *m.* One who does not wear the sacred thread (belonging to his caste).

अनुपशयः Any thing or circumstance that aggravates a malady.

अनुपश्य *a.* Following with his looks, keeping in view.

अनुपसंहारिन् *m.* A kind of हेत्वाभास or fallacy in Nyāya, a subdivision of the अनैकांतिकहेत्वाभास; वस्तुमात्रपक्षकोऽनुपसंहारी that is, that which includes every known thing in the पक्ष and thus prevents the corroboration of a general rule of causation by illustrations, positive or negative ; as सर्वं नित्यं प्रमेयत्वात्; अत्र सर्वस्यैव पक्षत्वात् प्रमेयत्वं हेतुरनुपसंहारी अन्वये व्यतिरेके वा दृष्टांताभावात्.

अनुपसर्गः 1 A word (particle &c.) that is not, or has not the force of, an *Upasarga*.–2 That which has no Upasarga. –3 That which needs no additions (as a divine being).

अनुपसेचन *a.* Having no उपसेचन i. e. some condiment, sauce, curds &c. to moisten food with.

अनुपस्कृत *a.* 1 Unpolished, (as

silver). -2 Genuine, blameless. -3 Not cooked or dressed (as food). -4 Not requiring any evident object.

अनुपस्कार *a.* Not elliptical (अध्याहारदोषरहित) Ki. 11. 38.

अनुपस्थानं Absence, not being at hand.

अनुपस्थापनं Not placing, offering or producing, not having ready or at hand.

अनुपस्थापित *a.* Not ready or at hand, not offered or produced.

अनुपस्थायिन् *a.* Not present, absent, distant.

अनुपस्थित *a.* Not present, absent, not at hand or near; not current. **-तं** A word that is not उपस्थित q. v.

अनुपस्थितिः *f.* **1** Absence; मम °तिं क्षमतां भवंतः your honour will be pleased to excuse my absence.-2 Inability to remember.

अनुपहत *a.* 1 Not injured, unimpaired, unvitiated. -2 Not used, unbleached, new (as cloth):°तं दुकूलयुगलं K. 110, 229. See अनाहत.

अनुपा 2 P. 1 To drink after (a person or thing), drink along with; (मधु पीत्वा)...अनुपास्यसि बाष्पदूषितं जलांजलिं R. 8. 68; कल्माषान्भक्षयन्मधु चानुपिबेत् Susr.; Bri. S. 76. 6. -2 To follow in drinking. -3 (2 P.) =अनुपाल् q. v.

अनुपानं 1 A drink taken with or after medicine (अनु भेषजेन सह पश्चाद्वा यत् किंचिन्मधुक्षीरादि पीयते तत्); a fluid vehicle in medicine. -2 A drink close at hand.

अनुपानीय *a.* Serving as a liquid vehicle of medicine. **-यं** An afterdrink, what is fit to be drunk after.

अनुपा 2 P, **-पाल्** 10 P. 1 To guard, watch over, protect, defend; बालदायादिकं रिक्थं तावद्राजानुपालयेत् Ms. 8. 27 keep in custody. -2 To conform to, obey, observe; दशरथवचनमनुपालयन् K. 21; सत्योनुपालयेत्सत्यं H. 4. 23; so प्रतिज्ञां, धर्मं, मार्गं &c., keep, preserve; अनुपालयतां प्रभुशक्तिं Ki. 2. 10 watching.

अनुपालनं Preserving, keeping up, obeying.

अनुपाकृत *a.* Not rendered fit for or consecrated for sacrificial purposes. **-Comp.-मांसं** flesh of an animal not prepared for sacrifice.

अनुपात,-तिन् see under अनुपत्.

अनुपाख्य *a.* Not clearly visible or discernible.

अनुपातकं [पातकं ब्रह्महत्यादि तत्सदृशं] A heinous crime such as theft, murder, adultery &c. 35 such sins are enumerated in Vishnusmriti: Manu mentions 30 kinds. See 11.54-58.

अनुपार्श्व *a.* Lateral, along or by the side.—(pl.) N. of a people.

अनुपावृत्त *a.* Ved. Western.

अनुपुरुषः [अनुगतः अन्यं पुरुषं] A follower.

अनुपुष्पः [अनुगतः पुष्पं तद्विकारं] A kind of reed (शरवृक्ष).

अनुपूर्व *a.* [अनुगतः पूर्वं परिपाटीं क्रमं वा] 1 Regular, having a suitable measure, regularly shaped, symmetrical, वृत्तानुपूर्वे च न चातिदीर्घे Ku. 1. 35; नतोनुपूर्वायतवृत्तबाहुः Ki. 17. 50 (गोपुच्छाकार Malli.); जंघे अनुपूर्ववृत्ते Dk. 131; °नाम्रांगुली बाहुलते *ibid.*; °केश who has regular hair; °गात्र having regularly shaped limbs; so °दंष्ट्र, °नाभि,पाणि. -2 Orderly, successive, in due order or succession; coming in the order, following. -3 The lowest (निकृष्टप्रमाण); अनुपूर्वा इतरे Katy.-**Comp.** **—ज** *a.*descended in a regular line. **—वत्सा** a cow that calves regularly.

अनुपूर्वशः, -पूर्वेण *adv.* In regular order, one by one, successively, from above, downwards; from the beginning or first; वर्णानामनुपूर्वशः Ms. 8.142; 3.39, 7.35.

अनुपूर्व्य *a.* Regular, orderly, succes ive. **—र्वी** =आनुपूर्वी q.v.

अनुपृष्ठ्य *a.* [अनुपृष्ठं बध्यते, अनुपृष्ठ-यत्] (A rope, cord &c.) Fastened along the back, tied lengthwise.

अनुपेत *a.* 1 Not endowed with. -2 Not invested with the sacred thread (अनुपनीत).

अनुप्त *a.* Not sown (as seed); °सस्य fallow, meadow, (ground &c.).

अनुप्त्रिम *a.* Grown without being sown.

अनुप्रज्ञानं Tracing, tracking.

अनुप्रदानं 1 A gift, donation. -2 A sort of external effort of the vocal organs giving rise to particular letters (बाह्यप्रयत्न); एते श्वासानुप्रदाना अघोषाश्च विवृण्वते Sk.

अनुप्रपातं-दं *ind.*Going in succession; गेह °तं -दं आस्ते गेहं गेहं अनुप्रपातं-दं P. III. 4. 56 Sk.

अनुप्रयुज् 7 A. To employ, apply, employ in addition.

अनुप्रयोगः Additional use, repetition; P. I. 3.63; III. 4. 4-5.

अनुप्रवचनं Repetition or reproduction of what has been said by the teacher; °आदि a class of words given in P. V. 1.111.

अनुप्रविश् 6 P. 1 To enter into, join, पथिकसार्थं विदिशागामिनमनुप्रविष्टः M. 5; (fig. also); विश्रम्य लौकिकाः संस्थायमनुप्रविशंति Mv. 1 enter into familiar talk or conversation. -2 To accommodate or adapt oneself to; यस्य यस्य हि यो भावस्तस्य तस्य हि तं नरः। अनुप्रविश्य मेधावी क्षिप्रमात्मवशं नयेत् Pt. 1. 68; सखे वामदेव त्वमपि गाधिनंदनमनुप्रविष्टोऽसि A.R.1 you too share in his opinion, or think with him. -3 To follow in entering; sleep with. -4 To attack.

अनुप्रवेशः 1 Entrance into; पुपोष वृद्धिं हरिदश्वदीधितेरनुप्रवेशादिव बालचंद्रमाः R. 3. 22; 10. 51. -2 Adapting oneself to the will of; बलवताभिभूतस्य विदेशगमनं तदनुप्रवेशो वा नीतिः Pt. 1; भजते विदेशमधिकेन जितस्तदनुप्रवेशमथवा कुशलः Si. 9.48. -3 Imitation.

अनुप्रश्नः A subsequent question (having reference to what the teacher has previously said).

अनुप्रसक्तिः *f.* **1** Very close attachment. -2 Very close logical connection (of words).

अनुप्रसद् *Caus.*To propitiate,conciliate; प्रियं V. 3.

अनुप्रसादनं Propitiation, conciliation; प्रिय °नं नाम व्रतं V. 3.

अनुप्रस्थ *a.* Latitudinal, following the breadth or latitude.

अनुप्राण् 2 P. To breathe after. **—***Caus.* To animate, support, feed, help; mostly used in the statement of Alankáras in a sentence; उत्प्रेक्षानुप्राणिता स्वभावोक्तिः &c.

अनुप्राणनं Breathing after, animation.

अनुप्राप् 5 P. 1 To get, obtain. -2 To reach, go to, overtake; गंगानदीमनुप्राप्ताः Mb. -3 To imitate; लीलाखेलमनुप्रापुर्महोक्षास्तस्य विक्रमं R.

4.22. -4 To arrive, come (intrans.); कथमिमां भूमिमनुप्राप्तः K. 132; Ve. 6. -5 To get back.

अनुप्राप्त p. p. Reached, got, obtained.

अनुप्राप्तिः f. Getting to, reaching, arriving &c.

अनुप्रासः [अनुगतः रसाद्यनुगुणं प्रकृष्टमासं वर्णन्यासं समवर्णरचनां समवर्गोच्चारणं वा] Alliteration, repetition of similar letters, syllables or sounds; वर्णसाम्यमनुप्रासः K. P. 9; (स्वरवैसादृश्ये अपि व्यंजनसदृशत्वं वर्णसाम्यं रसाद्यनुगतः प्रकृष्टो न्यासः; अनुप्रासः शब्दसाम्यं वैषम्येपि स्वरस्य यत् S. D. 633.) अनुप्रास is of 5 kinds; (a) छेक° or single alliteration; बकुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन्, कावेरीवारिपावनः पवनः; मूर्धामुद्धृत्तकृत्ताविरलगरल&c. K. P. 7. (b) वृत्ति° or harmonious, (c) श्रुति° or melodious. (d) अंत्य° or final; as मंदं हसंतः पुलकं वहंतः. (e) लाट°; स्मेरराजीवनयने नयने किं निमीलिते. For definitions and examples see S. D. 633–38 and K. P. 9th Ullâsa.

अनुप्लु 1 A. To run after, follow; इदमन्यतो वानरद्वयं आर्यस्य पार्ष्णिग्राहमिव संश्रयादनुप्लवते A.R. 5.

अनुप्लवः A follower, servant; सानुप्लवः प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75; Mv. 2, 7. 19.

अनुबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind or fasten to, attach, tie, connect; सीमंतं निजमनुबध्नती कराभ्यां Si. 8. 69 forming, arranging; उभयोरपि राजेंद्र संबंधेनानुबध्यतां (इक्ष्वाकुकुलं) Râm.; सखीजनानुबद्धां कथां Dk. 114 connected with. -2 (a) To have in the train (fig. also); न शिष्याननुबध्नीत Bhâg. (b) To bring about, cause, lead to, result in, produce as a consequence; नानुबध्नाति कुशलं Mb.; हे वृषल ते तया विक्षेपोऽस्तु यथा हिंसामनुबध्नाति P. VI. 1. 141 com. -3 To press, importune, urge, request; पुनः पुनश्चानुबध्यमाना K. 69, 133, 207, 233. -4 (a) To attend or follow closely, follow at the heels of, follow; को नु खल्वयमनुबध्यमानस्तपस्विनीभ्यामबालसत्त्वो बालः S. 7; मधुकरकुलैरनुबध्यमानं K. 139; दिष्ट्या तावदयमनंगो मामिव तमप्यनुबध्नाति K. 158, 194, 319, 347; Ki. 6. 8; Mv. 7. 18; Si. 5. 26. (b) To chase, pursue; तच्चानुबध्यमानं K. 120; अनुबध्नता तुरगमुखमिथुनं 132. (c) To adhere or stick to, cling to; धन्या चित्रलेखा यामनुबध्नाति देवीप्रसादः K. 221. (d) To continue, take up; तदेवानुबध्यतां तपः 322; तान्येव चिरपरिचितान्यक्षराणि मामनुबध्नंति U. 3 v.l. for अनुरुंधंति; वैशंपायनागमनात्प्रमेवानुबध्य K. 262. (e) To follow, succeed, come close upon; सत्योऽयं जनप्रवादो यद्विपद्विपदं संपत्संपदमनुबध्नातीति K. 73; see अनुबंधि below. -5 To foster, cherish, entertain, harbour; नेषु किं भवतः स्नेहमनुबध्नाति मानसं Mark. P. -6 To bear, endure; Ks. 49. 47. -7 Not to burst or break loose, hold or keep together; भंगेऽपि हि मृणालानामनुबध्नंति तंतवः H. 1. 95. —*pass*. To be related to or connected with.

अनुबद्ध p. p. 1 Bound, attached, tied to. -2 Following in the train, coming as a consequence; अनुबद्धार्थानर्थसंशयान् विचार्य Dk. 41. -3 Connected with, related to, relating or belonging to. -4 Constantly sticking to, being in; continued, continuous; नित्यानुबद्धकुलवैरः Ve. 1; °मुग्धकाकलीहसितं U. 3; °विजृंभकं K. 66; °बिंदुभिरश्रुभिः 135 constantly flowing. -5 Fixed upon, directed towards; कलहंस° वक्त्रायाः Dk. 33.

अनुबंधः 1 Binding or fastening on, connection, attachment, tie (lit. & fig.); यस्यां मनश्चक्षुषोरनुबंधस्तस्यामृद्धिः Mâl. 2; एतस्यैदृशेन दर्शनेन कीदृशो मे हृदयानुबंधः इति न जानासि U. 3 state of feeling; K. 257. -2 Uninterrupted succession, unbroken sequence, continuous flow, continuity; series, chain; बाष्पं कुरु स्थिरतया विरतानुबंधं S. 4.14; मरण° K. 236 following up death, desire for dying; अनुबंधाद्विरमेद्वा K. 280; यदा नात्याश्लीदेवानुबंधं 309 (persistence in) following me, 317; वैर°, मत्सर°, Dk. 63, 161; मुच्यतां देवि शोकानुबंधः K. 63 continuous sorrow; दुर्लभजनप्रार्थना° Ratn. 1; 4. 16; सानुबंधाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64 continuous, uninterrupted; परिवृद्धरागमनुबंधसेवया R. 9. 69 continuous enjoyment; अयं सोऽर्थोऽनर्थानुबंधः संवृत्तः V. 5 giving rise to a chain of evils. -3 Descendants, posterity; सानुबंधा हंता ह्यसि Râm. -4 Consequence, result (good or bad); आत्मदोषानुबंधेन K. 319 in consequence of; यदग्रे चानुबंधे च सुखं Bg. 18. 39, 25; अनुबंधमजानंतः कर्मणामविचक्षणाः Râm. -5 Intention, design, motive, cause; अनुबंधं परिज्ञाय देशकालौ च तत्त्वतः । सारापराधौ चालोक्य दंडं दंड्येषु पातयेत् Ms. 8. 126; पाप° of evil designs. -6 An adjunct of a thing, a secondary member (मुख्यानुयायि, अप्रधानं); a secondary symptom, symptomatic affection, attendant on the principal disease (वातपित्तादिदोषाणामप्राधान्यं); मूर्छानुबंधा विषमज्वराः Susr. -7 Connecting link or adjunct of a subject or topic; theme, matter of discussion; introductory reasons (विषयप्रयोजनाधिकारिसंबंधः अनुबंधः) (an indispensable element of the Vedânta). -8 (Gram.) An indicatory syllable or letter intended to denote some peculiarity in the inflection, accent &c. of the word to which it is attached; as the ल् in गम्ल्, ण् in इण्. रिपुराप पराभवाय मध्यं प्रकृतिप्रत्ययोरिवानुबंधः Ki. 13. 19. -9 Offence, fault. -10 An obstacle, impediment; also the clog or encumbrance of a family; domestic ties or attachment. -11 A child or pupil who follows the example set by his parent or teacher (मुख्यानुयायी शिशुः). -12 Beginning, commencement. -13 Repeated application or devotion (पौनःपुन्येन अभिनिवेश). -14 Course, pursuit. -15 A small bit or part, a trifle. -16 The junction of a fraction (with an integer), as भागानुबंधपूर्णांकः. -17 Base, stem (प्रकृति). —धी [अनुबध्यते अतिश्रमेण व्याप्रियते अनया] 1 Thirst. -2 Hickup.

अनुबंधक a. Connected, related.

अनुबंधनं Connection, succession, series &c.

अनुबंधिन् a. (oft. at the end of comp.) 1 (a) Connected with, attached or related to; अहो सरसरमणीयानुबंधिनी स्त्रीजनकथा Mâl. 1 having for its contents or subject matter &c.; परिचर्यानुबंधी Dk. 101 continuing. (b) Mixed or blended with; नीलकंठकलकेकानुबंधिना मंद्रहुंकृतेन मामनुमन्यसे Mâl. 9. -2 Followed by, accompanied with; having in its train, resulting in, having as a consequence; तदिदमापत्समंततोऽनर्थानुबंधिनी Dk. 60; अयमर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी 67; शास्त्रं शास्त्रांतरानुबंधि 156; दुःखं दुःखानुबंधि V. 4 one misfortune closely follows another, or misfortunes never come single; K. 349; Ki. 1. 20; Bg. 15. 2; गुणा गुणानुबंधित्वात्तस्य सप्रसवा इव R. 1. 22 being associated with. -3 Lasting, thriving, prosperous, growing apace, continuous, uninterrupted; अपि [illegible] भूतं प्रवालमासामनुबंधि वीरुधां [illegible]

ऊर्ध्वं गतं यस्य न चानुबंधि R.6. 77 continuous, uninterrupted or all-pervading; K. 246, 393.

अनुबंध्य *a.* 1 Principal, chief, primary (which may receive an adjunct, as a root, a disease &c.). -2 [वधार्थं बंधः अनुबंधः कर्मणि ण्यत्] To be killed (as a bull), one of the three principal sacrificial animals at the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice; गौरनुबंध्यः K. P. 2.

अनुबलं [अनु पश्चात्स्थितं बलं] A rear-guard, an auxiliary army following another.

अनुबुध् 4 A. To awake, to recollect; learn, obtain information of, know, be aware of ; न सत्यमनुबुध्यते K. 104 does not perceive or recognise.—*Caus.* 1 To remind, put in mind of; अये सम्यगनुबोधितोऽस्मि *S.* 1 well reminded. -2 To advise, inform ; इति शिष्येण किलान्वबोधयत् R. 8. 75.

अनुबोधः 1 An after-thought, recollection. -2 Reviving the scent of faded perfumes, replacing them when removed by bathing.

अनुबोधनं Recollection, reminding.

अनुब्राह्मणं A work resembling a Brâhmaṇa (ब्राह्मणसदृशो ग्रंथः P. IV. 2. 62 Sk.).

अनुब्राह्मणिन्,-क *a.* [तदधीते वेद वा इति इनिप्रत्ययः] One who learns or knows an अनुब्राह्मण.

अनुभव-भाव &c. See under अनुभू.

अनुभाषणं 1 Repetition of an assertion to refute it. -2 Repeating what has been said. -3 Conversation, dialogue (अनु सह भाषणं).

अनुभाषितृ *a.* Speaking in reply; R. 16. 86.

अनुभासः A kind of crow.

अनुभुज् 7 A. To enjoy, experience (good or bad things), suffer (as the due consequences of one's deeds) ; मेघमुक्तविशदां स चंद्रिकां अन्वभुंक्त R. 19. 39 ; सा मंडनान्मंडनमन्वभुंक्त Ku. 7. 5.

अनुभोगः 1 Enjoyment. -2 A grant of land in perpetuity for service done.

अनुभू 1 P. 1 To enjoy, taste, experience, feel, have experience or knowledge of, notice, perceive (by the senses &c.); to suffer, bear, undergo (as misery &c.); अन्वभवं च मधुकर इव नवमल्लिकामार्द्रसुमनसं Dk. 121; असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 45 ; R. 7. 28; आत्मकृतानां हि दोषाणामनुभवितव्यं फलमात्मनैव K. 121 ; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं *S.*5. 7 ; Ku. 4. 41 ; संवत्सरमात्रं प्रेष्यभावमनुभूय M. 5 undergoing the state of a servant ; षष्ठमनुभवन् वर्षं K. 77 being in the sixth year, six years old. -2 To learn, hear, understand; वेदाननुभवसि Ch. Up.-3 To try, test, put to the test ; न त्वं तेनान्वभाविष्ठा नान्वभावि त्वयाप्यसौ | अनुभूता मया चासौ तेन चान्वभविष्यहं || Bk. 5. 35.-4 To comprise, include, grasp; द्वे वामलके अनुभवति Ch. Up.-5 To come up with, arrive at, get, obtain (mostly Ved. in these senses).—*Caus.* 1 To cause to enjoy, feel, or experience; अनुभावयितुं मन्ये यत्नः संप्रति मां विधेः Mu. 6.15; स्नानभोजनादिकमनुभावितोस्मि Dk. 125; आमोदो न हि कस्तूर्याः शपथेनानुभाव्यते Bv. 1. 120.-2 To reflect on, meditate, think of ; मनसा तमेव वृत्तांतमन्वभावयत् K. 176, 279.-3 To infer, know ; तस्मात्परोक्षवृत्तीनां फलैः कर्मानुभाव्यते H. 4. 101.

अनुभवः 1 Direct perception or cognition, knowledge derived from personal observation or experiment, notion, apprehension, the impression on the mind not derived from memory, one of the kinds of knowledge ; सर्वव्यवहारहेतुर्ज्ञानं बुद्धिः | सा द्विविधा स्मृतिरनुभवश्च | संस्कारमात्रजन्यं ज्ञानं स्मृतिः | तद्भिन्नं ज्ञानमनुभवः which again is यथार्थ right & अयथार्थ wrong. See T.S. 34. (The Naiyâyikas recognize प्रत्यक्ष, अनुमान, उपमान and शाब्द as the four sources of knowledge; the Vedântins and Mîmâṁsakas add two more अर्थापत्ति and अनुपलब्धि; the Vaiseshikas and Bauddhas admit the first two only, the Sânkhyas exclude उपमा, while the Chârvâkas admit प्रत्यक्ष only. Other sections of philosophical schools add three more to the six sources of knowledge recognised by the Mîmâṁsakas ; -संभव 'equivalence' ; ऐतिह्य 'fallible testimony', and चेष्टा 'gesture'.) -2 Experience; अनुभवं वचसा सखि लुंपसि N. 4.105 -3 Understanding.-4 Result, consequence. -**Comp.** -सिद्ध *a.* established by experience.

अनुभावः 1 Dignity, consequence or dignity of person, majestic lustre, splendour, might, power, authority; (परिमेयपुरःसरौ) अनुभावविशेषात्तु सेनापरिवृताविव R. 1. 37; संभावनीयानुभावा अस्याकृतिः *S.* 7; अनुभावसौभाग्यमात्रपरिशेषधूसरश्रीः U. 1,3; 6. 20, 41, 4. 22, K. 108, 240; V. 1; Ki. 1. 6; Dk. 29, 113; Mv. 6. 53; अहो महानुभावः पार्थिवो दुष्यंतः *S.* 3 of great might or power ; जाने वो रक्षसाक्रांतावनुभावपराक्रमौ R. 10. 38, 2. 75 greatness (dignity) &c., valour; Ki. 6.28; महानुभावप्रकृतिः कापि तत एवागतवती Mâl. 1 very noble or dignified. -2 (In Rhet.) An external manifestation or indication of a feeling (भाव) by appropriate symptoms, such as by look, gesture &c., called by some *ensuant* (भावबोधक-न); भावं मनोगतं साक्षात् स्वगतं व्यंजयंति ये तेऽनुभावा इति ख्याताः; यथा भ्रूभंगः कोपस्य व्यंजकः; उद्बुद्धं कारणं स्वैः स्वैर्बहिर्भावं प्रकाशयन् | लोके यः कार्यरूपः सोऽनुभावः काव्यनाट्ययोः || S. D. 162, 163 &c.; धिगेव रमणीयतां त्वदनुभावभावावृते Mâl. 9. 35. -3 Firm opinion or resolution, determination, belief; अनुभाववता गुरुस्थिरत्वात् Ki.13. 15.

अनुभावक *a.* Causing to understand, making one apprehend, indicative; °ता understanding, knowledge; यत्पदेन विना यस्यानुभावकता भवेत् Bhâshâ. P. 84.

अनुभावनं Indication of feelings by signs, gestures &c.

अनुभाविन् *a.* 1 Perceiving, knowing, showing signs of feeling. -2 An eye-witness; अनुभावी तु यः कश्चित्कुर्यात्साक्ष्यं विवादिनां Ms. 8.69. -3 Being or coming after.

अनुभू *a.* [भू-क्विप्] Perceiving, understanding. —भूः *f.* Experience, direct knowledge or perception; अयमात्मा सर्वानुभूः Bri. Up.

अनुभूतिः *f.* 1 Perception, apprehension, experience. -2 (In Nyâya) Knowledge derived from four sources: namely direct perception, inference, comparison, and verbal knowledge; see Bhâshâ. P. 51-52.-3 Dignity, consequence. -**Comp.** -प्रकाशः N. of the gloss or paraphrase of the principal Upanishads by Mâdhavâchârya.

अनुभृ 1. 3. P. To praise conformably; to throw or commit into.

अनुभर्तृ *m.* Praising conformably, imitating.

अनुभ्रातृ *m.* A younger brother (अनुगतो भ्रातरं).

अनुमद् 1 P. Ved. To rejoice over, gladden.

अनुमत्त *p. p.* Intoxicated with joy.

अनुमाद्य *pot.p.* To be praised in succession, to be granted with praise.

अनुमन् 4 A. 1 To agree or consent to, comply with, approve, sanction, grant; to permit, allow; **तत्र नाहमनुमंतुमुत्सहे मोघवृत्ति कलभस्य चेष्टितम्** R. 11. 39; M. 1.12; **राजन्यान् स्वपुरनिवृत्तयेऽनुमेने** R.4.87; 14.20; **शुश्रूषमाणां गिरिशोऽनुमेने** Ku. 1. 59, 3. 60, 5. 68; **कृताभिमर्षामनुमन्यमानः सुतां** *S.* 5. 20; **इमां स्वसारं च यवीयसीं मे कुमुद्वतीं नार्हसि नानुमंतुं** R. 16. 85 be pleased not to reject or refuse; Bh. 3. 22. -2 To follow, have recourse to; **धर्मार्थाविभिसंलब्ध्य संरंभं योऽनुमन्यते** Mb. —*Caus.* 1 To ask for leave or permission; ask the consent of; **अनुमान्यतां महाराजः** V. 2 ask for leave to go; take counsel with; **भूयोऽपि सखीजनमनुमानयिष्यामि** *S.* 3. -2 To ask for, request or beg; Y. 1. 240. -3 To honour. -4 To put to account.

अनुमत *p. p.* 1 Approved, assented to, agreed to, permitted, allowed, granted &c.; **कृतमनुमतं दृष्टं वा यैरिदं गुरुपातकं** Ve. 3. 22; °**गमना** *S.* 4. 9 allowed to depart; **अनुमतो गृहाय** R. 5. 10; **उभय°तः साक्षी** Y. 2. 72 admitted by both parties &c. -2 Liked, beloved, pleasant, loved, agreeable, desired by, dear to; **वृष्टिं च कर्षकजनानुमतां करोति** Bri. S. 5. 72. -3 Being of one opinion, agreeing or concurring with. —**तः** A lover; **घनमतो नमतोऽनुमतान् प्रियाः** *S*i. 6. 65. —**तं** Consent, approval, permission; **प्रथमं कस्यानुमते चोरितमेतत्त्वया हृदयं** V.3. 17.

अनुमतिः *f.* 1 Permission, consent, approval, assent. -2 The 15th day of the moon's age on which she rises one digit less than full, when the gods and manes receive oblations with favour; personified as a goddess or worshipped in the Rájasûya sacrifice (कलाहीनचंद्रवती शुक्लचतुर्दशीयुतपूर्णमातिथिः); **अनुमत्यै हविरष्टाकपालं पुरोडाशं निर्वपति** *S*at. Br.; Ms. 3.86-87. —**Comp.** —**पत्रं** a deed expressing assent.

अनुमननं 1 Assent; sufferance. -2 Independence.

अनुमंतृ *a.* Consenting to, permitting, allowing, suffering (opp. to active agent); Bg. 13. 22; Ms. 5. 51 adviser.

अनुमंत्र् 10 A. To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns or magical formulas; to dismiss with sacred and auspicious words, dismiss with a blessing; **विसृष्टश्च वामदेवानुमंत्रितोऽश्वः** U. 2 (v.l. for अभिमंत्रित); **रथमारोप्य कृष्णेन यत्र कर्णोऽनुमंत्रितः** Mb.

अनुमंत्रणं Consecration by hymns and prayers.

अनुमरणं See under अनुमृ.

अनुमरुः A country next to a desert.

अनुमा 3 A, 2 P. 1 To infer, (as from some signs, premises &c.); **अलिंगां प्रकृतिं त्वाहुर्लिंगैरनुमिमीमहे** Mb.; conclude, guess, conjecture; **धूमादग्निमनुमाय** T. S. 41; **पर्याकुलत्वान्मरुतां वेगभंगोऽनुमीयते** Ku. 2.25; R. 15. 77, 17.11; **तेजोविशेषानुमितां दधानः** 2. 7, 68; 5. 12; Ki. 5. 47. -2 To reconcile, equal. —*Caus* (-मापयति) To lead one to infer or guess, bespeak, indicate; **आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां** K. 132, 202.

अनुमा [मा-अङ्] Inference, conclusion from given premises; see अनुमिति.

अनुमातृ *a.* One who infers; **न हि कारिणि दृष्टे चौरकारेण तमनुमिमतेऽनुमातारः.**

अनुमानं 1 Inferring as the instrument of an अनुमिति, conclusion from given premises; an inference, conclusion; one of the four means of obtaining knowledge according to the Nyâya system; (अनुमितिकरणमनुमानं तच धूमो वह्निव्याप्य इति व्याप्तिज्ञानं. It is of two kinds स्वार्थानुमानं & परार्थानुमानं); **प्रत्यक्षं चानुमानं च शास्त्रं च विविधागमं। त्रयं सुविदितं कार्यं धर्मशुद्धिमभीप्सता ॥** Ms.12. 105. -2 A guess, conjecture, sign to know; **इंगितैरनुमानैश्च मया ज्ञेया भविष्यति** Râm. -3 Analogy, similarity; **आत्मनो हृदयानुमानेन प्रेक्षसे** *S.* 5 you judge (of others) by the analogy of your own heart; **स्वानुमानात्कादंबरीमुत्प्रेक्ष्य** K. 305. -4 (In Rhet.) A figure which consists in a notion, expressed in a peculiarly striking manner, of a thing established by proof; S. D. 711; यत्र पतत्यबलानां दृष्टिर्निशिताः पतंति तत्र शराः। तच्चापरोपितशरो धावत्यासां पुरः स्मरो मन्ये ॥ अनुमानं तदुक्तं यत्साध्यसाधनयोर्वचः. K.P. 10. —**Comp.** —**उक्तिः** *f.* reasoning, logical inference.

अनुमापक *a.* (**पिका** *f.*) Causing an inference as an effect, being the ground of an inference.

अनुमितिः *f.* Inference from given premises; the knowledge obtained by means of अनुमान: परामर्शजन्यं ज्ञानमनुमितिः the knowledge that arises from deduction or syllogistic reasoning.

अनुमित्सा Desire of inferring.

अनुमेय *pot. p.* Inferable, to be inferred; **फलानुमेयाः प्रारंभाः** R. 1. 20.

अनुमार्गं *adv.* Along the way, according to a (particular) way, on or in the way; **अनुमार्गागतया** K. 100 come by this way.

अनुमाषं *adv.* Like a kidney bean or in it.

अनुमासः [अनुगतो मासः] The following month. —**सं** *ind.* Every month, month after month.

अनुमुद् 1 A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To rejoice with, join in rejoicing or sympathizing with; **मुदितामनुमोदते** Bhâg. -2 To express approval; **तद्वेव राममातृभिरनुमोदितं** U. 2; approve, second, applaud; **निषेद्धुमासीदनुमोदितुं वा** R. 14. 43; to allow with pleasure, permit; **अनुमोदितमाचार्यैः** K. 77; **अननुमोदिता मात्रा** 160. —*Caus.* To gladden, delight, favour, permit.

अनुमोदः 1 The feeling of pleasure arising from sympathy, subsequent pleasure. -2 =अनुमोदनं see below.

अनुमोदनं 1 Approval, assent, seconding, acceptance, compliance. -2 Causing pleasure.

अनुमृ 6A. To follow in death; **रुदता कुत एव सा पुनर्भवता नानुमृतापि लभ्यते** R. 8. 85 followed in death by you; **गतिविभ्रमसादनीरवा न शुचा नानुमृतेव लक्ष्यते** 58 (used actively).

अनुमरणं Following in death; **तन्मरणे चानुमरणं करिष्यामीति मे निश्चयः** H. 3; post-cremation of a widow (अनुमरणं हि भर्तुर्देशांतरादिमरणे देहात्यलाभ एव); देशांतरमृते पत्यौ साध्वी तत्पादुकाद्वयं । निधायोरसि संशुद्धा प्रविशेज्जातवेदसं ॥ This is allowed to Kshatriya, Vaisya and other women, but not to Brâhmaṇa women; पृथक् चितां समारुह्य न विप्रा गंतुमर्हति. Bâṇa severely condemns this practice; see K. 173-4.

अनुया 2P. 1 To follow, go after (fig. also): अनुयाहि साधुपदवीं Bh. 2. 77: अनुयास्यन्मुनितनयां S. 1. 29; स्वामनुयामि यद्यपि Ku. 4.21.-2 To imitate, equal; न किलानुययुस्तस्य राजानो रक्षितुर्यशः R. 1.27: 9. 6; अनुयातलीलः 16.71; Si. 12.3 followed and imitated.-3 To attend, accompany; इयं मुसलमनुयाति कलेन हुंकृतेन Mu. 1.4; अनुयातारुंधतीको वसिष्ठः U. 3.48.

अनुया a. Following. —या: Ved. Food.

अनुयातृ m. A follower.

अनुयात्रं -त्रा Retinue, train; attendance upon; following; त्यक्तभोगस्य मे राजन् वने वन्येन जीवतः। किं कार्यमनुयात्रेण Rám.—त्रं adv. In or after a procession.

अनुयात्रिकः [अनुयात्रा अनुगमनमस्त्यस्य ठन्] A follower, attendant, S. 1.2.

अनुयानं Following.

अनुयायिन् a. [P. III.2.78] 1 Following; attending, consequent. -2 Like, similar. -3 Following a principal person as a teacher (मुख्यस्य अनुगंता शिशुः).—m. A follower (lit. & fig.); रामानुजानुयायिनः followers of the doctrines of R.; a dependent or attendant; न्यषेधि शेषोऽप्यनुयायिवर्गः R. 2.4, 19.

अनुयाजः [यज्-घञ्, कुत्वाभावः P. VII. 3. 62] A part of a sacrificial ceremony (यज्ञांगं); secondary or supplementary sacrificial rite; usually written अनूयाज q. v.

अनुयुज् 7 A. 1 To ask, question; किं वस्तु विद्वन्गुरवे प्रदेयं त्वया कियद्वेति तमन्वयुंक्त R. 5.18; अन्वयुंक्त गुरुमीश्वरः क्षितेः 11. 62; Si. 13. 68. -2 To examine (as an accused), put on trial; Ms. 8. 79, 259. -3 To impart or give, as instruction. -4 To order, enjoin. -5 To select as husband.

अनुयुक्त p. p. 1 Asked, questioned, examined, ordered &c. -2 Censured, reproached

अनुयुक्तिन् a. [अस्त्यर्थे इनि] One who has ordered, examined; cf. गृहीतिन्, अधीतिन्.

अनुयोक्तृ m. An examiner, interrogator; inquirer; a teacher, especially hired or mercenary (भृतकाध्यापक).

अनुयोगः 1 A question, inquiry, examination; अनियंत्रणानुयोगस्तपस्विजनः S. 1; निपृच्छानुयोगे P. VIII.2.94; वार्ता[illegible] च [illegible] R. 13.71. -2 Censure, reproof. -3 Solicitation. -4 Exertion, effort; अनुयोगं विना तैलं तिलानां नोपजायते Pt. 2. 140. -5 Religious meditation; spiritual union. -6 Comment. —Comp. —कृत् 1. an interrogator. -2. a teacher, spiritual preceptor (अनुयोगं कृतति प्रश्नविषयसंशयं छिनत्ति).

अनुयोगिन् a. 1 What combines or unites; connected with, situated in or on. -2 Examining, questioning.

अनुयोज्य pot. p. Fit to be questioned, asked; asked with a reproof. —ज्यः A servant; obedient and humble servant; उभाभ्यामपि वासवानुयोज्यो दुष्यंतः प्रणमति S. 7; Ms. 8. 31.

अनुयोजनं A question, inquiry.

अनुरंज् 4 U. 1 To be red; भृशमन्वरज्यदतुषारकरः Si. 9. 7 (became red or attached).-2 To be delighted, find pleasure; तव प्रकीर्त्या जगत्प्रहृष्यत्यनुरज्यते च Bg. 11. 36. -3 To be attached or devoted to, be fond of, love, like (with acc. or loc.); समस्थमनुरज्यंति विषमस्थं त्यजंति च Rám.; अशुद्धप्रकृतौ राज्ञि जनता नानुरज्यते Pt. 1. 301; भ्रातुर्मृतस्य भार्यायां योऽनुरज्येत कामतः Ms. 3. 173. —Caus. 1 To make red, redden, dye, colour; सरसाकिसलयानुरंजितैर्वा Si. 7. 64, 8. 17, 12. 68; Dk. 168; Ki. 12. 23, 4. 27. -2 To attach oneself to, please, gratify, conciliate, keep contented or satisfied; अनुरक्तः प्रजाभिश्च प्रजाश्चाप्यन्वरंजयत् Rám.; कष्टं जनः कुलधनैरनुरंजनीयः U. 1. 14; शिष्यगुणानुरंजितमनसं Pt. 1 pleased, gratified.

अनुरक्त p. p. 1 Reddened, dyed, coloured; कुंडलमणिप्रभानुरक्तगंडस्थलः K. 170. -2 Pleased, contented; loved, beloved; loyal, loyally devoted; अनुरक्तः शुचिर्दक्षः Ms. 7. 64; गुणानुरक्तामनुरक्तसाधनः Ki. 1. 31 having all means favourable to him; °प्रजः—लोकः beloved by people; attached or devoted to, fond of (with loc. or acc.); अपि वृषलमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः -अथ किम्-चंद्रगुप्ते दृढमनुरक्ताः प्रकृतयः Mu. 1; कथं वसंतसेना आर्यचारुदत्तमनुरक्ता Mk. 1; एषा भवंतमनुरक्ता S. 6. 18; अलभ्यमनुरक्तवान् कथय किंनु नारीजनं Mu. 6.

अनुरक्तिः f. Love, attachment, devotion, affection.

अनुरंजक a. Gratifying, pleasing.

अनुरंजनं Conciliating, satisfying, gratifying, pleasing, keeping contented; युक्तः प्रजानामनुरंजने स्याः U. 1.11.

अनुरंजित p. p. Pleased, conciliated, kept contented &c.

अनुराग a. Become red, reddened. —गः 1 Redness. -2 Devotion, attachment, contentment, loyalty (opp. अपरागः); love, affection, passion (with loc. or in comp.); आविर्भूतानुरागाः Mu. 4. 21; कंटकितेन प्रथयति मय्यनुरागं कपोलेन S. 3. 15; R. 3. 10; °इंगितं a gesture or external sign expressive of love; प्रसादस्तु शब्दः स्यादनुरागजः Ak.

अनुरागिन्, **अनुरागवत्** a. 1 Attached, enamoured, impassioned, inspired with love; स वृद्धस्तस्यामतीवानुरागवान् H. 1; सा केनापि वणिक्पुत्रेण सहानुरागवती बभूव *ibid.* -2 Causing or inspiring love. —णी Personification of a musical note.

अनुरणनं 1 Sounding conformably to; a continuous tinkling echo produced by the sounds of bells, anklets &c. -2 The power of words called व्यंजन q. v.; the meaning suggested by what is actually stated; क्रमलक्ष्यत्वादेवानुरणनरूपो यो व्यंग्यः S.D.4.

अनुरतिः f. Love, attachment.

अनुरथ्या [रथ्यामन्वायतं स्थिता] A foot-path, a by-road, the margin of a street, (a path along the margin of a road); प्रकाशीकरणार्थं च निशागमनशंकया। दीपवृक्षांस्तथा चक्रुरनुरथ्यासु सर्वशः Rám.

अनुरसित a. Sounding, echoing; उद्ग्रीवैरनुरसितस्य पुष्करस्य M. 1. 21 accompanied in sound.

अनुरसः,—रसितं Echo, reverberation; °गुरु magnified by echo; U. 2. 21; Mál. 9.6; Mv. 5. 41.

अनुरसः [अनुगतो रसं] 1 A secondary feeling (in Rhet.). -2 A secondary flavour; लवण° saltish taste; मधुरानुरसं रूक्षं लवणानुरसं लघु। नार्यास्तु मधुरं स्तन्यं कषायानुरसं हिमं Susr.

अनुरहस a. [अनुगतं रहः] Secret, solitary, private.—सं *adv.* In secret, apart, privately; Si. 7.50.

अनुरात्र a. Following the night. —त्रं *adv.* In the night; every night, night after night.

अनुराध a. 1 Causing welfare; also written as अनूराध; इंद्रं वयमनूराधं हवामहे Av. -2 Born under the asterism अनुराधा P. IV. 3.34. —धा [अनुगता राधां विशाखां] N. of the 17th of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms (so called because it follows राधा or विशाखा). B

consists of four stars.–**Comp.**—**ग्रामः, -पुरं** the ancient capital of Lankâ or Ceylon; also called अनुरोधपुर, described by Râjasekhara as full of curiosities. It is a large town in the north of Ceylon "with 1600 square granite pillars which supported the floor of an enormous monastery called 'The Great Brazen Palace' said to have been built in 161 B. C."

अनुरुद् 2 P. To weep along with, condole with, sympathize; गुरुशोकामनुरोदितीव मां Ku. 4. 15; अनुरोदितीव करुणेन पत्रिणां *Si.* 4. 47.

अनुरोदनं Condolence, sympathy.

अनुरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, block up; शिलाभिर्ये मार्गमनुरुंधंति Mb.; to surround, hem in; रुद्रानुचरैर्मखो महान्..अन्वरुध्यत Bhâg. -2 To bind, fasten. -3 To stick or adhere to, follow closely, observe, practise; अनुरुध्याद्घं त्र्यहं Ms. 5. 63 should observe impurity (be in mourning); पुमांसमनुरुध्य जाता पुमनुजा P. III. 2. 100 Sk. born immediately after a male. -4 To love, be fond of, or devoted to, attach oneself to; समस्थमनुरुध्यंते विषमस्थं त्यजंति च Râm.; सद्वृत्तिमनुरुध्यतां भवंतः Mv. 2 follow or adopt; स्वधर्ममनुरुंधंते नातिक्रमं Ki. 11. 78; नानुरोत्स्ये जगल्लक्ष्मीं Bk. 16. 23 love, like. -5 To conform to, obey, follow, adapt oneself to, act up to; नियतिं लोक इवानुरुध्यते Ki. 2. 12; हंत तिर्यंचोऽपि परिचयमनुरुध्यंते U. 3 remember or cherish (act up to it); मद्वचनमनुरुध्यते वा भवान् K. 181, 298; वात्सल्यमनुरुध्यंते महात्मनः Mv. 6 feel the force of compassion; तेनापि रावणे मैत्रीमनुरुध्य व्यपेक्ष्यते Mv. 5. 35 following up; यदि गुरुष्वनुरुध्यसे Mv. 3 regard with respect, obey; अनुरुध्यस्व भगवतो वसिष्ठस्यादेशं U. 4; चंद्रकेतोर्वचनं U. 5. -6 To coax, gratify, flatter, soothe; इत्यादिभिः प्रियशतैरनुरुध्य मुग्धां U. 3. 26; अभिनवसेवकजनेऽपि एवमनुरुध्यते K. 207 please by carefully attending to &c., show regard for; 248.-7 To urge, press, entreat, request; आगमनाय अनुरुध्यमानः K. 277; तया चाहमनुरुध्यमानस्तां बकुलमालां दत्तवान् Mâl. 1; स च भीमधन्वना बलवदनुरुद्धा Dk. 122 courted, wooed.-8 To assent or agree to, approve; like, comply with; प्रकृत्यैव न मे व्यसनमनुरुध्यंते Dk. 106; यदि भवाननुरुध्यते Mv. 4 agree with me.

अनुरुध् *a.* [रुध्-क्विप्] 1 One who obeys, conforms to &c. -2 Obeyed, observed, practised, wanted (अभीप्सित), written as अनूरुध् Rv. 3. 55. 5.

अनुरोधः-धनं 1 Compliance, gratification, fulfilling one's wishes &c. -2 Conformity, accordance, obedience, regard, consideration; धर्मानुरोधात् K. 160, 180, 192; अत्र नानुरोधं तर्कये Mv. 7 pleasure or gratification; आधारानुरोधात् Mu. 1. 2 out of regard for; कविश्रमानुरोधाद्वा Ve. 1 in consideration of; Mv. 5. 3. 28. तदनुरोधात्-धेन accordingly, in accordance with it; वह्वेहिवमिश्यमहतोनुरोधात् Pt. 1. 100 after great consideration; humouring H. 2. 103; reference (of a rule.) -3 Pressing, urging, coaxing; entreaty, solicitation, request; क इवात्रानुरोधः K. 209; तदनुरोधात् 135; विनानुरोधात्स्वहितेच्छयैव *Si.* 20. 81. -4 Bearing of a rule.

अनुरोधिन्,-धक *a.* Compliant, complying with, obeying or conforming to, having regard to, caring for; पतिव्रतानां समयानुरोधिनी Râm.

अनुरूप *a.* [रूपस्य सदृशः योग्यो वा] 1 Like, resembling, corresponding to; शब्दानुरूपेण पराक्रमेण भवितव्यं Pt. 1; worthy of; आत्मानुरूपं वरं *S.* 1; रूपानुरूप K. 192, 203.-2 Suitable or fit, adapted to, according to; with gen. or in comp.: नैतदनुरूपं भवतः K. 146, 158; भव पितुरनुरूपस्त्वं गुणैर्लोककांतैः V. 5.21; काममननुरूपमस्या वपुषो वल्कलं *S.* 1; स्वप्रमाणानुरूपैः सेचनघटैः *ibid.*; Bg. 17. 3; R. 1. 33; Me. 13.—पं 1 Resemblance, likeness, conformity. 2 Suitability, fitness; U. 6. 26. —पः The antistrophe, having the same metre as the स्तोत्रिय or strophe; the second of the three verses (तृच) recited together, the other two being स्तोत्रिय and पर्यास; एकस्तोत्रियेष्वहस्सु योऽन्योऽनंतरः सोऽनुरूपः *Asval.*

अनुरूपतः-पेण,- पशः *adv.* Conformably or agreeably to.

अनुलग्न *a.* Attached to, intent on, seeking or pursuing after; येन आर्यायाः सुस्निग्धा दृष्टिरनुलग्ना Mk. 4 intently fixed.

अनुलापः Repetition, tautology.

अनुलासः, -स्यः [लस्-नर्तने-घञ्] A peacock.

अनुलिप् 6 P. To anoint, besmear (with perfumes &c. after bathing); smear, daub, cover over; वपुरन्वलिप्त न वधूः *Si.* 9.51, 9.15; प्रभानुलिप्तश्रीवत्सं R. 10.10 covered with; नच्छायानुलिप्तस्तनां K. 131; हरिभिरग्विरभासा तेजसा चानुलिप्ताः *S.* 7.7; so स्नातानुलिप्तः; तिमिरानुलिप्त enveloped in darkness; स्नापितोऽनुलेपितश्च Dk. 71 besmeared with perfumes &c.

अनुलेपः -लेपनं 1 Unction, anointing, smearing.-2 Ointment, unguent such as sandal juice, oil &c.; an emollient or oily application; °आर्द्रमृदंगध्वनि K. 28 rubbed with paste; सुरभिकुसुमधूपानुलेपनानि K. 324.

अनुलेपक,-लेपिन् *a.* One who anoints (the body) with unguents &c.

अनुलीन *a.* Hidden, clinging to, attached; *Si.* 5. 46; जनादनुलीनः Dk. 104 concealed from the people.

अनुलोम *a.* [अनुगतः लोम P. V. 4. 75.] 1 'With the hair,' regular, in natural order, successive (opp. प्रतिलोम): (hence), favourable, agreeable; °सुखो वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Râm.; त्रिरेनामनुलोमामनुमार्ष्टि Sat. Br.; °कृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. ploughed in the regular direction.-2 Mixed as a tribe. —मा A woman of the lower caste than that of the man's whom she marries; Y. 2. 288. —मं *adv.* In regular or natural order; प्रतिलोममानुलोमं Susr. —माः (pl.) Mixed castes. -**Comp.**—अय *a.* having fortune favourable. —अर्थ *a.* speaking in favour of; जडानप्यनुलोमार्थान् प्रवाचः कृतिनां गिरः *Si.* 2.25.—ज, -जन्मन् *a.* born in due gradation, offspring of a mother inferior in caste to the father; said of the mixed tribes; Ms. 10. 25; Y. 1. 95.

अनुलोमनं 1 Regular gradation, sending or putting in the right direction. -2 (In medicine) Carrying off by the regular channels, such as purging; alleviation.

अनुलोमयति Den. P. 1 To stroke or rub with the hair or with the grain, go with the grain; तत्र प्रतिलोममनुलोमयेत् Susr. -2 To evacuate, purge, carry off by the regular channels.

अनुल्वण *a.* 1 Not excessive, neither more nor less (अनतिरिक्त, अन्यूनाधिक); smoothed, free from disturbing circumstances (?). -2 Not clear or manifest.

अनुवंशः [वंशमनुगतो वृत्तांतः] 1 A genealogical table; यत्रानुवंशं भगवान्

जामदग्न्यस्तथा जगौ Mb. -2 Modern race or species ; new family.

अनुवंश्य *a.* [अनुवंशे भवः यत्] Relating to a genealogical table.

अनुवक्र *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वक्रः] Very crooked ; somewhat crooked or oblique ; °ग moving somewhat obliquely or retrogressively (said of planets).

अनुवच् 2 P. 1 To say or speak after or for one ; येषां द्विजानां सावित्री नानूच्येत यथाविधि Ms. 11.191. -2 To repeat, recite, reiterate; शतमनूच्यमाशुष्कामस्य Ait. Br.; learn, study; परोवरं यज्ञोऽनूच्यते *S*at. Br.; अरण्येऽनूच्यमानत्वादारण्यकं Sáy., see अनूचान below.-3 To concede the point, assent to, yield. -4 To name, call. —*Caus.* To cause to recite; to read to oneself (before reading aloud); oft. used in dramas; उभे नाम मुद्राक्षराण्यनुवाच्य परस्परमवलोकयतः *S.*1; निपु -(गृहीत्वा) कथं वाच्यतां; देवी-अनुवाचय तावत् यदविरुद्धं श्रोष्यामि V. 2; Mu. 1; अनुवाचितलेखममात्यमवलोक्य M. 1.

अनुवक्तृ *m.* Repeating, reciting (गुरुमुखोच्चारितानुरूपपाठक); replying &c.

अनुवचनं 1 Repetition, recitation; teaching, instruction, lecture, Y. 3. 190. -2 A chapter, section, lesson, division. -3 Repetition of Mantras or texts in conformity with प्रैष or injunction said by other priests.

अनुवाकः [अनूच्यते इति, वच् घञ् कुत्वं P. II. 4. 29 Várt.] 1 Repeating, reciting, reading. -2 A subdivision of the Vedas, section, chapter.-3 Chapter or section referring to a compilation from the *R*igveda or Yajurveda (ऋग्यजुःसमूह).-Comp.—अनुक्रमणी N. of a table of contents attributed to *S*aunaka.

अनुवाक्या [वच्-ण्यत्-कुत्वं] A verse recited by the Hotri priest, in which the god is invoked to accept the offering prepared for him, or a sort of priest; *S*i. 14. 20 (प्रशास्तृपाठ्या तदभावे होतृपाठ्या देवताह्वानी ऋक् Malli.).

अनुवाच् *f.* [वच्-णिच् क्विप्] Repetition, recitation &c. See अनुवचनं. —*n.* A lecture.

अनुवाचनं 1 Recitation of passages of the Rigveda by the Hotri priest in obedience to the injunction (प्रैष) of the अध्वर्यु priest.-2 Causing to recite, teaching, instructing.-3 Reading to oneself; see above.

अनूक्त *p. p.* Repeated, recited after; occurring in the text studied. —क्तं,-क्तिः *f.* 1 Subsequent mention; repetition by way of explanation or illustration. -2 Study of the Vedas.

अनूचान *a.* or -नः [अनुवच्-कानच् निपातः P. III. 2. 109 ; वेदस्य अनुवचनं कृतवान् अनूचानः Sk.] 1 One devoted to study, learned ; especially one well-versed in the Vedas with their Angas so as to be able to repeat, read and teach them; योऽनूचानः स नो महान् Ms. 2. 154 ; 5. 82 ; Y. 3. 24 ; इदमूचुरनूचानाः Ku. 6. 15.-2 Modest, unassuming ; humble, well-behaved.

अनुवत्सरः [अनुकूलो वत्सरो दानादिविशेषाय] 1 A year.-2 The 4th year in the 5 years' cycle; or the 5th of 5 cycles of 12 years in the *Bri*haspati cycle.

अनुवद् 1 P. 1 To imitate in speaking, mock (with acc.) ; गिरं नः...अनुवदति शुकस्ते मंजुवाक् पंजरस्थः R. 5. 74 repeat ; उक्तमनुवदति Sk. ; (P. &A.) to resound, echo ; अनुवदति वीणा P. I. 3. 49 Sk. अनुवदते कठः कलापस्य *ibid.*; सभाभित्तिप्रतिध्वानैर्भयादन्ववदन्निव *S*i.2.67 echoed and approved also ; घोषस्यान्ववदिष्टेव लंका पूत्क्रतैः पुरः Bk. 8. 29.-2 To repeat or say again by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration ; See Kull. on Ms. 1. 74 ; 2. 6.-3 To repeat, tell, say (generally) ; निजमनोरथमनुवदंत्या Dk. 21.-4 To abuse, rail at. — *Caus.* To cause to resound or echo.

अनुवादः 1 Repetition (in general); गुण° K. 206. -2 Repetition by way of explanation, illustration or corroboration ; अनुवादे चरणानां P. II. 4. 3 (सिद्धस्योपन्यासे Sk.). -3 Explanatory repetition or reference to what is already mentioned, such as paraphrase or free translation ; particularly, any portion of the Bráhma*n*as which comments on, illustrates, or explains a *Vidhi* or direction previously laid down and which does not itself lay down any directions ; a supplementary repetition, opp. to विधि 'authoritative or direct injunction' ; विधिविहितस्य अनुवचनमनुवादः । नानुवादपुनरुक्तयोः विशेषः शब्दाभ्यासोपपत्तेः Nyáya sútra. It is of 3 kinds:—भूतार्थ° (सदेव सौम्येदमग्र आसीत्); स्तुत्यर्थ° (वायुर्वै क्षेपिष्ठा देवता) and गुण° (अग्निहोत्रं जुहोति इत्युक्ते दध्ना जुहोति इति गुणविधानात्); see अर्थवाद also.-4 Corroboration, confirmation. -5 Slander, abuse, reviling. -6 Advertisement, notice; report, rumour. -7 Commencement of speech (वाक्यारंभणमात्रं.).

अनुवादक,-वादिन् *a.* 1 Explanatory, corroborative, repeating with comment, explanation or illustration ; आरंभश्च साहसानुवादी Dk. 95 bespeaks. -2 Conformable to, in harmony with, like ; भ्रुक्तगीतानुवादिना Rám.; तदनुवादिगुणः कुसुमोद्गमः R. 9. 30.—*m.* N. of any one of the three notes of the gamut.

अनुवाद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be explained or illustrated. -2 (In gram.) To be made the subject of an assertion (in a sentence), opposed to विधेय which affirms or denies something about the subject. In a sentence the अनुवाद्य or subject which is supposed to be already known is repeated to mark its connection with the विधेय or predicate and should be placed first; अनुवाद्यमनुक्त्वैव न विधेयमुदीरयेत् ; in वृद्धिरादैच् आदैच् should have been placed first, though the construction is defended by Patanjali.

अनुवर्तन, -वर्तिन् &c. see अनुवृत्.

अनुवश *a.* [वशमनुगतः] Subject to the will of another, obedient. —शः Subjection, obedience (to the will of another).

अनुवस् 1 P. To dwell near to or along with (with acc.).

अनुवासिन् *a.* One who dwells near; resident.

अनुवसित *a.* [वस्-क्त]1 Dressed clothed, wrapped up.-2 Fastened, or bound to, attached to.

अनुवहः One of the 7 tongues of fire.

अनुवातः [अनुगतो वातः] The windward direction ; the wind which blows from the pupil to the preceptor &c. ; प्रतिवातेऽनुवाते च नासीत गुरुणा सह Ms. 2. 203.

अनुवारं *ind.* Time after time, repeatedly, frequently.

अनुवास् 10 P. 1 To scent, perfume. -2 To use the oily enema (see the next word), treat by

using such enema; अवश्यं स्थापनीयाश्च नानुवास्याः कथंचन Susr.

अनुवासः-सनं 1 Perfuming or scenting (in general,) with incense &c. -2 Perfuming clothes by dipping the ends. -3 (° नः also) A syringe, clyster-pipe (Mar. पिचकारी); an oily enema or the operation itself; असाध्यता विकाराणां स्याद्विषामनुवासनात् Susr.; द्विधा वस्तिः परिज्ञेयो निरूहश्चानुवासनं । कषायाद्यैर्निरूहः स्यात् स्नेहाद्यैरनुवासनम् ॥ (अनुवसति अनुवासरं वा दीयते अनुवसन्नपि न दुष्यति अनुदिवसं वा दीयते इति अनुवासनः).

अनुवासित *a.* 1 Fumigated, perfumed. -2 Administered as an enema; treated by this operation.

अनुविद् 6 U. 1 To find, discover, see, obtain. -2 To deem, consider. -3 To marry.

अनुवित्तिः *f.* Finding, obtaining.

अनुविद्ध See under अनुव्यध्.

अनुविधा 3 U. 1 To lay down a rule, regulate. -2 To obey, act up to, follow, conform to; See अनुविधायिन्; पदमनुविधेयं च महतां Bh. 2. 28 the foot-steps of the great have to be trodden in. -3 To resemble, imitate.—*pass.* To be trained to follow rules; obey.

अनुविधानं 1 Obedience. -2 Acting in conformity to (orders &c.)

अनुविधायिन् *a.* 1 Obedient, submissive, compliant, conforming to orders; सा स्त्री यानुविधायिनी H.2.141; भवितव्यानुविधायीनींद्रियाणि V. 3. -2 Resembling; निजवधूश्वसितानुविधायिनि *Si.* 6.23, 15. 96.

अनुविनश् 4 P. To disappear, vanish or perish after or along with another.

अनुविनाशः Perishing after.

अनुविश् 6 P. To enter or go after, follow.

अनुवेशः-शनं 1 Following, entering after. -2 Marriage of a younger brother before the elder is married; (ज्येष्ठातिक्रमेण कनिष्ठस्य विवाहः); यवीयसोऽनुवेशो हि ज्येष्ठस्य विधिलोपकः Mb.

अनुवेश्य *a.* [अनुक्रमेण वेशमर्हति, यत्] A next-door neighbour.

अनुविश्वः (pl.) N. of a people in the north-east.

अनुविष्टंभः Being obstructed in consequence of.

अनुवृत् 1 A. (sometimes P. also) 1 (Transitively used) (*a*) To go or roll after, follow, pursue; (fig.) to follow, conform to, act according to, obey, adapt oneself to, be guided by; humour; अहं तावत्स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये *S.*2; नेऽपि परिचयमनुवर्तन्ते K. 289; किमत्र चित्रं यदि विशाखे शशांकलेखामनुवर्तते *S.*3 approve of her choice; लौकिकानां हि साधूनामर्थं वागनुवर्तते U. 1. 10 words conform to the sense; न कुलक्रममनुवर्तन्ते K.104 follow; मधु द्विरेफः कुसुमैकपात्रे पपौ प्रियां स्वामनुवर्तमानः Ku. 3.36 followed his mate in drinking, drank after her; Bh. 2. 110; Bg. 3. 23; Dk. 80, 96, 126; कृतज्ञतामनुवर्तमानेन Mu. 3 following the path of gratitude; प्रभुचित्तमेव हि जनोऽनुवर्तते *Si.* 15. 41; Mal. 3. 2. (*b*) To imitate, resemble; equal; तेऽन्ववर्तन् पितॄन्सर्वे यशसा च बलेन च Mb. (*c*) To gratify, humour, please; Dk. 65. -2 (Intransitively used) (*a*) To follow, come after; संग्राह्य इत्यनुवर्तते H.3. (*b*) To continue, endure. (*c*) To act towards, behave. (*d*) (In gram.) To be repeated or supplied from a preceding rule, Sûtra or assertion (said of a word or rule which continues to exercise influence on what follows); *e. g.* in P. IV. 3. 95 भक्तिः सोऽस्य (occurring in Sûtra 89 before) इत्यनुवर्तते Sk. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to revolve, turn round; एवं प्रवर्तितं चक्रं नानुवर्तयतीह यः Bg. 3. 16. -2 To act up to, follow, obey; तथापि लोकयात्रानुवर्तनीया Mv. 7; पुत्रैः पितरो लोकद्वयेप्यनुवर्तनीयाः Ve. 3; K. 367.-3 To favour, oblige; comply with one's request; विधिनापि भवतेव वयमनुवर्तिताः K. 73; यथाचित्तमनुवर्तनीयः Mal. 7.-4 To put in, carry out. -5 To repeat or supply from a preceding Sûtra; केचित्तु विजायते इति नानुवर्तयंति P. V. 2. 13 Sk. -6 To use, employ. -7 To lead one to, attach to. -8 To speak in favour of, speak for; to approve. -9 To imitate, do after one; सतां चरितान्यनुवर्तितानि नेंद्रियाणि K. 298.

अनुवर्तनं 1 Following (fig. also); attending, compliance, obedience, conformity; प्रकृतस्यानुवर्तनं Ak.; इदमाश्चर्यमथवा लोकस्थित्यनुवर्तनं Mv. 7. 4; दाक्षिण्य° Dk 161. -2 Gratifying, obliging. -3 Approval of, concurrence in. -4 Continuance; result, consequence. -5 Supplying from a preceding Sûtra.

अनुवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Following, obeying, conforming to, with acc. or in comp.; राक्षसाश्चापि गृह्यंते नित्यं छन्दानुवर्तिभिः Pt. 1. 60; नगश्रिया नीचजनानुवर्तिनः 1. 383. -2 Guided by, following the advice of; obedient, faithful, compliant; अनुवर्तिनि कलत्रे Pt. 1. 101, 298. -3 Like, resembling; suitable, worthy.

अनुवर्त्मन् *a.* [अनुगतो वर्त्म] Following, attending.

अनुवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Obeying, following &c. -2 Uninterrupted, continuously kept up, continued; अनुवृत्तस्त्वया भगीरथगृहे प्रसादः U. 7. -3 Rounded off; taperingly round (क्रमशः वर्तुलाकार); दीर्घानुवृत्तपीनबाहुना K. 179. -4 Supplied from a preceding rule &c. -5 Conforming to the character (शीलानुगत). —त्तं Obedience, conformity, compliance; मूर्खं छंदोऽनुवृत्तेन (गृह्णीयात्) Chan. 33.

अनुवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Assenting to, approval; तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65. -2 Obedience, conformity, following, continuance in (opp. व्यावृत्ति); taking up; continuity; ज्येष्ठानुवृत्तिजटिलं R. 13. 78 by following the example of; अनुवृत्त्या प्रमार्ष्टुमागतः Dk. 100 service; ततान वह्निः पवनानुवृत्त्या Ki. 16. 52 in consequence of. -3 Acting according or suitably to, compliance, acquiescence; gratifying, pleasing; कांता°-चातुर्यमपि शिक्षितं वत्सेन U. 3; Mal. 9; *Si.* 9. 58; Dk. 55; K. 265; M. 2. 9; राज्यं हि नाम राजधर्म° परस्य नृपतेर्महदप्रीतिस्थानं Mu. 3 who conforms to or is true to the duties of kings; (previous) compliant or obedient spirit, previous course of conduct; U.7.5.-4 Remembrance Ki.18.18.-5 (Gram.) Being supplied or repeated in a following rule; continued influence of a preceding on a following rule. -6 Imitating, resembling &c. -7 Repetition; वर्णानामनुवृत्तिरनुप्रासः.

अनुवृद्धि *a.* Ved. Increasing in regular ratio.

अनुवेलं *ind.* Ever and anon, constantly; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमादृतः R. 3. 5; *Si.* 3. 79.

अनुवेल्लित *a.* [वेल्ल्-क्त] Bent in conformity with; bent under. —तं Securing with bandages, bandaging.

a sort of bandage (व्रणलेपनबंधभेदः) one of the 14 kinds mentioned by Susruta.

अनुव्य *a.* [अनुव्ययति अनुगच्छति व्ये-क] Following (अनुगत); °व्यमिवासुः Kâty. (व्यग्रभूमिं माता इव).

अनुव्यंजनं A secondary token.

अनुव्यध् 4 P. 1 To hit or pierce again; विद्धमनुविध्यतः Ms. 9. 43.-2 To wound, pierce; कामशरानुविद्धः &c. -3 To fill or mix with, blend with, see अनुविद्ध below.-4 To impel, urge.

अनुविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored; कीटानुविद्धरत्नादिसाधारण्येन काव्यता S. D.-2 Overspread, intertwined; surrounded, full of; pervaded by, replete or filled with, abounding in, mixed or blended with, intermixed; सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S.* 1. 20; क्वचित्प्रभालेपिभिरिन्द्रनीलैर्मुक्तामयी यष्टिरिवानुविद्धा R. 13. 54 interwoven with emeralds; 16. 48, 6. 18; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me.65; सौरभ्य° Mk. 1; कोपानुविद्धां चिंतां नाटयन् Mu. 3; Ku. 3. 35; पांडुतानुविद्धेव देहच्छविः Dk. 112; 137; Mâl.1.-3 Connected with, relating to; adhering to; देशवार्तानुविद्धा संकथा Dk. 117, 124; उद्घूर्णलोहलगुडैः परितोऽनुविद्धं *Si.* 5. 25 chased, closely followed or pursued.-4 Set, inlaid; variegated; रत्नानुविद्धार्णवमेखलाया दिशः सपत्नी भव दक्षिणस्याः R. 6. 63, 14; *Si.* 4. 49.

अनुवेधः,-व्याधः 1 Hurting, piercing, perforating; न हि कीटानुवेधादयो रत्नस्य रत्नत्वं व्याहंतुमीशाः S. D. 1. -2 Contact, union; मुखामोदं मदिरया कृतानुव्याधमुद्वमन् *Si.* 2. 20.-3 Blending, mixture; fusion. -4 Obstructing.

अनुव्यवसायः (In Nyáya) Consciousness of the perception; (in Vedânta phil.) perception of a sentiment or judgment.

अनुव्याख्यानं [अनुरूपं व्याख्यानं] That which comments on and explains Mantras, Sûtras &c. (मंत्रविवरणं); especially, that portion of a Bráhmaṇa which explains difficult Sûtras, texts &c. occurring in another place (मंत्रादीनामनुरूपार्थप्रकाशकं व्याख्यानं.)

अनुव्याहरणं,-व्याहारः 1 Repetition, repeated utterance; mentioning along with something else.-2 A curse, imprecation.

अनुव्याहारिन् *a.* Cursing; execrating.

अनुव्रज् 1 P. 1 To follow, go after; तां व्रजंतीमनुवव्राज K. 132, 210; attend especially a departing guest (as far as the bank of water, lake, &c.) as a mark of respect; Y. 1. 113; तं मातरो देवमनुव्रजंत्यः Ku. 7. 38; यमिच्छेत्तु नरायांतं नैनं दूरमनुव्रजेत् Rám.-2 To visit in order, seek.-3 To go to or near; betake oneself to; मृगा मृगैः संगमनुव्रजंति Pt. 1 deer herd or associate with deer. -4 To obey, to do homage to.

अनुव्रजनं, -व्रज्या Following, going after, especially a departing guest: Ms. 3.107.

अनुव्राज्य *pot. p.* To be followed as by the relatives of a dead person to the cemetery.

अनुव्रत *a.* [अनुकूलं व्रतं कर्म यस्य] 1 Devoted or faithful to, attached to (with acc. or gen.); प्रियतमा का अनुव्रता Bh. 2. 103; वैश्याः क्षत्रमनुव्रताः Rám.- 2 Duly performing the vows or duties prescribed (opp. अपव्रत). —तः A class of Jaina ascetics.

अनुशतिक *a.* Accompanied with, or bought for, a hundred; °आदिः a class of words or गण mentioned in P. VII. 3. 20, where both members undergo Vriddhi.

अनुशय,-शयिन् &c. See under अनुशी.

अनुशारः [अनु-शृणाति, शृ-अच्] A sort of evil-spirit, Râkshasa.

अनुशस्त्रं [अनुगतं शस्त्रं शस्त्रार्थे प्रयुक्तं] Anything used (for the time being) instead of a regular instrument, such as a finger-nail; a secondary weapon or instrument.

अनुशास् 2 P. 1 (*a*) To advise, persuade, prevail upon, address; इति ध्रुवेच्छामनुशासती सुतां शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् Ku. 5. 5; पूर्वानुशिष्टां निजगाद भोज्यां R. 6. 59. (*b*) To direct, tell, order, enjoin; to teach, instruct (how to act); दशरथप्रभवानुशिष्टः R. 13.75; वत्से त्वमधुनाऽनुशासनीयासि *S.*4; राजपत्नीनियोगस्थमनुशाधि पुरीजनं Bk. 20. 17; को नु खलु मामेवमनुशास्ति V. 4 tells, directs; मघवा वनगमनाय कृतबुद्धिं भवंतमनुशास्ति V. 5 tells, directs; माणवकं धर्ममनुशास्ति Sk.; Ms. 6. 86.-2 To rule, govern.-3 To chastise, punish, correct; इयमेव तावत्प्रथममनुशासनीया Ve. 2; अरिकुलमनुशासनीयं 3; स्वकर्म ख्यापयन्ब्रूयान्मां भवाननुशास्त्विति Ms.11.100,9. 233. -4 To praise, extol.-5 To accomplish, perform, execute.

अनुशासक,-शासिन्,-शास्तृ, or **शासितृ** *a.* One who directs, instructs, governs or punishes; कविं पुराणमनुशासितारं Bg. 8. 9 ruler; एष चोरानुशासी राजेति भयादुत्पतितः V. 4.

अनुशासनं Advice, persuasion, direction, order, command; instruction, laying down rules or precepts; a law, rule, precept; treatment (of a subject), (with the object in comp. or with gen., the agent, if expressed, being put in the instr. or gen.); भवत्यधिक्षेप इवानुशासनं Ki. 1. 28 words of advice; तन्मनोरनुशासनं Ms.8.139; 6.50; 2.159; यौवन° K.146; नामलिंग° laying down rules on the gender of nouns, explanation of gender &c.; शब्दानुशासनं Sk.; शब्दानामनुशासनमाचार्यस्य आचार्येण वा P. II. 3. 66 Sk. —**Comp.** —पर *a.* obedient. —पर्वन् N. of the 13th book of the Mahábhárata (so called because it lays down precepts of advice).

अनुशिष्टिः *f.* Instruction, teaching; order, command.

अनुशिक्षिन् *a.* Practising, learning.

अनुशिशुः *f.* [अनुगता शिशुना] An animal followed by its young one.

अनुशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep with, sleep along with; lie upon, close or along; lay oneself down; to adhere to or follow closely, cling or stick to; शयानं चानुशेते हि तिष्ठंतमनुतिष्ठति। अनुधावति धावंतं कर्म पूर्वकृतं नरं॥ Subhàshita.-2 To repent, grieve for; वत्तमिष्टमपि नान्वशेत सः *Si.* 14. 45; पुरानुशेते तव चंचलं मनः Ki. 8. 8.

अनुशयः [शी-अच्] 1 Repentance, remorse; regret, sorrow; मन्ये्नुशयस्थानमेतत् Mâl. 8; कुतस्तेऽनुशयः M.3 why should you be sorry; बाष्पं प्रमृज्य विगतानुशयो भवेयं *S.* 7.25; इतो गतस्यानुशयो मा भूदिति V.4; *Si.* 2. 14.-2 Intense enmity or anger; शिशुपालोऽनुशयं परं गतः *Si.*16.2; यस्मिन्मुक्तानुशया सदैव जागर्ति भुजंगी Mál. 6. 1.-3 Hatred. -4 Close connection, as with a consequence; close attachment (to any object). -5 (In Vedânta phil.) The result or consequence of bad deeds which very closely clings to them and makes the soul enter other bodies after en-

joying temporary freedom from recurring births; (स्वर्गार्थिकर्मणो भुक्तफलस्य अवशेषः कश्चिदनुशयो नाम भांडानुसारिस्नेहवत्, यथा हि स्नेहभांडं विरिच्यमानं सर्वात्मना न विरिच्यते भांडानुसार्येव कश्चित् स्नेहशेषो ऽवतिष्ठते तथानुशयोऽपि Tv.). -6 Regret in the case of purchases, technically called rescission; Ms. 8. 222; see क्रीतानुशय. —थी A disease of the feet, a sort of boil or abscess on the upper part.

अनुशयान *a.* Regretting &c. —**ना** A variety of heroine (परकीयनायिकाभेदः): one who is sad and dejected, being apprehensive of the loss of her lover (इष्टहानिजनितानुतापवती).

अनुशयिन् *a.* **1** Devotedly attached to, faithful. **-2** Repentant, penitent, regretful, sorry.**-3** Hating intensely. **-4** Connected as with a consequence.**-5** Enjoying the fruits of deeds; epithet of the soul.

अनुशीलनं Intent or assiduous application, constant pursuit or exercise, constant or repeated practice or study; **विज्ञातसाराण्यनुशीलनेन** Ki. 16.28.

अनुशीलित *a.* Assiduously practised, repeatedly done, carefully attended to or studied.

अनुशुच् 1 P. To bewail, mourn over, regret; **कथं तमेव चौरहतकमनुशोचासि** Mk. 3; **नष्टं मृतमतिक्रांतं नानुशोचंति पंडिताः** Pt. 1. 333; **शैशवं ते स्मृत्वात्मानमनुशोचामि** K. 333; Ve. 5. 4 condole with, weep with. —*Caus.* To mourn over, deplore, grieve for, regret; **तृणमिव वने शून्ये त्यक्ता न वाप्यनुशोचिता** U. 3. 32 nor was she (her loss) regretted.

अनुशुचिका A ceremony enjoined by the Vedas (?).

अनुशोकः,-शोचनं Sorrow, repentance, regret; अनुशु (शो) चितं in the same sense.

अनुशोचक-शोचिन् *a.* **1** Regretful, penitent. **-2** Causing regret.

अनुश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear (=श्रु); **नानुशुश्रुम जात्वेतत्** Ms. 9. 100; **तद्यथानुश्रूयते** Pt. 1 heard, related. **-2** To hear repeatedly as from a sacred authority, hand down as by Vedic tradition.

अनुश्रवः Vedic or sacred tradition.

अनुश्लोकं [अनुश्लोक्यते गीयते, श्लोक, कर्मणि अच्] A kind of Sáma (महाव्रतगेयः सामभेदः).

अनुषंज् (°संज्) 1 P. To adhere or cling to, follow closely. —, (*Pass.* -**षज्यते**) **1** To stick, cling, adhere to, be attached to (fig. also); **धर्मपूतं च मनांसि नभसीव न जातु रजोऽनुषज्यते** Dk. 43; sometimes occurring as अनुषज्जते (from सज् also); **यदा हि नेंद्रियार्थेषु न कर्मस्वनुषज्जते** Bg. 6. 4; 18.10. **-2** To be supplied from a preceding rule or statement. —*Caus.* **1** To fasten or attach (something) to. **-2** To supply (as an elliptical expression); इति पदमत्रानुषंजनीयं.

अनुषक्-द् *adv.* In continuous or close order, one after another.

अनुषक्त *p. p.* **1** Connected with, closely related or attached to; **नित्यानुषक्तः प्रकृतिकोपः** Mv.2 constant, ever-arising.**-2** Clinging or adhering to (actively used); **मृत्युर्जरा च व्याधिश्च दुःखं चानेककारणं । अनुषक्तं सदा देहे** Mb.; **हृदि नित्यानुषक्तेन सीताशोकेन तप्यते** U. 4. 2 constantly preying on the heart: °**मंदाकिनीपवित्रमेखलं** Mv. 4.

अनुषंगः **1** Close adherence or attendance; connection, conjunction, association; **सानुषंगाणि कल्याणानि** U. 7 good things closely follow one another (come close upon one another). **-2** Coalition, commixture. **-3** Connection of word with word. **-4** A word or words repeated from the context to supply an ellipsis. **-5** Necessary consequence, inevitable result. **-6** Connection of a subsequent with a previous act.**- 7** Incidental mention or relation (प्रसंग).**-8** Yearning, eager longing. **-9** Compassion, pity, tenderness.**-10** (In Nyáya) Connecting together the उपनय or application and निगमन or conclusion by the use of the pronoun इदं (उपनयवाक्यस्थस्य अयमिति पदस्य निगमनवाक्ये आकर्षणं). **-11** The nasals connected with certain roots ending in consonants; P. VII. 1. 59 Sk.

अनुषंगिक *a.* Following as a necessary result, consequent; concomitant, adhering to, connected with.

अनुषंगिन् *a.* **1** Connected with, adhering or sticking to; **अनीकजे रजसि मुखानुषंगिणि** Śi. 17. 57. **-2** Following as a necessary consequence; **यस्यानुषंगिण इमे भोगादयो भवंति** Bh. 3. 76. **-3** Related or applicable to, common, prevailing (अनुलग्न प्रसक्त); **सप्तकस्यास्य वर्गस्य सर्वत्रैवानुषंगिणः** Ms. 7. 52; **विधुतानुषंगि भयमेत्य जनः** Ki. 6.35 connected with, naturally, gentleness.**-4** Addicted to, devoted or attached to, fond of.

अनुषंजनं Concord, grammatical connection or agreement.

अनुषेकः-सेचनं Rewatering, sprinkling over again.

अनुष्टुतिः *f.* Praise (in due order.)

अनुष्टुभ् 1 P. (°स्तुभ्) To praise after, follow in praising.

अनुष्टुभ् *f.* [अनु निरंतरं स्तुभ्यतेऽनया अनुष्टुभ् वाक्] **1** Following in praise; speech. **-2** Sarasvati. **-3** N. of a class of metres consisting of four Pádas of 8 syllables each, the whole stanza consisting of 32 syllables (so called because it follows with its praise *i. e.* अनुष्टोभति the gáyatri, which has 3 Pádas), अनुष्टोभनादनुष्टुप्. In later metrical systems it stands as a general name for all metres which have 8 syllables in each foot (the highest possible number being computed to be 256): **पंचमं लघु सर्वत्र सप्तमं द्विचतुर्थयोः। गुरु षष्ठं च पादानां शेषेष्वनियमो मतः।।** which rule is sometimes violated.

अनुष्ठा 1 U. (°स्था) **1** To do, perform or carry out, execute, attend to (order, duty &c.); bring about, effect, accomplish (business); **विवाहदीक्षाविधिमन्वतिष्ठत्** Ku. 7,1,1. 17; **किमनुतिष्ठति भगवान् मारीचः** *S.* 7; **आज्ञापयतु आर्यः को नियोगोऽनुष्ठीयतामिति** *S.* 1; **ये मे मतमिदं नित्यमनुतिष्ठंति मानवाः** Bg. 3. 31 follow; **गुरोर्वचनमनुतिष्ठ** V. 5 do as your papa orders; **अनुतिष्ठस्वात्मनो नियोगं** M. 1 look or attend to your own duty, do your business. **-2** To follow, practise, observe (धर्मं, व्रत &c.); commit (a sin).**-3** To rule, govern, superintend; appoint. **-4** To stand by or near (with loc.); Ms. 11. 112; sit on; occupy; **अनुष्ठास्यति रामस्य सीता प्रकृतमासनं** Rám. **-5** To follow, go after (lit.;) **स्वकांतामनुतिष्ठति** Rám.; **नाराजके पतिं भार्या यथावदनुतिष्ठति** Subhásh.; follow, obey. **-6** To imitate, tread in; **यदेहमनुतिष्ठंति पूर्वेषां पूर्वजैः कृतं** Bhág.**-7** (Intrans.) (*a*) To place or put oneself on, be in a position, present oneself. (*b*) To remain, continue. (*c*) To be engaged in religious ceremonies (muttering prayers &c.); **अनुतिष्ठतां अनुष्ठानानां** M. 5.

अनुष्ठ *a.* [स्था-क-षत्वं] Standing after or in succession.

अनुष्ठातृ,-ष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, performing, executing &c.; one who undertakes or begins.

अनुष्ठानं 1 Doing, performance, practice, execution, accomplishment &c.; obeying, acting in conformity to; उपरुध्यते तपोऽनुष्ठानं *S.* 4 practice of religious austerities; कोऽपि वर्णोपायार्थित्वी यस्यानुष्ठानेन Pt.1; नानुष्ठानैर्विहीनाः स्युः कुलजा विधवा इव Pt.2.95; H. 1.103.-2 Commencing, undertaking, engaging in; यदि समुद्रेण सह वैरानुष्ठानं कार्यं Pt. 1.-3 Commencement or course of conduct, procedure, course of action; कथं न्याय्यमनुष्ठानं मादृशः प्रतिषेधतु U. 5. 21. -4 Practice of religious rites or ceremonies, any religious rite or ceremony; किन्त्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8; Mv. 4. 33.—नी Performance, doing &c.-**Comp.** —शरीरं 'the body of action'; (according to the Sánkhya doctrine) the intermediate body between the सूक्ष्म or subtle and the स्थूल or gross body.

अनुष्ठापक *a.* Causing to perform.

अनुष्ठापनं Causing to do an act.

अनुष्ठायिन् *a.* Doing, performing.

अनुष्ठित *p. p.* Done, performed, accomplished &c.; practised, followed, &c.; संबंधाः सदनुष्ठिताः Ku. 6. 29 brought about; तथानुष्ठिते that being done, thereupon; begun, undertaken; न युक्तं हि त्यक्तुं कार्यमनुष्ठितं Rám.; (used actively) following, practising; Ms. 10. 127.

अनुष्ठिः-ष्ठुः *f.* [स्था-कु] Proper order, succession (used only in instr.); °ष्ठु, अनुष्ठ्या, अनुष्ठुया in proper order, duly, immediately, properly; immediate, direct.

अनुष्ठेय,-ष्ठातव्य *pot. p.* To be effected, performed; followed, done conformably to; विदर्भगतमनुष्ठेयं M. 5 what to do with.

अनुष्ण *a.* 1 Not hot, cold, chilly; अनुष्णैरानंदाश्रुबिंदुभिः R. 12. 62. -2 Apathetic, lazy, sluggish (अलस). —ष्णः Cold touch or sensation. —ष्णा N. of a stream. —ष्णं A water-lily, blue lotus (उत्पल).-**Comp.** —गुः (— गौ ray) having cold rays, the moon.—वल्लिका N. of a plant नलिदूर्वा.

अनुष्वध *a.* [स्वधामनु, स्वधया सहितः] Accompanied by food. —धं *adv.* 1 Through or after food.-2 According to food; after every sacrifice. -3 Voluntarily, according to one's will.

अनुष्यंदः A hind wheel.

अनुसंवरणं Concealing in order or succession.

अनुसंचर् 1 P. 1 To walk alongside, follow, join. -2 To pursue, seek after. -3 To visit, go towards or to. -4 To penetrate, cross, traverse. -5 To become assimilated.

अनुसंचरणं Following, pursuing. —*adv.* At every occasion of coming.

अनुसंतन् 8 U. 1 To extend everywhere; to diffuse, spread about, overspread. -2 To continue, join in.

अनुसंततिः *f.* Continued succession, continuity.

अनुसंधा 3 U. 1 To search into or after, look after, inquire into, investigate, explore, examine, ascertain; प्रसवयोग्यं स्थानमनुसंधीयतां H. 3; Ms. 12. 106.-2 To calm, compose, quiet; आत्मानमनुसंधेहि शोकचर्चां च परिहर H. 4.-3 To think of, aim at, refer or allude to, consider, deliberate; यथाकर्तव्यमनुसंधयितां H. 3; नैतदनुसंधाय मयोक्तं Mv. 6 after deliberation, or because I aimed at it; अलमनेनातीतोपालंभेन प्रस्तुतमनुसंधीयतां H. 3 let us consider what is before us, (turn to the matter in hand); अत्र...इति पुरावृत्तकथानुऽसंधेया Malli. on Ku. 1. 21 should be sought or referred to. -4 To plan, arrange; prepare, set in order; सारसत्वं दुर्गमनुसंधेहि, दुर्गशोधनमनुसंधातव्यं H. 3.-5 To follow, go after, attend, accompany; चरेण अनुसंधीयमानः Mu. 6; कस्ते निर्बंधः पदे पदे मामनुसंधातुं Mk. 1; एतौ तौ मामनुसंधत्तः Mk. 2 are after me. -6 To take up, follow, continue; तच्छेषमात्मवचसाप्यऽनुसंदधानः K. 240 following, making up the unfinished portion &c.

अनुसंधानं 1 Inquiry, investigation; close inspection or scrutiny, examination; Mv. 7.-2 Aiming at, H. -3 Planning, arranging, getting ready &c.; दुर्गानुसंधाने को नियुज्यतां H. 3 equipping with the necessary materials. -4 A plan, scheme. -5 Suitable connection.-6 (In the Vais. phil.) The 4th step in a syllogism, the उपनय or application.

अनुसंधानिन्,-संधायिन् *a.* Investigating, looking after; skilful in concerting plans.

अनुसंहित *p. p.* Inquired into, investigated; connected with, in accordance or union with, conformable to; अहिंसा सर्वधर्मानुसंहिता Mb.; अर्थधर्मानुसंहितं वाक्यं Rám.—तं *adv.* In the Samhitâ text; according to this text.

अनुसमापनं Regular completion.

अनुसमि 2 P. (°इ) 1 To go to or visit successively or in order. -2 To join in following or being guided by.-3 To join, become assimilated.

अनुसमयः Regular or proper connection, as of words.

अनुसंबद्ध *a.* Connected with.

अनुसवनं *ind.* 1 After a sacrifice. -2 At every sacrifice, after ablutions. -3 Every moment.

अनुसाम *a.* [साम अनुगतः] Conciliated, friendly, favourable.

अनुसायं *ind.* Every evening.

अनुसायकं A fragrant substance, sandal, aloe &c.

अनुसूचक *a.* Indicative of, pointing out to.

अनुसूचनं Indication, pointing out.

अनुसृ 1 P. 1 To follow (in all senses); go after, attend, pursue; to practise, observe; betake oneself to; पूर्वोद्दिष्टामनुसर पुरीं Me. 30 go to; उदीचीं दिशं 57. -2 To go over or through.—*Caus.* 1 To lead, forward; वायुरनुसारयतीव मां Rám.-2 To cause to pursue, follow.

अनुसरः A follower, companion, attendant.

अनुसरणं 1 Following, pursuing, going after, seeking after; कृतंनानुसरणं क्रियतां H.3; कनकसूत्र° प्रवृत्ते राजपुरुषैः Pt. 1. -2 Conformity to, accordance with, consequence of (in instr. or abl.); इंदोस्त्वदनुसरणक्लिष्टकांतेः Me. 84.-3 Custom, usage, habit.

अनुसारः 1 Going after, following (fig. also); pursuit; व्याधानुसारचकिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1.17; शब्दानुसारेण अवलोक्य *S.* 7 looking in the direction of the sound; कपटानुसारकुशलः Mk. 9. 5 following up or tracing fraud. -2 Conformity to, accordance with, suitability, conformity to usage; किरणानुसारगलितैः K. 137, 194, 204; धर्मशास्त्रानुसारेण Y. 2. 1.-3 Custom, usage, established practice; अनुसाराद्धिका (वृद्धिः) Ms. 8. 152.-4 Received or establish-

ed authority, especially of codes of law.-5 Nature, natural condition of anything.-6 Currency, prevalence.-7 Consequence, result.

अनुसारतः, अनुसारेण (in comp.) In accordance with, conformably to.

अनुसारक,-सारिन् *a.* 1 Following, pursuing, going after, attendant on; तामभ्यगच्छद्रुदितानुसारी R. 14. 70; मृगानुसारिणं पिनाकिनं S. 1. 6.; परिमलः पवनानुसारी Dk. 91; कृपणानुसारि च धनं Pt. 1. 278 going after, falling to the lot of.-2 According or conformable to, following; यथाशास्त्र° Ms. 7. 31.-3 Seeking, looking out for, investigating, scrutinizing; Ms. 7. 102.

अनुसारणा Going after, pursuit; तस्मात्पलायमानानां कुर्यान्नात्यनुसारणं Mb.

अनुसृतिः *f.* 1 Going after, following; conforming to, accordance with. -2 [अनुसरति कुलांतरं] An unchaste woman, harlot (कुलटा).

अनुसृप् 1 P. To glide along or after, follow.

अनुसर्पः A serpent-like being; a reptile in general.

अनुसृष्ट *a.* Created in succession.

अनुसृष्टिः *f.* 1 Creating in order or succession. -2 A ready-witted woman.

अनुसेविन् *a.* Practising, observing, habitually addicted to.

अनुसैन्यं [सैन्यमनुगतं] The rear of an army, rear-guard.

अनुस्कंदं *ind.* Having entered or gone into in succession; गेहं गेहमनुस्कंदं Sk.

अनुस्तरणं Strewing or spreading round. **—णी** [करणे ल्युट्] 1 A cover, (आच्छादनं such as leather); अनुस्तरण्या वपामुत्खिद्य शिरोमुखं प्रच्छादयेत् *Asv*al.- 2 A cow; (सेयं गौः स्तृतं दीक्षितमनुस्तृतत्वाद्धिसितत्वाच्चानुस्तरणीत्युच्यते Sāy.); especially the cow sacrificed at the funeral ceremony, which enables the departed spirit to safely cross the river of Hell called वैतरिणी (अनुतीर्यते वैतरिणी नदी अनया तॄ-करणे ल्युट् पृषो-सुट् Tv.).

अनुस्तोत्रं Praising after; N. of a work relating to the Sâmaveda.

अनुस्नेहं *ind.* After adding oil.

अनुस्पष्ट *a.* Plain, obvious.

अनुस्फुर *a.* Ved. Whizzing (as an arrow).

अनुस्मृ 1 P. To remember, think of, call to mind, recollect (with acc. or gen.); वत्स्यार्थनामनुस्मृत्य S. 1; यदेव अनुस्मृतं देवेन S. 7; तस्मात्सर्वेषु कालेषु मामनुस्मर युध्य च Bg. 8.7; व्यपगतमदरागस्यानुसस्मार लक्ष्मीं Ki. 4.38.—*Caus.* To remind (painfully), cause to remember with regret; Ki. 5. 14.

अनुस्मरणं 1 Recollection, remembering.-2 Repeated recollection.

अनुस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Cherished recollection; thinking of; अनुस्मृतेर्बादरिः S. B. -2 Thinking of one thing to the exclusion of others.

अनुस्यूत *a.* [सिव्-क्त-ऊट्] 1 Woven together, regularly and uninterruptedly. -2 Sewn on, fastened to. -3 Closely attached or linked to.

अनुसमाहारः Continuing, following.

अनुस्वानः 1 Sounding conformably to.-2 An after sound; echo; see अनुरणन and K. P. 4 (36).

अनुस्वारः [स्वृ-अप् स्वराः, स्वरवर्गा एव स्वाराः, अनुगतः स्वारान् Tv.] The nasal sound which is marked by a dot above the line (·) and which always belongs to a preceding vowel; अनुनासिकात्परोऽनुस्वारः P. VIII. 3.4.

अनुहवः Inviting, stirring up.

अनुहुंकृ 8 U. To roar in imitation of, reply to; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25.

अनुहुंकारः Roaring in imitation.

अनुहृ 1 P. 1 To imitate, resemble; देहबंधेन स्वरेण च रामभद्रमनुहरति U. 4; Ki. 9. 67, sometimes with gen. of person; मातुरनुहरति Sk.; see below. -2 To take after (one's parents), to always imitate their nature (A. in this sense) (गतताच्छील्ये); पैतृकमश्वा अनुहरंते मातृकं गावः P. I. 3. 21 Vārt.; (गतं प्रकारः, पितुर्मातुश्चागतं प्रकारं सततं परिशीलयंति Sk.)

अनुहरणं,-हारः Imitation, resemblance, similarity.

अनुहार्य *pot. p.* To be imitated. **—र्यः** Monthly obsequies on the Darsa or new moon day (cf.अन्वाहार्य).

अनुहोडः A cart (?)

अनूकः-कं [अनु-उच् समवाये क निपातः कुत्वं; or fr. अंच् with अनु] 1 The back bone, spine (वंक्याधारः आयतः पृष्ठास्थिविशेषः); सर्वं चानूकं च गृहपतेः Ait. Br. (where Sây. remarks अनूकं मूषवत्स्तिः स्यात् ग्रास्नेत्येके वदंति च).-2 A kind of sacrificial vessel; according to some, the back part of the altar: अनुकमन्ताग्नसनानूके. -3 Former birth or state of existence. **—कं** 1 Family, race. -2 Disposition, temperament; character, peculiarity of race. व्याघ्रर्क्षनकुलानूकैः पैशिका हि नराः स्मृताः Susr.

अनूकाशः [अनु-काश्-घञ् उपसर्गस्य दीर्घत्वं] 1 Reflection (of light).-2 Regard, reference, illustration.

अनूक्ति, अनूचान &c. See under अनुवच्.

अनूचीन *a.* [अन्वंच्-ख] Ved. Coming after, successive; °अहं day after day, on the following day; °गर्भ (गो) born in successive order.

अनूच्यं The plank or board on the side of a bed (दक्षिणोत्तरयोर्दीर्घं खट्वांगे अनूच्यसंज्ञे Sankara); अरत्निमात्राणि शीर्षण्यान्यनूच्यानि Ait. Br.; (अनूच्ये=पार्श्वद्वयवर्तिनी फलके Say.)

अनूढ *a.* 1 Not borne or carried. -2 Unmarried; परिवेत्तानुजोऽनूढे ज्येष्ठे दारपरिग्रहात् Ak.—**ढा** An unmarried woman. **–Comp. —मान** *a.* bashful, modest.—**गमनं** (°ढा°) Fornication. **—भ्रातृ** *m.* (°ढा°) 1. the brother of an unmarried woman. -2. the brother of the concubine of a king.

अनूतिः *f.* [वे-क्तिन्,न. त.] Not coming or going (to aid) (अनागमनं).

अनूदकं Want of water; drought, aridity; यथा वर्षमनूदके Rām.

अनूद्देशः 'Relative order,' N. of a figure of speech in which a reference is made in successive order to what precedes; यथासंख्यमनूद्देश उद्दिष्टानां क्रमेण यत् S. D. 732.

अनूद्य, अनूदित &c. See under अनुवद्.

अनून *a.* 1 Not inferior, not less (with abl. expressed or understood); not wanting or lacking in (with instr.); वृंदावने चैत्ररथादनूने R. 6. 50; अनूनसारं निषधान्नगेंद्रात् 18. 1; आकृतिप्रत्ययादेनामनूनवस्तुकां संभावयामि M. 1 of no inferior stuff; इमामनूनां सुरभेरवेहि R. 2. 54; गुणैरनूनां 6. 37; किंचिदूनमनूनर्द्धेः R. 10. 1. -2 Full, whole, entire; large; महर्षभस्कंधमनूनकंधरं Ki. 14. 40; great, Si. 4. 11; (before adjectives) very; °गुरुनितंबः S. D. excessively big or heavy.-3 Having full power.

अनूप *a.* [अनु- अप् [illegible]

5. 98, अनुगताः आपः यस्मिन्] Situated near water, watery, rich or abounding in water, wet, marshy. —पः-पं 1 A watery place or country; स्यंदनाश्वैः समे युध्येदनूपे नौद्विपैस्तथा Ms. 7. 192; Y. 3. 42; नानाद्रुमलतावीरुन्निर्झरजांतशीतलैः। वनैर्व्याप्तमनूपं तत्सस्यैर्व्याप्तं हियवादिभिः. -2 N. of a particular country (-पाः pl.); R. 6. 37. -3 A marsh, bog. -4 A pond or tank of water. -5 Bank or side (of a river, mountain); सागरात्पर्वतानूपात Ram.; नदीं गांगुनानूपां अनरत ibid.-6 A buffalo. -7 A frog. -8 A kind of partridge. -9 An elephant.-Comp. —जं moist ginger. —प्राय a. marshy, boggy.

अनूप्य a. [अनूपे देशे भवः, यत्] Being in a pond or bog.

अनूबंध्य a. Ved. To be fastened as a sacrificial animal; वशामनुबंध्यामालभेत Sat. Br.; अनुबंध्ययेष्ट्वा Asval.

अनूयाज, अनूराध=अनुयाज, अनुराध.

अनूरु a. [न. ब.] Thighless.—रुः Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun (who is represented as having no thighs); the dawn; see अरुण.-Comp. —सारथिः the sun (having अनूरु for his charioteer); गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2.

अनूर्जित a. 1 Not strong, weak, powerless.-2 Free from pride.

अनूर्ध्व a. Not high, low; °भास् Ved. whose splendour does not rise, who lights no (sacred) fires.

अनूर्मि a. 1 Not waving, unruffled by waves, not fluctuating. -2 Inviolable.

अनूवृज् m. Ved. A part of the body near the ribs.

अनूषर a. 1 Saline, the same as ऊषर; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम. -2 Not saline.

अनूह a. Thoughtless, careless.

अनृक्षर a. Ved. Thornless (as a path or couch).

अनृच्-च a. [न. ब.] 1 Without a hymn, not containing a verse from the Rigveda; अनृक् साम P. V. 4. 74 Sk. -2 [नास्ति ऋक् अभ्यस्ततया यस्य बहु समासः] Not conversant with, not studying, the Rigveda; one not invested with the sacred thread and hence not yet entitled to study the Vedas (as a boy); यथा काष्ठमयो हस्ती यथा चर्ममयो मृगः। यश्च विप्रोऽनधीयानस्त्रयस्ते नाम बिभ्रति ... तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः Ms. 2.158; अनृचो माणवकः Mugdha. (In this case the form should properly be अनृच; अनृचबह्वृचावध्येतर्येव Sk.; but sometimes अनृच् also in the same sense; cf. तथाऽनृचे हविर्दत्त्वा न दाता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; सहस्रं हि सहस्राणामनृचां यत्र भुंजते 131); अनृक्क also in the same sense.

अनृजु a. Not straight, crooked; (fig.) unfair, wicked, dishonest; न पाणिपादचपलो न नेत्रचपलोऽनृजुः Ms. 4. 177; P. V. 2. 75 Sk.

अनृण a. Free from debt, who has paid off the debt (due to another) with gen. of person or thing; एनामनृणां करोमि S.1; तत्रानृणास्मि U. 7; प्राणैर्दशरथप्रीतेरनृणं (गृध्रं) R. 12. 54; Mv. 5. 58; पितृणामनृणः Ms. 9. 106; 6. 94. Every one that is born has three debts to pay off:— to Sages, Gods, and the Manes; cf. जायमानो वै ब्राह्मणस्त्रिभिर्ऋणवा जायते ब्रह्मचर्येणर्षिभ्यः, यज्ञेन देवेभ्यः, प्रजया पितृभ्यः; he, therefore, who learns the Vedas, offers sacrifices to Gods, and begets a son, becomes अनृण (free from debt); एष वा अनृणः यः पुत्री यज्वा ब्रह्मचारिवासी; cf. also ऋषिदेवगणस्वधाभुजां श्रुतयागप्रसवैः स पार्थिवः। अनृणत्वमुपेयिवान्बभौ परिधेर्मुक्त इवोष्णदीधितिः R. 8. 30.

अनृणता,-आनृण्यं Freedom from debt; °ताकृत्येनापकारं करिष्यामि Pt. 5 do harm by way of retaliation or injury; भर्तृप्रियः प्रियैर्भर्तुरानृण्यमसुभिर्गतः M. 5. 11; येन स्वामिप्रसादस्य अनृणतां गच्छामः Pt. 1 repay or requite the favour of our lord.

अनृणिन् a.=अनृण; एकमप्यक्षरं यस्तु गुरुः शिष्ये निवेदयेत्। पृथिव्यां नास्ति तद्द्रव्यं यद्दत्त्वा सोऽनृणी भवेत्॥

अनृत a. [न. त.] 1 Not true, false (words); °तं धनं Ms.4. 170 wrongly got; प्रियं च नानृतं ब्रूयात् 4. 138.—तं Falsehood, lying, cheating; deception, fraud; सत्यानृते अवपश्यञ्जनानां Rv. 7. 49. 3; ऋतानृते Ms. 1. 29; साक्ष्येऽनृतं वदन् 8. 97; oft. in comp.; पशु°, भूमि°, गो°, पुरुष° giving false evidence in the matter of &c.; Ms. 9. 71; cf. also: पंच कन्यानृते हंति दश हंति गवानृते। शतमश्वानृते हंति सहस्रं पुरुषानृते॥ Pt. 3. 108. अनृत personified is the son of अधर्म and हिंसा, husband and brother of निकृति, father of भय, नरक, माया and वेदना Vishṇu P. -2 Agriculture (opp. सत्य); Ms. 4. 5. -Comp. —देव a. whose gods are not true (Sây.); Rv. 7. 104. 14; not playing fairly (?). —वदनं,-भाषणं,-आख्यानं lying, falsehood. —वादिन्-वाच् a. a liar. —व्रत a. false to one's vows or promises.

अनृतक,-अनृतिन् a. Lying, a liar.

अनृतुः [न. त.] 1 Unfit season, improper or premature time; अनृतौ चाभ्रदर्शने Ms. 4. 104. -2 Time before menstruation. -Comp. —कन्या a girl before menstruation.

अनेक a. 1 Not one; more than one, many; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, Ki. 1. 16; several, various; तथात्मैकोऽप्यनेकश्च Y. 3. 144. -2 Separated; divided; oft. in comp.; °आकार having many shapes or forms; diverse, multiform; °कालं-वारं several times, many a time and oft; °भार्य having more wives than one. -Comp. —अक्षर,-अच् a. having more than one vowel or syllable; polysyllabic. —अग्र a. 1. engaged in several pursuits.-2. not concentrated or fixed on one object. —अंत a. 1. [न. ब.] not alone so as to exclude all others, uncertain, doubtful, variable; स्यादित्यव्ययमनेकांतवाचकं -2. =अनैकांतिक q. v. (-तः) 1. unsettled condition, absence of permanence. -2. uncertainty, doubtfulness. -3. an unessential part, as the several anubandhas. °वादः scepticism. °वादिन् m. a sceptic, a Jaina or an Arhat of the Jainas. —अर्थ a.1. having many (more than one) meanings, homonymous; as the words गो, अमृत, अक्ष &c.; अनेकार्थस्य शब्दस्य K. P.2.-2. having the sense of the word अनेक. -3. having many objects or purposes. (-र्थः) multiplicity of objects, topics &c. —अल् a. having more than one अल् (letter) P. I. 1. 55. —आश्रय,-आश्रित a. (in Vais. phil.) dwelling or abiding in more than one (such as संयोग, सामान्य); एतेऽनेकाश्रिता गुणाः Bhâshâ. P.; dependence upon more than one. —कृत् m. 'doing much', N. of Siva. —गुण a. of many kinds, manifold, diverse; विगणय्य कारणमनेकगुणं Ki. 6. 37. —गुप्तः N. of a king; °अर्चितपादपंकजः K. 3. —गोत्र a. belonging to two families (such as a boy when adopted), i. e. that of his own, and that of his adoptive father. —चर a. gregarious. —चित्त a. not of one mind, fickle-minded; °मंत्रः not following the counsels of

one; H.4. 31. —ज *a.* born more than once. (—जः) a bird (गर्भांडाभ्यां जातत्वात्). —पः an elephant (so called because he drinks with his trunk and mouth); cf. द्विप; वन्येतरानेकपदर्शनेन R. 5. 47; *Si.* 5. 35, 12. 75. —मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) *a.* 1. having many faces, many-faced.–2. scattered, dispersed, going in various directions, taking to various ways; (बलानि) जगाहिरेऽनेकमुखानि मार्गान् Bk. 2. 54. —मूर्तिः 'having many forms', N. of Vishṇu who assumed various forms to deliver the earth from calamities. —युद्धविजयिन्, -विजयिन् *a.* victorious in many battles; Pt. 3. 9, 11. —रूप *a.* 1. of various forms, multiform.–2. of various kinds or sorts.–3. fickle, changeable, of a varying nature; वेश्यांगनेव नृपनीतिरनेकरूपा Pt. 1.425. (-पः) epithet of the Supreme Being. —लोचनः N. of *S*iva; also of Indra, and of the Supreme Being, he being said to be सहस्राक्षः सहस्रपात् &c. —वचनं the plural number; dual also. —वर्ण *a.* involving more than one (unknown) quantity (the unknown quantities *x. y. z.* &c. being represented in Sanskrit by colours नील, काल &c.); °समीकरणं simultaneous equation; °गुणनं, °व्यवकलनं, °हार: multiplication, subtraction or division of unknown quantities. —विध *a.* various, different. —शफ *a.* cloven-hoofed. —शब्द *a.* synonymous. —साधारण *a.* common to many, the common property of many persons Dk. 83.

अनेकधा *ind.* In various ways, variously; जगत्कृत्स्नं प्रविभक्तमनेकधा Bg. 11. 13.

अनेकशः *ind.* [वीप्सार्थे कारके शस्] 1 Several or many times, frequently; अनेकशो निर्जितराजकस्त्वं Bk. 2. 52. –2 In various ways or manners. –3 In large numbers or quantities; पुत्रा अनेकशो मृता दाराश्च H. 1.

अनेकाकिन् *a.* Not alone, accompanied by.

अनेजत् *a.* [न एजत्] Not moving, immovable; of the same form, epithet of Brahma or the Supreme Soul (सर्वदैकरूपं ब्रह्म).

अनेकीकृ or भू To make or be manifold, to divide or be divided into.

अनेडः A foolish or stupid person, dolt, fool. –Comp. —मूक *a.* 1. deaf and dumb: °मूकतायैश्च यतु दोषैरसंमतान् K. P. 7. –2. blind. –3. dishonest, fraudulent, wicked, perverse.

अनेद्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be blamed: praiseworthy, chief (प्रशस्त, प्रधान). –2 Not near; infinite.

अनेन *a.* Sinless, faultless (Say.): without a variegated set (of horses); Rv. 6. 66. 7.

अनेनस् *a.* Sinless, blameless; not liable to error.

अनेनः 'One who has no superior,' a sovereign or paramount lord.

अनेमन् *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

अनेहस् *a.* [न हन्यते, हन्-असि, धातोः एहादेशः नञि हन एह च Uṇ. 4. 223] (lit.) Not killed or destroyed or obstructed; Ved. without a rival, incomparable, unattainable, inaccessible; unobstructed, not liable to be hurt or injured; शंयुवं मंत्रं देवा अनेहसं Rv. 1. 40. 6, 4; 6. 50. 3. —*m.* (हा-हसौ &c.) Time (not being liable to be destroyed).

अनैकांत *a.* Variable, uncertain, unsteady; occasional, casual, (as a cause not invariably attended by the same effects.).

अनैकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unsteady, uncertain; not to the point, not very important; भृत्योऽभृत्य इति °कमेतत् Pt. 1. –2 (in Logic) Name of one of the five main divisions of हेत्वाभास (fallacies,) otherwise called सव्यभिचार. It is of three kinds:— (*a*) साधारण, where the हेतु is found both in the सपक्ष and विपक्ष, the argument being therefore too general. (*b*) असाधारण where the *hetu* is in the पक्ष alone, the argument being not general enough. (*c*) अनुपसंहारी which embraces every known thing in the पक्ष, the argument being non-conclusive.

अनैक्यं 1 Existence of many; absence of one, plurality. –2 Want of union, confusion, disorder, anarchy.

अनैकांत्यं Variable nature.

अनैतिह्यं Absence of traditional sanction or authority, or that which is without such sanction; अनागतमनैतिह्यं कथं ब्रह्माधिगच्छति Mb.

अनो *ind.* No, not; अभावे न ह्यनो नापि Ak.

अनोकशायिन् *m.* (यी) Not sleeping in a house, a beggar.

अनोकह *a.* [अन ओकस्-हा] Not leaving the house. —हः [अनसः शकटस्य अकं गतिं हंति. हन्, ड] A tree; अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी R. 2. 13; 5. 69.

अनोंकृत *a.* 1 Not attended with the sacred syllable ओम् Ms. 2. 74. –2 Not accepted.

अनोदन *a.* Without food (अनन्न).

अनोवाह्य *a.* To be carried in a carriage (अनसा वाह्यः).

अनौचित्यं Unfitness, impropriety; अनौचित्यादृते नान्यद्रसभंगस्य कारणं K. P. 7.

अनौजस्यं Want of vigour, energy, or strength; S. D. thus defines it; दौर्गत्याद्यैरनौजस्यं दैन्यं मलिननादिकृत्.

अनौद्धत्यं 1 Freedom from pride, modesty, humility. –2 Tranquility, placidity, calmness; नदीरनौद्धत्यमपंकता मही Ki. 4. 22.

अनौरस *a.* Not legitimate, not one's own, adopted (as a son).

अंत् 1 P. (अंतति) To bind.

अंत *a.* [अम्-तन् Uṇ. 3. 86] 1 Near. –2 Last. –3 Handsome, lovely; Me. 23; *Si.* 4. 40, (where, however, the ordinary sense of 'border' or 'skirt' may do as well, though Malli. renders अंत by रम्य, quoting the authority of शब्दार्णव). –4 Lowest, worst. –5 Youngest. —तः (*n.* in some senses) 1 (*a*) End, limit, boundary (in time or space); final limit, last or extreme point; स सागरांतां पृथिवीं प्रशास्ति H. 4. 50 bounded by the ocean, as far as the sea; अपांगौ नेत्रयोरंतौ Ak.; उद्युक्तो विद्यांतमधिगच्छति H. 3. 114 goes to the end of, masters completely; श्रुतस्य यायादयमंतमर्भकस्तथा परेषां युधि चेति पार्थिवः (where अंत also means end or destruction): जीवलोकसुखानामंतं ययौ K. 59 enjoyed all worldly pleasures; आलोकितः खलु रमणीयानामंतः K. 124 end, furthest extremity; दिवंते श्रूयंते Rv. 1. 2.–2 Skirt, border, edge, precinct; a place or ground in general; यत्र रम्यो वनांतः U. 2. 25 forest ground, skirts of the forest; ओदकांतात् स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्यः *S.* 4; उपवनांतलताः R. 9.35 as far as the borders or skirts; कृत्तः स नौ संगतयोर्वनांते R. 2. 58, 2. 19; Me. 23.–3 End of a texture, edge, skirt, fringe or hem

दुकूले K. 9 (by itself in Veda).-4 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood, presence; नाधीयीत श्मशानांते ग्रामांते Ms. 4. 116; Y. 2. 162; 1. 143; गंगाप्रपातांतविरूढशष्पं (गह्वरं) R. 2. 26; पुंसो यमांतं व्रजतः P. 2. 115 going into the vicinity or presence of Yama; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत्स्याज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं S. D.; यां तु कुमारस्यांते वाचमभाषथास्तां मे ब्रूहि Sat. Br. (These four senses are allied). -5 End, conclusion, termination (opp. आरंभ or आदि); सेकांते R. 1. 51; दिनांते निहितं R. 4. 1; मासांते, पक्षांते, दशाहांते &c.; एकस्य दुःखस्य न यावदंतं गच्छाम्यहं पारमिवार्णवस्य Pt. 2. 175; व्यसनानि दुरंतानि Ms. 7. 45; दशांतमुपेयिवान् R. 12. 1 going to the end of the period of life (end of the wick); व्यसनं वर्धयत्स्येव तस्यांतं नाधिगच्छति Pt. 2. 180; oft. in comp. in this sense, and meaning 'ending in or with,' 'ceasing to exist with,' 'reaching to the end'; तदंतं तस्य जीवितं H. 1. 91 ends in it; कलहांतानि हर्म्याणि कुवाक्यांतं च सौहृदं। कुराजांतानि राष्ट्राणि कुकर्मांतं यशो नृणां ॥ Pt. 5. 76; फलोदयांताय तपःसमाधये Ku. 5. 6 ending with (lasting till) the attainment of fruit; यौवनांतं वयो यस्मिन् Ku. 6. 44; R. 11. 62, 14. 41; विपदंता ह्यविनीतसंपदः Ki. 2. 52; युगसहस्रांतं ब्राह्मं पुण्यमहर्विदुः Ms. 1. 73 at the end of 1000 Yugas; प्राणांतं दंडं Ms. 8. 359 capital punishment (such as would put an end to life). -6 Death, destruction; end or close of life; धरा गच्छत्यंतं Bh. 3. 71 goes down to destruction; योगेनांते तनुत्यजां R. 1. 8; एका भवेत्स्तिमती त्वदंते 2. 48; 12. 75; ममाप्यंतं S. 6; अद्य कांतः कृतांतो वा दुःखस्यांतं करिष्यति Udb.; ओषध्यः फलपाकांताः Ms. 1. 46; अंतं या To be destroyed, perish, be ruined.-7 (In gram.) A final syllable or letter of a word; अजंत ending in a vowel; so, हलंत, सुबंत, तिङंत &c.-8 The last word in a compound. - 9 Ascertainment, or settlement (of a question); definite or final settlement; pause, final determination, as in सिद्धांत; उभयोरपि दृष्टोंतस्त्वनयोस्तत्त्वदर्शिभिः Bg. 2. 16 (सदसतोः इत्यर्थः). -10 The last portion or the remainder (s. also); निशांतः, वेदांतः, &c. -11 Underneath, inside, inner part; दुर्ग्राह्यं च जलांते सुखं Pt. 4 in water, underneath water; कुमुद्वतस्य इभस्य अग्राह्यंतं न गच्छति Pt. 1. 202 does not penetrate or dive into, sound, fathom; आशंकितस्यांतं गच्छामि M. 3 shall dive deep into, fully satisfy, my doubts.-12 Total amount, whole number or quantity. -13 A large number.-14 Nature, condition; sort, species; गतवंतास्तु गतयो ब्रह्माद्याः समुदाहृताः Ms. 1. 50. -15 Disposition; essence; शुद्धांतः [cf. Goth. *andeis*, *and*; Germ. *ende* and *ent*; also Gr. *anti*; L. *ante*]. -**Comp.** -अवशायिन् *m.* [अंते पर्यंतदेशे अवशेते] a chândâla. -अवसायिन् [नखकेशानामंतं अवसातुं छेत्तुं शीलमस्य, सो-णिनि] 1. a barber. 2. a chândâla, low-caste.-3. N. of a sage see अंत्यावसायिन् (अंते पश्चिमे वयसि अवस्यति तत्त्वं निश्चिनोति). -उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the last syllable. (-त्तः) the acute accent on the last syllable; P. VI. 1. 199. -कर, -करण, -कारिन् *a.* causing death or destruction, fatal, mortal, destructive; क्षत्रियांतकरणोऽपि विक्रमः R. 11. 75 causing the destruction of; राज्यांतकरणावेतौ द्वौ दोषौ पृथिवीक्षितां Ms. 9. 221; अहमंतकरो नूनं ध्वांतस्येव दिवाकरः Bk. -कर्मन् *n.* death, destruction; णो अंतकर्मणि Dhâtupâtha. -कालः, -वेला time or hour of death; स्थित्वास्यामंतकालेऽपि ब्रह्मनिर्वाणमृच्छति Mb. -कृत् *m.* death; वर्जयेदंतकृन्मर्त्यं वर्जयेदनिलोऽनलं Râm. -ग *a.* having gone to the end of, thoroughly conversant or familiar with, (in comp.); शास्त्रांतगमथाध्वर्युं Ms. 3. 145. -गति, -गामिन् *a.* perishing. -गमनं 1. going to the end, finishing, completing; प्रारब्धस्यांतगमनं द्वितीयं बुद्धिलक्षणं-2. death, perishing, dying. -चर *a.* 1. walking about, going to the borders or frontiers.-2. completing or finishing (as a business &c.) -ज *a.* last born. -दीपकं a figure of speech (in Rhetoric). -पालः 1. a frontier-guard, guarding the frontiers; °दुर्गं M. 1; त्वदीयेनांतपालेनावस्कंद्य गृहीतः *ibid.*-2. a door-keeper (rare). -भव, -भाज् *a.* being at the end, last. -लीन *a.* hidden, concealed. -लोपः dropping of the final of a word. -वासिन् (°ते°) *a.* dwelling near the frontiers, dwelling close by. (-*m.*) [अंते गुरुसमीपे वस्तुं शीलं यस्य] 1. a pupil (who always dwells near his master to receive instruction); P. IV. 3. 104; VI. 2. 36.; Ms. 4. 33.-2. a chândâla (who dwells at the extremity of a village). -वेला =°कालः q. v. -व्यापत्तिः *f.* change of the final syllable, as in मेघ from मिह् Nir. -शय्या 1. a bed on the ground.-2. the last bed, death-bed; hence death itself. -3. a place for burial or burning.-4. a bier or funeral pile. -सत्क्रिया last rites, funeral ceremonies, obsequies. -सद् *m.* a pupil; तमुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34. -स्वरितः the svarita accent on the last syllable of a word.

अंतक *a.* [अंतयति, अंतं करोति, ण्वुल्] Causing death, making an end of, destroying; सूर्यकांत इव ताडकांतकः R. 11. 21; क्रोधांधस्तस्य तस्य स्वयमिह जगतामंतकस्यांतकोऽहं Ve. 3. 30. -कः 1 Death.-2 Death personified, the destroyer; Yama, the god of death; नांतकः सर्वभूतानां तृप्यति Pt. 1. 137; ऋषिप्रभावान्मयि नांतकोऽपि प्रभुः प्रहर्तुं R. 2. 62. -3 A border, boundary. -**Comp.** -द्रुह् Ved. provoking death; Rv. 10. 132. 4.

अंततः *ind.* [अंत-तसिल्] 1 From the end.-2 At last, finally; at length, lastly. -3 In part, partly. -4 Inside, within.-5 In the lowest way; (opp. मुख्यतः, मध्यतः); (अंततः may have all the senses of अंत).

अंतवत् *a.* [अंत अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] Having an end; limited; perishable; अंतवंत इमे देहा नित्यस्योक्ताः शरीरिणः Mb., स हैतानंतवत उपास्तेंऽतवतः स लोकाञ्जयति Bri. Ar. Up.

अंते *ind.* (loc. of अंत; oft. used adverbially) 1 In the end, at last, at length, lastly, finally. -2 Inside. -3 In the presence of, near, close by. -**Comp.** -वासः 1. a neighbour; companion; तव वा इमेंऽतेवासास्त्वमेवैभिः संपिबस्व Ait. Br.-2. a pupil; रुतानि शृण्वन्वयसां गणोंऽतेवासित्वमाप स्फुटमंगनानां Si. 3. 55; Ve. 3. 7. -वासि *ind.* in a state of pupilage, (*in statu pupilari*). -वासिन् =अंतवासिन् q.v. above.

अंतम *a.* Ved. Nearest, next; शिक्षा अंतमस्य Rv. 1. 27. 5; तनूपा अंतमो भव 6. 46. 10; intimate, very close or familiar.

अंतर् *ind.* [अम्-अरन् तुडागमश्च Un. 5. 60, अमेस्तुट् च] 1 (Used as a prefix to verbs and regarded as a preposition or गति) (*a*) In the middle, between; in, into, inside; °हन्, °धा, °गम्, °भू, °इ, °ली *&c.* (*b*). Under -2 (Used adverbially) (*a*) Between, betwixt, amongst, within; in the middle or interior, inside (opp. बहिः); अदह्यतांतः R. 2. 32 burnt

within himself, at heart; अंतरेव विहरन् दिवानिशं R.19.6 in the palace, in the harem; so ° भिन्नं भ्रमति हृदयं Mål. 5.20; अंतर्बिभेद Dk.13; यदंतस्तन्न जिह्वायां Pt. 4. 88; अंतर्यश्च मृग्यते V. 1. 1 internally, in the mind. (*b*) By way of seizing or holding; अंतर्हत्वा गतः (हत्वं परिगृह्य).–3 As a separable preposition) (*a*) In, into, between, in the middle, inside, within, (with loc.); निवसन्नंतर्दारुणि लंघ्यो वह्निः Pt. 1. 31; अंतरादित्ये Ch. Up.; अंतर्वेश्मनि Ms. 7. 223; Y. 3. 302; अप्स्वंतरमृतमप्सु Rv. 1. 23. 19. (*b*) Between (with acc.) Ved. अंतर्मही बृहती रोदसीमे Rv. 7.87. 2; अंतर्देवान् मर्त्यांश्च 8. 2. 4; हिरण्मय्योर्हि कुश्योरंतरवहित आस Sat.Br. (*c*) In, into, inside, in the interior, in the midst (with gen.); प्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve.3.5; अंतःकंचुकिकंचुकस्य Ratn.2.3; बहिरंतश्च भूतानां Bg. 13. 15; त्वमग्ने सर्वभूतानामंतश्चरसि साक्षिवत् Y. 2. 104; लघुवृत्तितया भिदां गतं बहिरंतश्च नृपस्य मंडलं Ki. 2. 53; अंतरीपं यदंतर्वारिणस्तटं Ak.; oft. in comp. at the end; कूपांतः पतितः Pt. 5; सभांतः साक्षिणः प्राप्तान् Ms. 8. 79; दंतांतरधिष्ठितं Ms. 5. 141 between the teeth; उत्पित्सवोऽस्तर्नदभर्तुः Si. 3. 77; also in compound with a following word; अहं सदा शरीरांतर्वासिनी ते सरस्वती Ks. 4. 11. –4 It is frequently used as the first member of compounds in the sense of 'internally,' 'inside,' 'within,' 'in the interior,' 'having in the interior,' 'filled with,' 'having concealed within,' or in the sense of 'inward,' 'internal,' 'secret,' 'hidden' &c., forming Adverbial, Bahuvrîhi or Tatpurusha compounds; कुंदमंतस्तुषारं (Bah. comp.) S. 5. 19 filled with dew; °तोयं (Bah. comp.) Me. 64; अंतर्गिरि (Adv. comp.) Ki. 1. 34; ज्वलयति तनूमंतर्दाहः (Tat. comp.) U. 3. 31; so °कोपः, °कोणः, °आकूतं &c. –5 It is also supposed to be a particle of assent (स्वीकारार्थक). (*Note.* In comp. the र् of अंतर् is changed to a visarga before hard consonants, as अंतःकरण, अंतःस्थ &c.). [cf. L. *inter*; Zend *antare*; Goth. *undar*; Pers. *andar*; Gr. *entos*;].

–Comp. —अंसः the breast (=अंतरा-अंस q. v.). —अग्निः inward fire, the fire which stimulates digestion; दीप्तांतरग्निपरिशुद्धकोष्ठः Susr. —अंग *a.* 1. inward, internal, comprehended, included (with abl.); त्रयमंतरंगं पूर्वेभ्यः Pat. Sûtra. –2. proximate, related to, essential to or referring to the essential part of the अंग or base of a word (opp. बहिरंग); धातूपसर्गयोः कार्यमंतरंगं P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk. –3. dear, most beloved (अत्यंतप्रिय); स्वपिति सुखमिदानीमंतरंगः कुरंगः S. 4. v.l. (-गं) 1. the inmost limb or organ, the heart, mind; संतुष्टांतरंगः Dk. 11; °वृत्ति 21; the interior. –2. an intimate friend, near or confidential person (forming, as it were, part of oneself); मद्नंतरंगभूतां Dk. 81, 93, 101; राज्ञांतरंगभावेन 135; अंतरंगेषु राज्यभारं समर्प्य 159. –3. an essential or indispensable part, as श्रवण, मनन & निदिध्यासन in realizing Brahma. —अवयव an inner part; P. V. 4. 62. —आकाशः the ether or Brahma that resides in the heart of man (a term often occurring in the Upanishads). —आकूतं secret or hidden intention. —आगमः an additional augment between two letters. —आगारं the interior of a house; Y. 2. 31. —आत्मन् *m.* (त्मा) 1. the inmost spirit or soul, the soul or mind; also the internal feelings, the heart; अंगुष्ठमात्रपुरुषोंतरात्मा Svet.; गतिमस्यांतरात्मनः Ms. 6. 73; जीवसंज्ञोंतरात्मान्यः सहजः सर्वदेहिनां 12. 13; मद्गतेनांतरात्मना Bg. 6. 47 with the heart fixed on me; जातो ममायं विशदः प्रकामं ...... अंतरात्मा S. 4.21, U. 3. 38, Me. 93.–2. (In phil.) the inherent supreme spirit or soul (residing in the interior of man); अंतरात्मासि देहिनां Ku. 6. 21. —आपणः a market in the heart (inside) of a town. —आय, -आल; See s. v. —आराम *a.* rejoicing in oneself, finding pleasure in his soul or heart; योंतःसुखोंतरारामस्तथांतर्ज्योतिरेव सः Bg. 5. 24. —इंद्रियं an internal organ or sense. —उष्यं Ved. a secret abode. —करणं the internal organ; the heart, soul; the seat of thought and feeling, thinking faculty, mind, conscience; प्रमाणं °प्रवृत्तयः S. 1. 22; सबाह्य °णः अंतरात्मा V. 4 the soul in all its senses external and internal, the inner and outer man; दयार्द्रभावमाख्यातमंतःकरणैर्विशंकैः R. 2. 11. According to the Vedânta अंतःकरण is of four kinds:—मनो बुद्धिरहंकारश्चित्तं करणमांतरम् । संशयो निश्चयो गर्वः स्मरणं विषया इमे ॥ अंतःकरणं त्रिविधं Sânkhya 33, i. e, बुद्ध्यहंकारमनांसि; सांतःकरणा बुद्धिः 35, i. e. अहंकारमनःसहिता. —कल्पः a certain number of years (with Buddhists). —कुटिल *a.* inwardly crooked (fig. also); fraudulent. (-लः) a conch-shell. —कृ (कि) मिः a disease of worms in the body. —कोटरपुष्पी =अंडकोटरपुष्पी. —कोपः 1. internal disturbance H. 3. –2. inward wrath, secret anger. —कोशं the interior of a store-room. —गंगा the secret or hidden Ganges (supposed to communicate underground with a secret stream in Mysore). —गडु *a.* [अंतर्मध्ये गडुरिव] useless, unprofitable, unnecessary, unavailing; किमनेनांतर्गडुना Sar. S. (ग्रीवाप्रदेशजातस्य गलमांसपिंडस्य गडोर्यथा निरर्थकत्वं तद्वत्). —गम्-गत &c. See under अंतर्गम्. —गर्भ *a.* 1. bearing young, pregnant. –2. having a गर्भ or inside; so °गर्भित. —गिरं-रि *ind.* in mountains. —गुडवलयः the sphincter muscle. —गूढ *a.* concealed inside, being inward; °घनव्यथः U. 3. 1; R. 19. 57; °विषः with poison concealed in the heart. —गृहं,-गेहं,-भवनं [अंतःस्थं गृहं &c.] 1. the inner apartment of a house, the interior of a house. –2. N. of a holy place in Benares; पंचक्रोश्यां कृतं पापमंतर्गेहे विनश्यति. —घणः-णं [अंतर्हन्यते क्रोडीभवत्यस्मिन्, निपातः] 1. the open space before the house between the entrance-door and the house (= porch or court); तस्मिन्नंतर्घणे पश्यन् प्रघाणे सौधसद्मनः Bk. 7. 62 (द्वारमतिक्रम्य यः सावकाशप्रदेशः सोऽन्तर्घणः). (-नः-णः) N. of a country of Bâhika (or Bâlhika) (P. III. 3. 78 बाहीकग्रामविशेषस्य संज्ञेयं Sk.). —घातः striking in the middle P. III. 3. 78. —चर *a.* pervading the body; internally situated, internal, inward Ku. 3. 48; U. 7. —ज *a.* born or bred in the interior (as a worm &c.). —जठरं the stomach. (*–ind.*) in the stomach. —जंभः the inner part of the jaws (खादनस्थानं जंभः, दंतपंक्त्योरंतरालं). —जात *a.* inborn, innate. —जानु *ind.* between the knees. —ज्ञानं inward or secret knowledge. —ज्योतिस् *a.* enlightened inwardly, with an enlightened soul. (-स् *n.*) the inward light, light of Brahma. —ज्वलनं inflammation. (-नः) inward heat or fire, mental anxiety. —ताप *a.* burning inwardly. (-पः) internal fever or heat S. 3. 13. —दधनं [अंतर्दध्यते आधीयते मादकतानेन] distillation of spirituous liquor, or a substance used to produce fermentation.

term in astronomy, the time when a particular planet exercises its influence over man's destiny (ज्योतिषोक्तः महादशांतर्गतो ग्रहाणां स्वाधिपत्यकालभेदः). —दशाहं an interval of 10 days; °हात् before 10 days Ms. 8. 222; °हे 5. 79. —दहनं-दाहः 1. inward heat; ज्वलयति तनूमंतर्दाहः U.3.31; °हन दहनः संतापयति राघवं Rám.–2. inflammation. —दुःख a. sad or afflicted at heart. —दुष्ट a. internally bad, wicked or base at heart. —दृष्टिः f. examining one's own soul, insight into oneself. —देशः an intermediate region of the compass. —द्वारं a private or secret door within the house (प्रकोष्ठद्वारं). —धा, -धि, हित &c. see s. v. —नगरं the palace of a king (being inside the town): cf. °पुरं : दशाननांतर्नगरं ददर्श Rám. —निहित a. being concealed within; अंगैरंतर्निहितवचनैः सूचितः सम्यगर्थः M. 2. 9. —निष्ठ a. engaged in internal meditation. —पटः-टं a screen of cloth held between two persons who are to be united (as a bride and bridegroom, or pupil and preceptor) until the acctual time of union arrives. —पथ a. Ved. being on the way. —पदं ind. in the interior of an inflected word. —पदवी=सुषुम्णामध्यगतः पंथाः. —परिधानं the innermost garment. —पर्शव्य a. being between the ribs (as flesh). —पवित्रः the Soma when in the straining vessel. —पशुः [अंतर्ग्राममध्ये पशवो यत्र] the time when the cattle are in the village or stables (from sunset to sunrise); अंतःपशौ पशुकामस्य सायं प्रातः Káty. (सायं पशुषु ग्राममध्ये आगतेषु प्रातश्च ग्रामादनिर्गतेषु com.). —पातः, पात्यः 1. insertion of a letter (in gram.) –2. a post fixed in the middle of the sacrificial ground (used in ritual works); अंतःपूर्वेण यूपं परीत्यांतःपात्यदेशे स्थापयति Káty.. —पातित,-पातिन् a. 1. inserted.–2. included or comprised in; falling within; दंडकारण्य°ति आश्रमपदं K. 20.—पात्रं Ved. interior of a vessel. —पालः one who watches over the inner apartments of a palace. —पुरं [अंतः अभ्यंतरं पुरं गृहं, or पुरस्यांतः स्थितं] 1. inner apartment of a palace (set apart for women); female or women's apartments, seraglio, harem (so called from their being situated *in the heart of the town*, for purposes of safety); व्यायम्याप्लुत्य मध्याह्ने भोक्तुमंतःपुरं विशेत् Ms. 7. 216, 221, 224; कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1.–2. inmates of the female apartments, a queen or queens, the ladies taken collectively; °विरहपर्युत्सुकस्य राजर्षेः S. 3; K. 58; ततो राजा सांतःपुरः स्वगृहमानीयाभ्यर्चितः Pt. 1; कस्यचिद्राज्ञोऽन्तःपुरं जलक्रीडां कुरुते *ibid.*; °प्रचारः gossip of the harem Ms. 7. 153; °समागतः S. 4; also in pl.: कदाचिदस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरेभ्यः कथयेत् S. 2.; न ददाति वाचमुचितामंतःपुरेभ्यो यदा S. 6. 4. °जन women of the palace, inmates of the female apartments; °चर, -अध्यक्षः-रक्षकः,-वर्ती guardian or superintendent of the harem, chamberlain; वृद्धः कुलोद्गतः शक्तः पितृपैतामहः शुचिः । राज्ञामंतःपुराध्यक्षो विनीतश्च तथेष्यते ॥ (of these five sorts are mentioned:- वामनक, जघन्य, कुब्ज, मंडलक and सामिन् see Bri. S.) °सहायः one belonging to the harem. —पुरिकः [अंतःपुरे नियुक्तः,-ठक्] a chamberlain = °चर. (-कः,-का) a woman in the harem; अस्मत्प्रार्थनामंतःपुरिके (का) भ्यो निवेदय Chand. K. —पुष्पं [कर्म.] the menstrual matter of women, before it regularly begins to flow every month; वर्षद्वादशकादूर्ध्वं यदि पुष्पं बहिर्नहि । अंतःपुष्पं भवत्येव पनसोडुंबरादिवत् Kásyapa; °ष्पं is therefore the age between 12 and the menstruation period. —पूय a. ulcerous. —पेयं Ved. drinking up. —प्रकृतिः f. 1. the internal nature or constitution of man. –2. the ministry or body of ministers of a king. –3. heart or soul. °प्रकोपः internal dissensions or disaffection; अणुरप्युपहंति विग्रहः प्रभुमंतःप्रकृतिप्रकोपजः Ki. 2. 51.—प्रकोपनं sowing internal dissensions, causing internal revolts; H. 3. 93. —प्रज्ञ a. knowing oneself, with an enlightened soul. —प्रतिष्ठानं residence in the interior. —बाष्प a. 1. with suppressed tears; अंतर्बाष्पश्चिरमनुचरो राजराजस्य दध्यौ Me. 3.–2. with tears gushing up inside, bedimmed with tears; कोपात् °ष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5. (-ष्पः) suppressed tears, inward tears; निगृह्य °ष्पं Bh. 3. 6; Mál.5.—भावः,-भावना see under अंतर्भू separately. —भिन्न a. split or broken inside, perforated, bored (said of a pearl) Pt. 4 (also torn by dissensions). —भूमिः f. interior of the earth. —भेदः discord, internal dissensions; °जर्जरं राजकुलं Mk. 4 torn by internal dissensions; अंतर्भेदाकुलं गेहं न चिराद्विनशिष्यति 'a house divided against itself cannot long stand'. —भौम a. subterranean, underground. —मदावस्थ a. having the rutting state concealed within; R. 2. 7. —मनस् a. 1. sad, disconsolate, dejected, distracted.–2. one who has concentrated and turned his mind inward, lost in abstract meditation. —मुख a. (-खी f.) 1. going into the mouth, pointing or turned inward; Mv. 5. 26 –2. having an inward entrance or opening (बाह्यवस्तुपरिहारेण परमात्मविषयकतया प्रवेशयुक्तं चित्तादि).–3. an epithet of the soul called प्राज्ञ, when it is enjoying the sweet bliss of sleep (आनंदभुक् चेतोमुखः प्राज्ञः इति श्रुतेः). (-खं) a sort of surgical scissors (having an opening inside), one of the 20 instruments mentioned by Susruta in chapter 8 of Sûtrasthána. —मातृका [अंतःस्थाः षट्चक्रस्था मातृका अकारादिवर्णाः] a name given in the Tantras for the letters of the alphabet assigned to the six lotuses (पद्म) of the body; °न्यासः a term used in Tantra literature for the mental assignment of the several letters of the alphabet to the different parts of the body —मुद्र a. sealed inside; N. of a form of devotion. —मृत a. still-born. —यागः mental sacrifice or worship, a mode of worship referred to in the Tantras. —यामः 1. suppression of the breath and voice.–2. °पात्रं,a sacrificial vessel (ग्रहरूपं सामापराख्यं यज्ञियपात्रं); according to others, a Soma libation made during the suppression of breath and voice; सुहवा सूर्यायांतर्याममनुमंत्रयेत् Ait. Br. —यामिन् m. 1. regulating the soul or internal feelings, soul; Providence, Supreme Spirit as guiding and regulating mankind, Brahma; (according to the Bri. Ar. Up. अंतर्यामिन् 'the internal check' is the Supreme Being and not the individual soul; 'who standing in the earth is other than the earth, whom the earth knows not, whose body the earth is, who internally restrains and governs the earth; the same is *thy* soul (and mine), the internal check अंतर्यामिन्, &c.&c.); अंतराविश्य भूतानि यो बिभर्त्यात्मकेतुभिः । अंतर्यामीश्वरः साक्षाद्भवेत् &c. –2. wind; °ब्राह्मण N. of a Bráhmaṇa included in the Bri. Ar. Up. —योगः deep meditation, abstraction. —लंब a. acute-angular.

(-त्रः) an acute-angled triangle (opp. त्रिहिलंब) (the perpendicular from the vertex or लंब falling within अंतर् the triangle). —लीन a. 1. latent, hidden, concealed inside; °नस्य दुःखाग्नेः U. 3. 9; °भुजंगमं Pt. 1.-2. inherent. —लोम a. (P. V. 4. 117) covered with hair on the inside. (-मं) [अंतर्गतमाच्छाद्यं लोम अत्र] the hair to be covered. —वंशः = °पुरं q. v. —वंशिकः,-वासिकः [अंतर्वंशे वासे नियुक्तः ठक्] a superintendent of the women's apartments; Pt. 3, K. 93. —वण (वन) a. situated in a forest; °णो देशः P. VI. 2. 179 Sk. (-णं) ind. within a forest P. VIII. 4. 5. —वत् a. being in the interior; having something in the interior. —वती (वत्नी) Ved. [अंतरस्त्यस्यां गर्भः] a pregnant woman; अंतर्वत्नी प्रजावती R. 15. 13. —वमिः [अंतः स्थित एव उद्गारशब्दं कारयति, वम्-इन्] indigestion, flatulence; belching. —वर्तिन्,-वासिन् a. being or dwelling inside, included or comprised in. —वसुः N. of a Soma sacrifice (for राज्यकाम and पशुकाम). —वस्त्रं -वासस् n. an under-garment Ks. 4. 52. —वा a. [अंतः अंतरंगभावं अंतःकरणं वा वाति गच्छति स्निग्धत्वेन, वा-विच् Tv.] forming part of oneself such as children, cattle &c. °वत् a. (अस्त्यर्थे मतुप् मस्य वः) having progeny, cattle &c; अंतर्वावत्क्षयं दधे Rv. 1. 40. 7; abounding with precious things inside. (-adv.) inwardly. —वाणि a. [अंतः स्थिता शास्त्रवाक्यात्मिका वाणी यस्य] skilled or versed in scriptures, very learned (शास्त्रविद्). —विगाहः -हनं entering within, penetration. —विद्वस् a. Ved. (विदुषी f.) knowing correctly or exactly (knowing the paths between heaven and earth) Rv. 1. 72. 7. —वेगः inward uneasiness or anxiety, inward fever. —वेदि a. pertaining to the inside of the sacrificial ground. (-adv.) within this ground. (-दिः-दी f.) [अंतर्गता वेदिर्यत्र देशे] the tract of land between the rivers Gangâ and Yamunâ, regarded as a sacred region and the principal seat of Aryan Brâhmaṇas; cf. एते भगवत्यौ भूमिदेवानां मूलमायतनमंतर्वेदिपूर्वेण कलिंदकन्यामंदाकिन्यौ संगच्छेते A. R. 7; it is supposed to have extended from Prayâga to Haridvâra and is also known by the names of शशस्थली and ब्रह्मावर्त. (-m. pl.) inhabitants of this land. —वेश्मन् n. the inner apartments, interior of a house. —वेश्मिकः a chamberlain. —शरः internal arrow or disease. —शरीरं internal and spiritual part of man; the interior of the body. —शल्य a. having in the interior an arrow, pin or any such extraneous matter rankling inside. —शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —श्रयः -श्रयणं Ved. internal support (scaffolding &c.) एतानि ह वै वेदानामंतःश्रयणानि यदेता व्याहृतयः Ait. Br. —संज्ञ a. inwardly conscious (said of trees &c.) °ज्ञा भवंत्येते सुखदुःखसमन्विताः Ms. 1. 49. —सत्त्व a. having inward strength &c. (-त्त्वा) 1. a pregnant woman.-2. the marking nut. —संतापः internal pain, sorrow, regret. —सरल a. upright at heart, or having Sarala trees inside; K. 51. —सलिल a. with water (flowing) underground; नदीमिवांतःसलिलां सरस्वतीं R. 3. 9. —सार a. having inward strength and vigour, full or strong inside; powerful, strong, heavy or ponderous; °रैर्मंत्रिभिर्धार्यते राज्यं सुस्तंभैरिव मंदिरं Pt. 1. 126; °साराणि इंधनानि Dk. 132; °रं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20. (-रः) internal treasure or store, inner store or contents; वमंत्युच्चैरंतःसारं H. 2. 105 internal matter or essence (and pus). —सुख a. whose delight is in self, inwardly happy Bg. 5. 24 —सेनं ind. into the midst of armies. —स्थ a. (also written अंतस्थ) being between or in the midst. (-स्थः -स्थाः) a term applied to the semivowels, य्, र्, ल्, व् as standing between vowels and consonants and being formed by a slight contact of the vocal organs (ईषत्स्पृष्टं अंतस्थानां); or they are so called because they stand between स्पर्श (क-म) letters and उष्मन् (श, ष, स, ह). —स्था 1. a deity of the vital organs.-2 N. of one of the Rigveda hymns. °मुद्गरः the malleus of the ear. —स्वेदः [अंतः स्वेदो मदजलस्यंदनं यस्य] an elephant (in rut). —हणनं striking in the middle. —हननं N. of a country वाहीक P. VIII. 4. 24 Sk. —हस्तं ind. in the hand, within reach of the hand. —हस्तीन a. being in the hand or within reach of the hand. —हासः laughing inwardly (in the sleeves), a secret or suppressed laugh; सांतर्हासं कथितं Me. 111 with a suppressed laugh, with a gentle smile. —हृदयं the interior of the heart.

अंतर a. [अंतं राति ददाति, रा-क] 1 Being in the inside, interior, inward, internal (opp. बाह्य); योंऽतरो यमयति Śat. Br.; °र आत्मा Tait. Up.; कश्चनांतरो धर्मः S. D. -2 Near, proximate (आसन्न); कृत्वा शुजाभिरंतरं Rv. 1. 10. 9. -3 Related, intimate, dear, closely connected (आत्मीय) (opp. पर); तदेतत्प्रेयः पुत्रात् .... प्रेयोऽन्यस्मात्सर्वस्मादंतरतरं यदयमात्मा Śat. Br., अयमत्यंतरो मम Bharata. -4 Similar (also अंतरतम) (of sounds and words); स्थानेंऽतरतमः P. I. 1. 50 हकारस्य घकारोंऽतरतमः Śabdak., सर्वस्य पदस्य स्थाने शब्दतोऽर्थतश्चांतरतमे द्वे शब्दस्वरूपे भवतः P. VIII. 1. 1 Com. -5 (a) Different from, other than (with abl.); योऽस्य निष्ठन्नभ्योंऽतरः Bri. Ar. Up.; आत्मा स्वभावोंऽतरोऽन्यो यस्य स आत्मांतरः अन्यस्वभावः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk. (b) The other; उदधेरंतरं पारं Rām. -6 Exterior, outer, situated outside, or to be worn outside (अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36) (In this sense it is declined optionally like सर्व in nom. pl. and abl. and loc. sing); अंतरे-रा वा गृहाः बाह्या इत्यर्थः (चंडालादिगृहाः); अंतरे-रा वा शाटकाः परिधानीया इत्यर्थः Sk.; so अंतरायां पुरि, अंतरायै नगर्यै, नमोंऽतरस्मै अमेधसां Bop. —रं 1 (a) The interior, inside; ततांतरं सांतरवारिशीकरैः Ki. 4. 29, 5. 5; जलांतरगते भानौ Ms. 8. 132; विमानांतरलंबिनीनां R. 13. 33; Mk. 8. 5, Ku. 7. 62; अपि वनांतरं श्रयति V. 4. 26; लीयंते मुकुलांतरेषु Ratn. 1. 26, Ki. 3. 58; अंतरात् from inside, from out of; प्राकारपरिखांतरान्निर्ययुः Rām.; अंतरे in, into; वन°, कानन°, प्रविश्यांतरे &c. (b) Hence, the interior of any thing, contents; purport, tenor; अत्रांतरं ब्रह्मविदो विदित्वा Śvet. Up. (c) A hole, an opening; तस्य बाणांतरेभ्यस्तु बहु सुस्राव शोणितं.-2 Soul, heart, mind; सततमसुतरं वर्णयंत्यंतरं Ki. 5. 18 the inmost or secret nature (lit. middle space or region); लब्धप्रतिष्ठांतरैः भृत्यैः Mu. 3. 13 having entered the heart; सदृशं पुरुषांतरविदो महेंद्रस्य V. 3. -3 The Supreme Soul.-4 Interval, intermediate time or space, distance; रम्यांतरः Ś. 4. 10; किंचिदंतरमगमं Dk. 6; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26; क्रोशांतरेण पाथि स्थित्वा H. 4 at the distance of; बृहद्भुजांतरं R. 3. 54; अंतरे oft. translated by between, betwixt; गीतांतरेषु Ku. 3. 38 in the intervals of singing; मरणजीवितयोरंतरे

वर्ते betwixt life and death; अस्त्रयोगांतरेषु Rám.; तन्मुहूर्तकं बाष्पसलिलांतरेषु प्रेक्षे तावदार्यपुत्रं U. 3 in the intervals of weeping; बाष्पविश्रामोऽप्यंतरे कर्तव्य एव U. 4 at intervals; स्मर्तव्योस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7 in the course of conversation; कालांतरावर्तिशुभाशुभानि H. 1. v. 1. see कालांतरं; सरस्वतीदृषद्वत्योर्यदंतरं Ms. 2. 17, 22; द्यावापृथिव्योरिदमंतरं हि व्याप्तं त्वयैकेन Bg. 11. 20; न मृणालसूत्रं रचितं स्तनांतरे S. 6. 17 between the breasts; Bg. 5. 27; अस्य खलु ते बाणपथवर्तिनः कृष्णसारस्यांतरे तपस्विन उपस्थिताः S. 1; तदंतरे सा विरराज धेनुः R. 2. 20; 12. 29. (b) Intervention (व्यवधान) oft. in the sense of 'through'; मेघांतरालक्ष्यमिवेंदुबिंबं R. 13. 38 through the clouds; वस्त्रं अंतरं व्यवधायकं यस्य स वस्त्रांतरः P. VI. 2. 166 Sk.; महानद्यंतरं यत्र तद्देशांतरमुच्यते; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिः R. 7. 9 peeping through a window; विटपांतरेण अवलोकयामि S. 1; क्षणमपि विलंबमंतरीकर्तुमक्षमा K. 306 to allow to come between or intervene; कियच्चिरं वा मेघांतरेण पूर्णिमाचंद्रस्य दर्शनं U. 3.-5 Room, place, space in general; मृणालसूत्रांतरमप्यलभ्यं Ku. 1. 40; न ह्यविद्धं तयोर्गात्रे बभूवांगुलमंतरं Rám.; मूषिकैः कृतेंतरे Y. 1. 147; गुणाः कृतांतराः K. 4 finding or making room for themselves; न यस्य कस्यचिदंतरं दातव्यं K. 266; देहि दर्शनांतरं 84 room; पौरुषं श्रय शोकस्य नांतरं दातुमर्हसि Rám. do not give way to sorrow; तस्यांतरं मार्गते Mk. 7. 2 waits till it finds room; अंतरं अंतरं Mk. 2 make way, make way.-6 Access, entrance, admission, footing; लेभेंतरं चेतसि नोपदेशः R. 6. 66 found no admission into (was not impressed on) the mind; 17. 75; लब्धांतरा सावरणेऽपि गेहे 16. 7.-7 Period (of time), term; मासांतरे देयं Ak.; सर्वेते मनवः स्वे स्वेंतरे सर्वमिदमुत्पाद्यापुश्चराचरं Ms. 1. 63, see मन्वंतर; इति तौ विरहांतरक्षमौ R. 8. 56 the term or period of separation; क्षणांतरे-रात् within the period of a moment.-8 Opportunity, occasion, time; देवी चित्रलेखमवलोकयंती तिष्ठति । तस्मिन्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; अत्रांतरे प्रणम्याग्रे समुपविष्टः Pt. 1 on that occasion, at that time, अस्मिन्नंतरे Dk. 164; केन पुनरुपायेन मरणनिर्वाणस्यांतरं संभावयिष्ये Mál. 6; कृतकृत्यता लब्धांतरा भेत्स्यति Mu. 2. 22 getting an opportunity; 9; वाक्यस्यास्मिन्नसुरवे निवेदयितुं अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7. find a fit or opportune time; शक्तेनापि सता जनेन विदुषा कालांतरप्रेक्षिणा वस्तव्यं Pt. 3. 172 waiting for a suitable opportunity or time, सारणस्यांतरं दृष्ट्वा शुको रावणमब्रवीत् Rám. -9 Difference (between two things), (with gen. or in comp.); शरीरस्य गुणानां च दूरमत्यंतमंतरं H. 1. 49; उभयोः पश्यतांतरं H. 1. 66, 2. 40; तव मम च समुद्रपल्वलयोरिवांतरं M. 1; Bg. 13. 34; यदंतरं सर्षपशैलराजयोर्यदंतरं वायसवैनतेययोः Rám.; द्रुमसानुमतां किमंतरं R. 8. 90; 18. 15; rarely with instr., त्वया समुद्रेण च महदंतरं H. 2; स्वामिनि गुणांतरज्ञे Pt. 1. 101; difference; सैव विशिनष्टि पुनः प्रधानपुरुषांतरं सूक्ष्मं Sán. K. -10 (Math.) Difference, remainder. -11 (a) Different, another, other, changed, altered (manner, kind, way &c.); (Note that in this sense अंतर always forms the latter part of a compound and its gender remains unaffected i. e. neuter, whatever be the gender of the noun forming the first part; कन्यांतरं (अन्या कन्या), राजांतरं (अन्यो राजा), गृहांतरं (अन्यद्गृहं); in most cases it may be rendered by the English word 'another'); इदमवस्थांतरमारोपिता S. 3 changed condition; K. 154; Mu. 5; शुभाशुभफलं सद्यो नृपाद्देवाद्भवांतरे Pt. 1.121; जननांतरसौहृदानि S. 5.2 friendships of another (former) existence; नैवं वारांतरं विधास्यते H. 3 I shall not do so again; आमोदान् हरिदंतराणि नेतुं Bv. 1. 15; so दिगंतराणि; पक्षांतरे in the other case; देश°, राज°, क्रिया°. (b) Various, different, manifold (used in pl.); लोको नियम्यत इवात्मदशांतरेषु S. 4. 2; मन्त्रिनिमित्तान्यवस्थांतराण्यवर्णयत् Dk. 118 various or different states; 160; sometimes used pleonastically with अन्यत् &c.; अन्यस्त्यानांतरं गत्वा Pt. 1. -12 Distance (in space); व्यामो बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोस्तिर्यगंतरं Ak.; प्रयातस्य कथंचिद्दूरमंतरं Ks. 5. 80. -13 Absence; तासामंतरमासाद्य राक्षसीनां वरांगना Rám.; तस्यांतरं च विदित्वा *ibid*. -14 Intermediate member, remove, step, gradation (of a generation &c.); एकांतरं Ms. 10. 13; द्व्येकांतरासु जातानां 7: एकांतरमामंत्रितं P. VIII. 1.55; तस्माद्द्वेकांतरं S. 7.27 separated by one remove, see एकांतर also. -15 Peculiarity, peculiar or characteristic possession or property; a (peculiar) sort, variety, or kind; व्रीह्यंतरेप्यणुः Trik.; मीनो राश्यंतरे, वेणुर्नृपांतरे *ibid*.; प्रासंगो युगांतरं &c.-16 Weakness, weak or vulnerable point; a failing, defect, or defective point; प्रहरेदंतरे रिपुं Sabdak. सुजयः खलु तादृगंतरे Ki. 2. 52; असहद्भिर्मामित्रैर्नित्यमंतरदर्शिभिः Rám.; परस्यांतरदर्शिना *ibid*.; कीटकेनेवांतरं मार्गयमाणेन प्राप्तं मया महदंतरं Mk. 9; अथास्य द्वादशे वर्षे ददर्श कलिरंतरं Nala. 7. 2; हनूमतो वेत्ति न राक्षसोंतरं न मारुतिस्तस्य च राक्षसोंतरं Rám. -17 Surety, guarantee, security; तेन तव विरूपकरणे सुकृतमंतरे धृतं Pt. 4 he has pledged his honor that he will not harm you; आत्मानमंतरेऽर्पितवान् K. 247; अंतरे च तयोर्यः स्यात् Y. 2. 239; भुवः संज्ञांतरयोः P. III 2. 179; धनिकाधमर्णयोरंतरे यस्तिष्ठति विश्वासार्थं स प्रतिभूः Sk.-18 Regard, reference, account; न चैतदिष्टं माता मे यदवोचन्मदंतरं Rám. with reference to me; त्वदंतरेण ऋणमेतत्. -19 Excellence, as in गुणांतरं व्रजति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6 (this meaning may be deduced from 11). -20 A garment (परिधान). -21 Purpose, object, (तादर्थ्य) (Malli. on R. 16. 82). -22 Concealment, hiding; पर्वतांतरितो रविः (this sense properly belongs to अंतर्-इ q. v.). -23 Representative, substitution. -24 Destitution, being without (विना) which belongs to अंतरेण. (अंतरमवकाशावधिपरिधानांतर्धिभेदतादर्थ्ये । छिद्रात्मीयविनाबहिरवसरमध्येंतरात्मनि च Ak.) [cf. L. *alter*] **-Comp.** -अपत्या a pregnant woman.-चक्रं a technical term in augury Bri. S. chap. 86.-ज्ञ *a*. knowing the interior, prudent, wise, foreseeing; नांतरज्ञाः श्रियो जातु प्रियैरासां न भूयते Ki. 11.24 not knowing the difference. -तत् *a*. spreading havoc. -द *a*. cutting the interior or heart. -दिशा, अंतरा दिक् intermediate region or quarter of the compass.-दृश् *a*. realizing the Supreme Soul (परमात्मानुसंधायिन्). -पु (पू) रुषः the internal man, soul (the deity that resides in man and witnesses all his deeds); तांस्तु देवाः प्रपश्यंति स्वस्यैवांतरपूरुषः Ms. 8. 85. -पूजा=अंतर्-पूजा. -प्रभवः [अंतराभ्यां भिन्नवर्णमातापितृभ्यां प्रभवति] one of a mixed origin or caste; अंतरप्रभवाणां च धर्मान्नो वक्तुमर्हसि Ms. 1.2.-प्रश्नः an inner question, one contained in and arising out of what has been previously mentioned. -शायिन्-स्थ,-स्थायिन्-स्थित *a*. 1. inward, internal, inherent; ° स्थैर्गुणैः शुभ्रैर्लक्ष्यते नैव केनचित् Pt. I.221.-2. interposed, inter-

vening, separate. –3. seated in the heart, an epithet of जीव.

अंतरत: *ind.* 1 In the interior: internally, between or betwixt. –2 Within (prep. with gen.).

अंतरतम *a.* Nearest, internal, most immediate, most intimate or related; like, analogous. –**म:** A letter of the same classs; for ex. see under अंतर *a.*

अंतरीयं [अंतरे भवं छ] An under garment; अतिश्लिष्टचीनांशुकांतरीयं Dk. 69; संजज्ञे युतकमिवांतरीयमूर्वो: Ki.7.14; 9. 48; नाभौ धृतं च यद्वस्त्रमाच्छादयति जानुनी। अंतरीयं प्रशस्तं तदच्छिन्नमुभयांतयो: ॥.

अंतरे Between, amidst, amongst &c.; see अंतर (1).

अंतर्य *a.* Interior, internal; being within, in the middle.

अंतरयति Den.P.1 To cause to intervene, divert, put off; सर्वमेवान्यदंतरयति K. 338; भवतु तावदंतरयामि U. 6 well, I shall change the topic, divert the course of conversation. –2 To oppose prevent; नैनमंधकारराशिरंतरयति K.243. –3 To remove (to a distance), push after; भुवो बलैरंतरयांबभूविरे *Si.* 12. 29; सर्वानंतरायानंतरयन् K. 161; जलांतराणीव महार्णवौघ: शब्दांतराण्यंतरयांचकार *Si.* 3. 24 drowned.

अंतरा *ind.* (fr. अंतर) 1 (Used adverbially) (*a*) In the interior, inside, within, inwardly; भवद्भिरंतरा प्रोत्साह्य कोपितो वृषल: Mu. 3 inwardly, secretly. (*b*) In the middle, between; त्रिशंकुरिवांतरा तिष्ठ *S.* 2 stay between the two or in the mid-air; मैनमंतरा प्रतिबध्नीत *S.* 6 do not interrupt him (in the middle); अक्षेत्रे बीजमुत्सृष्टमंतरैव विनश्यति Ms. 10. 71 therein; पशुमंडूकमार्जारश्वसर्पनकुलाखुभि:। अंतरा गमने 4. 126; अंतरा शकलीकृत: R. 15. 20; लाटी तु रीतिर्वैदर्भीपांचाल्योरंतरा स्थिता S. D. 629; °रा स्था to oppose, to stand to oppose; तत्र यद्यंतरा मृत्युर्यदि सेंद्रा दिवौकस:। स्थास्यंति तानपि रणे काकुत्स्थो विहनिष्यति॥ Râm. (*c*) On the way, *en route*, midway; विलंबेथां च मांतरा Mv. 7 28; अंतरा चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा त्वामिहस्थमुपागता: V. 1; अंतरा दृष्टा देवी *S.* 6; अंतरोपलभ्य Dk. 52; K. 267, 304-5; कुमारो ममाभ्यंतिकमुपागच्छन्नंतरा त्वदीयेनांतपालेन अवस्कंद्य गृहीत: M. 1, Y.2.107. (*d*) In the neighbourhood, near, at hand; approaching, resembling; न द्रक्ष्याम: पुनर्जातु धार्मिकं राममंतरा Râm. approaching or resembling Râma. (*e*) Nearly, almost. (*f*) In the mean time नाद्याच्चैव तथांतरा Ms. 2. 56; Y. 3. 20. (*g*) At intervals, here and there; now and then, for sometime, now–now (when repeated): अंतरा पितृसक्तमंतरा मातृसंबद्धमंतरा शुकनासमयं कुर्वन्नालापं K. 118 · अंतरांतरा निपतित here and there, at intervals: 121. 127; प्रजानुरागहेतोश्चांतरांतरा दर्शनं ददौ 58, Dk. 49. –2 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4.) (*a*) Between; पंचालास्त इमे...कलिंदतनयां त्रिस्रोतसं चांतरा B. R. 10. 86; यदंतरा पितरं मातरं च Bri. Ar. Up.; ते (नामरूपे) यदंतरा तद् ब्रह्म Ch. Up.; अंतरा त्वां च मां च कमंडलु: Mbh.; rarely with loc.; सुमंत्रस्य बभूवात्मा चक्रयोरिव चांतरा Râm.; पादयो: शकटं चक्रुरंतरोरावुलूखलं Râm. (*b*) Through; तिरस्कारिणमंतरा *ibid.* (*c*) During; अंतरा कथां S. D. (*d*) Without, except; न च प्रयोजनमंतरा चाणक्य: स्वप्नेपि चेष्टते Mu. 3. –**Comp.** –**अंस:** the space between the shoulders, breast; अथ °से अभिमृश्य जपति *Sat.* Br. –**भवदेह:** –**भवसत्त्वं** the soul or embodied soul existing between the two stages of death and birth (यो मरणजननयोरंतराले स्थित: प्राणी सोंतराभवसत्त्व:). –**दिश्** see अंतरदिश्. –**भर:** Ved. bringing into the midst or procuring Rv. 8. 32. 12. –**वेदि:**–**दी** *f.* 1. a veranda resting on columns, porch, portico. –2. a kind of wall R. 12. 93. –**शृंगं** *ind.* between the horns.

अंतरेण *ind.* 1 (Used as a preposition with acc. P. II. 3. 4 अंतरांतरेण युक्ते) (*a*) Except, without, leaving; हरिमंतरेण न सुखं Sk.; क इदानीं सहकारमंतरेण पल्लवितामतिमुक्तलतां सहते *S.* 3; क्रियांतरांतरायमंतरेण आर्यं द्रष्टुमिच्छामि Mu. 3 without interfering with any other duty; न राजापराधमंतरेण प्रजास्वकालमृत्युश्चरति U. 2; मार्मिक: को मरंदानामंतरेण मधुव्रतं Bv. 1.117. (*b*) With regard or reference to, with respect to, about, towards, on account of; अथ भवंतमंतरेण कीदृशोऽस्या दृष्टिराग: *S.* 2; तदस्या देवीं वसुमतीमंतरेण महदुपालंभनं गतोऽस्मि *S.* 5; किं नु खलु मामंतरेण चिंतयति वैशंपायन: K. 178; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण कीदृशी मालविका M. 2 how M. is faring or progressing in the dance &c.; ततस्तयाभवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M.4. (*c*) Within, inside, into (मध्ये). (*d*) Between, (उभयोर्मध्ये); त्वां मां चांतरेण कमंडलु: Mbh.; अंतरेण हवनीयं गार्हपत्यं च Sat. Br.; अंतरेण स्तनौ वा भ्रुवौ वा विमृज्यात् *ibid.*; Si. 3. 3. (*e*) During, amidst. –2 (Used as an adverb) (*a*) Between, amidst; यावद्वा मक्षिकाया: पत्रं तावानंतरेणावकाश: Sat. Br. (*b*) At heart. अंतरेण सुस्निग्धा गृषा Mk.1.

अंतरालं, अंतरालकं [अंतरं व्यवधानसीमां आराति गृह्णाति. आ-रा-क. स्य लत्वं] 1 Intermediate space or region or time, interval: इंद्रांतरालम् K. 30; आस्यांतरालनि:सृतेन Dk. 143; दिङ्नामान्यंतराले P. II. 2. 26. दक्षिणस्या: पूर्वस्याश्च दिशोरंतरालं दक्षिणपूर्वा Sk.; *Si.* 9. 2; पयोधरांतरालं K. 83; रागलज्जांतरालवर्तिभिरीक्षणविशेषै: Dk. 17, 143 half way betwixt love and bashfulness; प्रतिमानं प्रतिच्छाया गजदंतांतरालयो: Trik.; oft. used for 'room' or 'space' in general; त्रस्तजनदत्तांतरालया राजवीथ्या Dk. 150; भुवनांतरालविप्रकीर्णेन शाखासंचयेन K. 23, 162; अंतराले in midway, in the middle or midst; in the interval; बाष्पांभ:परिपतनोद्गमांतराले in the interval between the dropping down and starting up of tears U. 1. 31; Mâl. 9. 14; अहमागच्छन्नंतराले महता सिंहेन अभिहित: Pt. 1; कंचित्पुरुषमंतराल एवावलंब्य Dk. 15; न मयान्येन वांतराले दृष्टा Dk. 123. –2 Interior, inside, inner or middle part; छिद्रीकृतांतरालं Dk. 148; विषमीकृतांतरालया K. 223. –3 Mixed tribe or caste (संकीर्णवर्ग); वर्णानां सांतरालानां स सदाचार इष्यते. –**Comp.** –**दिश्** *f.* the intermediate point of the compass, such as, north-east &c.

अंतरि 2 P. (अंतर्+इ) 1 To go between, to stand in one's way, intervene to separate; रात्रेरेनं तदंतरियात् Ait. Br. –2 To exclude from, to pass over, omit. –3 To disappear, see अंतरित below. (–अयाति) To come or step between, interpose; दर्दुरक उपसृत्य अंतरयति Mk. 2 (it may also mean, 'separates the two').

अंतरय:–**राय:** 1 An impediment, obstacle, hindrance, what stands in the way; स चेत् त्वमंतरायो भवसि च्युतो विधि: R. 3. 45, 14. 65; बह्वंतरायुक्तस्य धर्मस्य त्वरिता गति: Pt.3. 101; अस्य ते बाणपथवर्तिन: कृष्णसारस्य अंतरायौ तपस्विनौ संवृत्तौ *S.* 1 v l. standing in the way. –2 (In Vedânta) Hindrance to the concentration of mind which is said to be of four kinds, लय, विक्षेप, कषाय and रसास्वाद. –3 An in-

tervention, a covering, screen; दाहप्रेम्णा सरसबिसिनीपत्रमात्रांतरायः Mál. 3. 12. -4 (With the Jains) Interference or obstruction offered to those who are engaged in seeking deliverance, and consequent prevention of their accomplishment of it; one of the 8 classes of *karman*.

अंतरित *p. p.* 1 Gone between, intervening. 2 Gone within, hidden, concealed, covered, screened, shielded, protected (from view) by something: पादपांतरित एव विश्वस्तामेनां पश्यामि *S*.1 hid behind a creeper; सारसेन स्वदेहांतरितो राजा H. 3 screened; विटपांतरितस्तिष्ठ *S*. 3; नलिनीपत्रांतरितं प्रियसहचरमपश्यंती *S*. 4; शार्दूलचर्मांतरितोरुपृष्ठं Ku. 7. 37 covered; Dk. 21,146; K. 28, 152, 200; पर्वतांतरितो रविः set Ak.; स्वगंतरिततृतीयलोचनं K.108, R.10. 8; उन्मादमोहांतरितोऽपि Mál. 9; तल्पमंतरितभूमिभिः कुथैः R. 19.2.-3 Gone in, reflected; स्फटिकभित्त्यंतरितान् मृगशावकान् reflected in the crystal wall. -3 (*a*) Concealed, made dormant, impeded, hindered, prevented; त्वदभिप्रायापरिज्ञानांतरित एवायमनुनयः Mu.2 prevented from being made; त्वद्वांछांतरितानि साध्यानि Mu. 4. 15 prevented from being actually effected &c.; द्विषत्प्रतापांतरितोरुतेजाः Ki. 3. 45 obscured; नोपालभ्यः पुमांस्तत्र दैवांतरितपौरुषः Pt. 2. 133. (*b*) Separated, lost to view, made invisible by interposition; मुहूर्तांतरितमाधवा दुर्मनायमाना Mál. 8; भर्तुरेतान्यक्षराणि बिंबांतरितानि M. 3; धनमित्राख्ययांतरितः Dk. 36; चंद्रापीडनामांतरितस्य चंद्रमसः K. 338; प्रतिनिवर्तमानयात्राजनसंकुलेन अंतरिते तस्मिन् Mál. 2; क्रियतां कथमंत्यमंडनं परलोकांतरितस्य ते मया Ku. 4. 22 separated (from me) by the next world, i. e. dead, deceased; मेघैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D. (*c*) Drowned, obscured, removed, eclipsed; परलोकभयमैहिकदुःखेनांतरितं Dk. 82 drowned, eclipsed, obscured; वीरलोकसाधुवादेनांतरितः समरतूर्यरवः Ve. 4 drowned; विस्मयांतरितशोकवृत्तांता K. 322; कार्यांतरितोत्कंठं V. 3.4 forgotten, removed; इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोडुतुल्याः R. 16. 65 obscured by moon-light. -4 Disappeared, vanished, departed, retired, withdrawn; अंतरिते [illegible] सेनापतौ K. 33 ; नाथदेहस्पर्शेन अंतरित एष संतापः U. 6 has disappeared, has been removed. -5 Passed over, omitted; अये मध्यमांबावृत्तांतोऽंतरित एवार्येण U.1; कथांतरेणांतरितमिदं M. 5 put off, delayed.-6 Slighted, despised. -7 (In Math.) That which remains, the remainder -8 A technical term in architecture.

अंतरि-री-क्षं [अंतः स्वर्गपृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यते, ईक्ष् कर्मणि घञ्, अंतः ऋक्षाणि अस्य वा पृषो॰ पक्षे ह्रस्वः ऋकारस्य रित्वं वा Tv.; according to Nir. अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योः क्षांतं अवस्थितं भवति, or अंतरा इमे द्यावापृथिव्यौ क्षयति निवसति; or शरीरेष्वंतः अक्षयं न पृथिव्यादिवत् क्षीयते]1 The intermediate region between heaven and earth; the air, atmosphere, sky (अंतरा द्यावापृथिव्योर्मध्ये ईक्ष्यमाणं व्योम Sây.) दिवं च पृथिवीं चांतरिक्षमथो स्वः Sandhyâ Mantra; योऽतरेणाकाश आसीत्तदंतरिक्षमभवदीक्षं हैतन्नाम ततः पुरांतरा वा इदमीक्षमभूदिति तस्मादंतरिक्षं *S*at. Br. -2 The middle of the three spheres or regions of life. -3 Talc. **-Comp. — उदर** *a.* whose inside is as wide as the atmosphere. (-रं) the interior of the atmosphere **—क्षित्, -सद्** *a.* dwelling in the atmosphere. **—गः, -चरः** a bird (moving through the atmosphere). **—जलं** water of the atmosphere, dew. **—प्रा** *a.* [अंतरिक्षं प्राति पूरयति, प्रा-विच्] filling the atmosphere; illuminating the sky, travelling through the atmosphere. **—प्रुत्** *a.* [अंतरिक्षं प्रवते गच्छति, प्रु क्विप्] floating over the atmosphere, sweeping or going through it. **—लोकः** the intermediate region, regarded as a distinct world; त्रयो लोका एत एव वागेवायं लोकः (earth) मनोंतरिक्षलोकः, प्राणोऽसौ लोकः (heaven) *S*at. Br. **—शंसित** *a.* sharpened in the atmosphere. **—सद्यं** [अंतरिक्षे सद्यं सदनं, सद् भावे यत्] dwelling or residence in the atmosphere.

अंतरि-री-क्ष्य *a.* [भवार्थे यत्] Aerial, atmospheric.

अंतरीपः [अंतः मध्ये गता आपो यस्य ब-हु. अच्समासः अप ईत् P. VI. 3. 97] A portion of land stretching out into the sea, promontory; an island (being situated in, and surrounded on all sides by, water).

अंतरे,-रेण See under अंतर.

अंतर्गम् 1 P. 1 To go between, interpose, intervene (so as to exclude).-2 To be included or comprised in. -3 To vanish, disappear (mostly used in past part. only).

अंतर्गत *p. p.*-**गामिन्** *a.* 1. Gone into or between, crept into (as a bad word &c.).-2 Being or seated in, included in or by, existing in, belonging to; °शवे ग्रामे Ms. 4. 108; लघुद्वीपा जंबूद्वीपांतर्गता एव H. 3.; पार्थिवानि च भूतानि सागरांतर्गतानि च Râm. -3 Being in the interior, hidden, concealed, internal, inward, secret, suppressed; अंतर्गतमपास्तं मे रजसोऽपि परं तमः Ku. 6. 60 inward; सौमित्रिरंतर्गतबाष्पकंठः R. 14. 53 with suppressed tears; K.60; °तां हृदयवृद्धिं 135 inward; अंतर्गतं प्राणभृतां हि वेद सर्वं भवान्भावम् R.2.43 internal, seated in the breast or heart; °फलारंभाः 10. 59; °तो हृदयाभिलाषः K. 143; °तेन चंद्रापीडेन 198; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः inward or secret motives of the mind Pt. 1. 44; बाह्यैर्विभावयेल्लिंगैर्भावमंतर्गतं नृणां Ms. 8. 25; °गतप्रार्थनं *S*. 7. 2 inwardly longing (for the same). -4 Slipped out of memory, forgotten. -5 Vanished, disappeared. -6 Destroyed. **-Comp. —उपमा** a concealed simile (the particle of comparison being omitted.) **—मनस्** = अंतर्मनस् q. v.

अंतर्धा 3 U. 1 To place or keep within, deposit; उदुंबरशाखामंतर्धाय अभिषिंचति Ait. Br. -2 To receive within or into oneself, admit, take in; तथा विश्वंभरे देवि मामंतर्धातुमर्हसि R. 15. 81; contain, comprise, include; (शास्त्रमेतत्) अंतर्धास्यति तत्सर्वमेतद्वः कथितं मया Mb. -3 To indicate, exhibit, display. -4 To hide or conceal oneself from, avoid the sight of, (with abl. and used in *A*tm.); उपाध्यायादंतर्धत्ते P. I. 4. 28. Com. अंतर्धत्स्व रघुव्याघ्रात् Bk. 5. 32; अंतर्दधानां रक्षोभ्यः 8. 71; मत्तो मांतर्धिथाः सीते 6. 15. -5 To cover up, conceal from view, hide, obscure, envelope, wrap up, veil; eclipse (fig.); अनृतेनात्मानमंतर्धाय Ch. Up.; भौमं (रजः) अंतर्दधे लोकमावृत्य सवितुः प्रभां Râm. enveloped, covered; पितुरंतर्दधे कीर्तिं शीलवृत्तिसमाधिभिः Mb. obscured or eclipsed. *—pass.* 1 To be received within, be absorbed; to be covered up or concealed, be obscured or rendered invisible, become invisible; to vanish, disappear, cease to exist; इषुभिर्व्यतिसर्पद्भिरादित्योऽतरधीयत Mb.; ते चांतर्दधिरे नागाः *ibid*; रात्रिरादित्योदयेऽतर्धीयते Nir. disappears; आत्मन्यंतर्दधे, तत्रैवांतरधीयत &c. *— Caus.* (-धापयति) To render invisible, conceal.

अंतर्धा [धा भावे अङ्] Covering, concealment &c.; अंतर्धामुपयद्भिरुत्पलाव- लीषु *Si.* 8. 12.

अंतर्धानं [धा-ल्युट्] Being invisible, disappearance, passing out of sight; •व्यसनरसिका रात्रिकापालिकीयं K.P.10; °गम् or इ to become invisible, disappear. -**Comp.** —गत *a.* disappeared, invisible. —चर *a.* moving invisibly.

अंतर्धायक *a.* Concealing, rendering invisible.

अंतर्धिः *f.* [धा-कि] Disappearance, concealment; hiding oneself from (another); अंतर्धौ येनादर्शनमिच्छति P. I. 4. 28; *Si.* 8. 42.

अंतर्हित *p. p.* **1** Placed between, separated, rendered invisible by interposition, hidden, concealed; अंतर्हिता शकुंतला वनराज्या *S.* 4; covered (with something else); अंतर्हिताशापथो जलदकाल इव K. 293; शेष्वानंतर्हितायां त्वं भूमौ Râm. uncovered or bare ground; पात्रेषु दर्भांतर्हितेषु अप आसिच्य *Asval.*; अंतर्हिते आवां V. 2; अंतर्हिता यदि भवेद्वनिता न वेत्ति Mk. 3. 4 a disguised male, a female in male dress. **-2** Disappeared, vanished, become invisible; इति मंत्रयमाणः स्वयमंतर्हितः *S.* 4 withdrew from sight, became invisible; अंतर्हिते शशिनि *S.* 4. 2; तस्यायमंतर्हितसौधभाजः R. 13. 40 dwelling in a palace hidden under (the waters). -**Comp.** —आत्मन् *m.* N. of *Siva.*

अंतर्भू 1 P. To be contained, comprised or included in; be inherent or implied in; केचिदंतर्भवंत्येषु K.P. 8; गुणाभिरंतर्नैरुक्ता ओजस्यंतर्भवंति ते S. D.; अंतर्भूय रहस्येषु तैर्वशीक्रियते हि सः Ks. 34. 204; वैसिके कर्मयोगे तु सर्वाण्येतान्यशेषतः। अंतर्भवंति क्रमशस्तस्मिंस्तास्मिन्क्रियाविधौ॥Ms.12.87. —*Caus.* To contain, include, imply, involve; अंतर्भावितण्यर्थोऽत्र नमिः P. III. 1. 88 Sk. involving a causal sense.

अंतर्भव *a.* Inward, internal, inwardly situated.

अंतर्भावः **1** The being included or comprised in, inclusion; तेषां गुणानामोजस्यंतर्भावः K. P. 8. **-2** Inherent or natural condition or disposition. **-3** Disappearance, becoming invisible; सर्वे अंतर्भावं गताः Dk. 26.

अंतर्भावना **1** Inclusion. **-2** Inward meditation or anxiety. **-3** A technical term in arithmetic, rectification of numbers by the differences of the products.

अंतर्भूत *p. p.* **1** Included or contained in; कालभावाध्वदेशानामंतर्भूतक्रियांतरैः। सर्वैरकर्मकैर्योगे कर्मत्वमुपजायते॥ Hari. **-2** Inward, internal, internally situated; एष वै भगवान् विष्णुरंतर्भूतः सनातनः.

अंति *ind.* [अंत्-इ] Ved. **1** Near, before, in the presence of; न ही नु वो मरुतो अंत्यस्मे Rv. 1. 167. 9; 1. 79. 11. **-2** (Prep.) To, in the vicinity of (with gen.); मुग्धप्रभीतवदुपेयतुरंति मात्रोः Bhâg. —तिः *f.* An elder sister (in dramas). -**Comp.** —ऊति *a.* ready with help. (-तिः *f.*) protection of what is near (आसन्नरक्षण) Rv. 1.138. 1. —गृहं a house near one's own dwelling, the neighbourhood of the house. —देव *a.* being near the god; an adversary (at dice); Rv. 1. 180.7. —मित्र,-वाम,-सुम्न *a.* near or at hand with help, wealth, or kindness; अंतिवामा दूरे Rv. 7.77. 4 (निकटस्थधना).

अंतिका **1** An elder sister. **-2** An oven, fire-place. **-3** N. of a plant (सा-शा-तलाख्यौषधिः).

अंतिक *a.* [अंतः सामीप्यं अस्यास्तीति मत्वर्थीयः ठन्; according to Nir. from आ-नी; अंतिकं कस्मात् आनीतं भवति सन्निकृष्टत्वात्] **1** Near, proximate (with gen. or abl. P. II. 3. 34). **-2** Reaching to the end of, reaching to; नासांतिक Ms. 2. 46. **-3** Lasting till, until; as far as, up to; Ms. 3. 1, Y. 1. 36. —कं Nearness, proximity, vicinity, presence; न त्यजंति ममांतिकं H. 1. 46; oft. in comp.; °न्यस्त R. 2. 24; कर्ण°चरः *S.*1. 24; सिंहासनांतिकचरेण सहोपसर्पन् M. 1. 12 a servant in attendance upon the throne. — *adv.* (with abl. or gen. or as last member of comp.) Near (to), in the vicinity; अंतिकं ग्रामात्-ग्रामस्य वा Sk.; into the presence or proximity of; दूरस्थस्यैत्य चांतिकं Ms. 2. 197; प्रविष्टे पितुरंतिकं Râm.; so जनांतिकं, मृगांतिकं; अंतिकेन near (with gen.); अंतिकेन ग्रामस्य P. II. 3. 35; अंतिकात् near, closely, within the presence of; from the proximity of, from near, from (abl. or gen. or acc.); ° कादागतः P. VI. 2. 49; रजःकर्णैः स्पृशद्भिर्गात्रमंतिकात् Râm.; क्रौर्णीयाद्यस्त्वपत्यार्थं मातापित्रोर्यमंतिकात् Ms. 9. 174 from; so नैव प्रवृत्तिं शुशुमस्तयोः कस्यचिदंतिकात् Râm.; अंतिके near, closely, in the presence of or proximity of; Bg. 13. 15; कमयंन्यान्तवांतिके निगतुः Nala. 1. 22; °के क्रियाः Ms. 2. 22. -**Comp.** —आश्रयः resorting to what is near, contiguous support (that given by a tree to a creeper).

अंतितः *ind.* Ved. Near.

अंतिम *a.* [अंते भवः, अंत डिमच्] **1** Immediately following. **-2** Last, final, ultimate; अजातमृतमूर्खाणां वरमाद्यौ न चांतिमः H. 1. -**Comp.** —अंकः the last digit, the number nine. —अंगुलिः the little finger (कनिष्ठिका).

अंती An oven, fire place.

अंत्य *a.* [अंते भवति वसति &c, अंताय हितः; अंत-यत्] **1** Last, final (as a letter, word &c.); last (in time, order or place) P. I. 1. 47; as ह of letters, Revati of asterisms, Mina of the zodiacal signs &c.; अंत्ये वयसि in old age R. 9. 79; अंत्यं ऋणं R. 1. 71 last debt; °मंडनं 8. 71, Ku. 4. 22. **-2** Immediately following (in comp.); अष्टम° ninth. **-3** Lowest (in rank, degree or position), undermost, worst, inferior, base, vile, wretched; ° अवस्थां गतः Pt. 4. 110 reduced to the worst plight; अंत्यासु दशासु Pt. 1. 336 at perilous (critical) times, belonging to the lowest caste; चंडाल°स्त्रियः Ms. 11. 176; °स्त्रीनिषेविणः 12. 59; अंत्यादपि वरं रत्नं स्त्रीरत्नं दुष्कुलादपि; शूद्राश्च संतः शूद्राणामंत्यानामंत्ययोनयः (साङ्कर्यं कुर्युः) 8. 68, 3. 9; 4. 79; Y. 1. 148, 2. 294. —त्यः **1** A man of the lowest caste; see above. **-2** N. of a plant (मुस्ता) (*f.* also) (the roots of which are prescribed for colic). **-3** The last syllable of a word. **-4** The last lunar month i. e. Fâlguna. **-5** A Mlechcha, foreigner, barbarian. **-6** (In Vaiseshika phil.) A name for the category विशेष; अंत्यो नित्यद्रव्यवृत्तिर्विशेषः परिकीर्तितः। Bhâshâ P. —त्या **1** A technical name for त्रिज्या in astronomy. **-2** A woman of the lowest tribe. —त्यं **1** A measure of number, 1000 billions (1000,000,000,000,000.) **-2** The 12th sign of the zodiac. **-3** The last member or term of a progression (series), the last figure; स्थाप्योंऽत्यवर्गो द्विगुणांत्यनिघ्नः Lîlâ. -**Comp.** —अक्षरं

सः see under अनुप्रास.—अवसायिन् *m. f.* (°यी, °यिनी) a man or woman of the lowest caste, begotten by a Chândâla on a Nishâdi woman; निषादस्त्री तु चांडालात्पुत्रमन्त्यावसायिनम्। श्मशानगोचरं सूते बाह्यानामपि गर्हितं ॥ Ms. 10. 39: the following 7 are regarded as belonging to this class; चांडालः श्वपचः क्षत्ता सूतो वैदेहकस्तथा। मागधायोगवौ चैव सप्तैतेऽन्त्यावसायिनः॥.—आश्रमिन् *m.* one who belongs to the last or mendicant order.—आहुतिः-इष्टिः *f.*-कर्मन्,-क्रिया last or funeral oblations, sacrifices or rites; ° कर्म Ms. 11. 198, 5. 168: अंत्याहुतिं हावयितुं सविप्राः Bk.—ऋणं the last of the three debts which every one has to pay, i. e. begetting children; see अनृण. —गमनं intercourse by a woman of the higher caste with a man of the lowest caste.—ज *a.* latest born, younger, belonging to the lowest caste; °जैर्नृभिः Ms. 4. 61; °स्त्री 8. 385. (-जः) 1. a *S*ûdra (अंत्यः सन् जायते, वर्णमध्ये शेषभवत्वात्). -2. one of the 7 inferior tribes; chândâla &c.; रजकश्चर्मकारश्च नटो वरुड एव च। कैवर्तमेदभिल्लाश्च सप्तैते चांत्यजाः स्मृताः॥Yama; also Ms. 8. 279; Y. 1. 273.(-जा) a woman of the lowest caste; Ms.11. 59, 171; Y. 3. 231. —जन्मन्,-जाति,-जातीय*a.*1.one belonging to the lowest caste;प्रतिग्रहस्तु क्रियते शूद्रादप्यंत्यजन्मनः Ms. 10. 110.-2. a *S*ûdra; °तिता Ms. 12. 9. -3 a chândâla.—धनं the last term of a progression or series. —पदं-मूलं the last or greatest root (in a square).—भं 1. the last lunar mansion रेवती.-2. the last sign of the zodiac; Pisces.—युगं the last or Kali age.—योनि *a.* of the lowest origin; Ms. 8. 68. (-निः) the lowest source or origin —लोपः dropping of the last letter or syllable of a word.—वर्णः,-वर्णा a man or woman of the lowest caste, a *S*ûdra male or female.—विपुला N. of a metre.

अंत्यकः A man of the lowest tribe.

अंत्रं [अन्त्यते बध्यते देहोऽनेन, अत्करणे ष्ट्रन्; according to Uṇ. 4. 163 अम्-क्त्र] An entrail, intestine; अंत्रभेदनं क्रियते प्रश्रयश्च Mv. 3 the vitals of the heart are rent (मर्मभिदः वाचः उच्यंते इत्यर्थः).—घ्री N.of a plant (used against colic or wind in the stomach; cf. अग्रंघी, अम्लांघ्री). -Comp. —आदः a worm in the intestines. —कूजः, कूजनं, —विकूजनं the rumbling noise in the bowels; पक्वाशयस्थोंत्रकूजं शूलं नाभौ करोति वा Susr. —पाचक [अंत्रस्थं दोषं पाचयति] N. of a medicinal plant Æschynomene Grandiflora. —मांसं a kind of roasted flesh.—वृद्धिः *f.* inguinal hernia, rupture, swelling of the scrotum.—शिला N. of a river rising from the Vindhya mountain. —स्रज् *f.* a garland of intestines (worn by नृसिंह).

अंत्रंधमिः *f.* Indigestion, inflammation of bowels; flatulence.

अंद् 1 P. To bind, fasten.

अंदः Binding.

अंदुः-दूः *f.* [अंद्यते बध्यते अनेन,अंद्-कू, कृषन्त्ययांतः निपातः Uṇ.1. 93]also अंदुकः, अंदूकः1 A chain or fetter.-2 A chain for the elephant's feet; गजमंदूरिव निश्चलं चकार *S*i. 20. 51; °निनादः 11. 7. -3 A sort of ornament worn round the ankles; cf. नूपुर.

अंदिका 1 An oven, fire-place. -2 An elder sister (cf. -अंतिका).

अंदोलयति Den. P. To swing, agitate, rock to and fro, oscillate.

अंदोलनं Swinging, oscillating, waving; द्राक्चामरांदोलनात् Udb.

अंध् 10 U. 1 To make blind, blind; अंधयन् भृंगमालाः *S*i.11. 19; तिमिरं जनस्य दृशमंधयति 9. 21. -2 To be or become blind.

अंध *a.* 1 Blind (lit. and fig.); devoid of sight, unable to see (at particular times); दिवांधाः प्राणिनः केचिद्रात्रावंधास्तथापरे; made blind, blinded; स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया *S*. 7. 24; मदांधः blinded by intoxication; so दर्पांध, क्रोधांधः; काम°, लोभ°, अज्ञान°; सहजांधदृशः स्वदुर्नये *S*i. 16. 29 blind to his own wicked acts. -2 Making blind, preventing the sight; utter, pitchy, complete, thick (darkness) Ms. 8. 94; सीदन्नंधे तमसि U. 3. 38; Mâl. 9. 8, 20; See ° कूप, °तामसं *infra*.—धं 1 Darkness. -2 Spiritual ignorance; अज्ञान or अविद्या q. v. -3 Water; also, turbid water. —धः 1 A kind of mendicant (परिव्राजक) who has completely controlled his organs; तिष्ठतो व्रजतो वापि यस्य चक्षुर्न दूरगम्। चतुष्पदां भुवं मुक्त्वा परिव्राडंध उच्यते ॥-2 An epithet of the zodiacal signs at particular periods; (नष्टद्रव्यलाभालाभोपयोगयुक्तो राशिभेदः); मेषो वृषो मृगेंद्रश्च रात्रावंधाः प्रकीर्तिताः। नृयुक्कर्कटकन्याश्च दिवांधाः परिकीर्तिताः॥ —धाः ? (pl.) N. of a people see अंध्र. -Comp. —अलजी a blind boil or abscess in the eyes (one that does not open or suppurate). —अहिः,-अहिकः a blind serpent, i. e. one that is not poisonous. (-हिः, -हिकः) N. of a fish (कुचिका). —कारः [अंधं करोति] darkness (lit. and fig.); लीनं दिवाभीतमिवांधकारं Ku. 1. 12; काम°, मदन°; अंधकारतामुपयाति चक्षुः K. 36 grows dim; बाष्पजलधारांधकारितमुखी K. 161, 286.—कूपः [अंधयतीत्यंधः, अंधः कूपः] 1. a well the mouth of which is hidden; a well overgrown with plants &c.-2.[अंधस्य दृष्ट्यभावस्य कूप इव] mental darkness, infatuation. -3. N. of a hell, to which those who tease and kill harmless creatures are condemned. —तमसं (P. V. 4. 79), -तामसं, -धातमसं deep or complete darkness; लोकमंधतमसात्क्रमोदितौ R. 11. 24; अंधतमसमिव प्रविशामि U. 7 the gloom of hell; प्रध्वंसितांधतमसस्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः *S*i.2.33. (-सा) night.—तामिस्रः-स्रः (स्रं also). 1. complete or deep darkness (especially of the soul); तामिस्रोष्टदशधा तथा भवत्यंधतामिस्रः Sân. K. 48 (भयविशेषविषयकोऽभिनिवेशः); तस्यामंधतामिस्रमभ्यध्यायत् Mv.1.-2. spiritual ignorance (देहे नष्टे अहमेव नष्टःइतिरूपमज्ञानं); enveloped in utter darkness. (-स्रः, स्रं) N. of a division of Tartarus or infernal regions, the second of the 21 hells to which those who seduce the wives of others and enjoy them are condemned. According to Bhavabhûti persons committing suicide were condemned to this hell; cf. अंधतामिस्रा ह्यसूर्या नाम ते लोकास्तेभ्यः प्रतिविधीयंते य आत्मघातिन इत्येवमृषयो मन्यंते U. 4; Ms. 4. 88, 197; Y. 3. 224; doctrine of annihilation after death.—धी *a.* mentally blind. —पूतना a demoness supposed to cause diseases in children; यो द्वेष्टि स्तनमतिसारकासहिक्काछर्दीभिर्ज्वरसहिताभिरर्द्यमानः। दुर्वर्णः सततमधःशयोऽम्लगंधिस्तं ब्रूयुर्वरभिषजोंधपूतनार्तम् Susr. —मूषा a small covered crucible with a hole in the side. —मूषिका [अंधं दृष्ट्यभावं मुष्णाति, मुष्-ण्वुल्] N. of a plant or grass देवताड (तत्सेवनेन चक्षुष्मत्ता भवतीति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः).—रात्री dark night (Ved). —वर्त्मन् *m.*[अंधं सूर्यप्रकाशराहित्याद्वर्त्म यत्र] the seventh skandha or region of wind.

अंधकरण *a.* Making blind (P. III. 2. 56).

अंधंभविष्णु, -भावुक *a.* Becoming blind (P. III. 2. 57).

अंधक *a.* [अंध्-कन्] Blind ; अंधकः कुब्जकश्चैव Pt. 5. 91. —कः 1 N. of an Asura, son of Kasyapa and Diti and killed by *S*iva. [He is represented as a demon with 1000 arms and heads, 2000 eyes and feet, and called *Andhaka*, because he walked like a blind man, though he could see very well ; स व्रजत्यंधवयस्मादर्नंधोपि हि भारत । तमंधकोयं नाम्नेति प्रोचुस्तत्र निवासिनः ॥ He was slain by Siva when he attempted to carry off the *Parijata* tree from heaven ; whence *Siva* is called *Andhakaripu,-ari,-drish* &c. According to the Matsya Purana *Andhaka* was admitted to the class of Ga*n*as by Siva, at his importunities and humble supplication, when he was about to be killed by the god for having attempted to carry off his wife Parvat*i*]. -2 N. of a descendant of Yadu and ancestor of Kṛishṇa and his descendants, a grandson of Kroshṭu, son of Yudhâjit who, together with his brother Vṛishṇi is the ancestor of the celebrated family of Andhakavṛishṇis ; P. IV. 1. 114, VI. 2. 34.-3 N. of a sage, son of Mamat*a* and of Utathya, elder brother of Bṛihaspati.-**Comp.** —अरिः -रिपुः,-शत्रुः,-घाती,-असुहृद् &c. slayer of Andhaka, epithets of *S*iva. —वर्तः N. of a mountain. —वृष्णि *m. pl.* descendants of अंधक and वृष्णि.

अंधिका [अंध्-ण्वुल्] 1 Night. -2 A kind of game or sport, probably blindman's-buff; gambling (तया हि जनः अंध इव विवेकशून्यः क्रियते Tv.). -3 A woman of a particular character, one of the classes of women. -4 A disease of the eye. -5 =सर्षपी, =सिद्धा q.v. (अस्या अत्यंतसेवनात् दृष्टिर्क्षयो जायते इति वैद्यकप्रसिद्धिः).

अंधीकृ 8 U. To make blind, blind; °कृतात्मा blinded in mind.

अंधीभू To become blind.

अंधस् *n.* [अद्-असुन् नुम् धश्च; अदेर्नुम्धौ च Un. 4. 205] Food ; द्विजातिशेषेण यदेतदंधसा Ki. 1. 39 ; सशेष एवांधासि असावतृप्यस् Dk. 133, 157 (supposed to have in the Veda the senses of Soma, the herb itself, or its juice, juice, ghee or boiled rice, but usually taken to mean 'food' only by Indian lexicographers and commentators. [cf. Gr. *andhos*].

अंधुः [fr. अम् Un. 1. 27] 1 A well; आपीनोंऽधुः P. VI. 1. 28 Sk. -2 The male organ of generation : शक्रपाणिपादपाय्वंधुसंज्ञान्याहुर्मनीषिणः.

अंधुलः [अंध्-उलच्] A kind of tree, Acacia Sirissa (शिरीष).

अंध्रः (*pl.*) 1 N. of a people and the country inhabited by them. [The country of the Andhras is said to be the modern Telinga*n*a. But the limits were probably confined to the Ghats on the west and the rivers Godavari and Krish*n*a on the north and south. It bordered on Kalinga (see Dk. 7th Ullasa), and its capital Andhranagara is probably the old town of Vengi or Vegi. According to Dandin, there was near it a lake 'like the ocean and crested with cranes' which description can only refer to the lake Colair which has an area of over 150 miles ; जगन्नाथादूर्ध्वभागादर्वाक् श्रीभ्रमरान्मकात् । तावदंध्राभिधो देशः].-2 N. of a dynasty of kings.-3 A man of a mixed (low) caste, being born of a Vaideha father and Kârâvara mother, who lives by killing game; Ms. 10. 36.-4 A kind of fowler.-**Comp.** —जातिः the Andhra tribe.—भृत्याः N. of a dynasty of kings.

अन्नं [अद्-क्त ; अनित्यनेन. अन्-नन् ; according to Yâska, from अद् , अद्यते अत्ति च भूतानि; or from आ-नम्, आ आभिमुख्येन नैतमन्नं प्रह्वीभूतं भवति भोजनाय भूतानां] 1 Food(in general); अद्यतेऽत्ति च भूतानि तस्मादन्नं तदुच्यते Tait. Up.; मेदोऽसृङ्मांसमज्जास्थि वदंत्यन्नं मनीषिणः Ms.3. 182; अहमन्नं भवान् भोक्ता H.1. 54 I am your prey &c. ; चराणामन्नमचराः Ms. 5. 29. -2 Food as representing the lowest form in which the Supreme Soul is manifested, being the coarsest and last of the 5 vestures (कोश) in which the soul is clothed and passes from body to body in the long process of metempsychosis – "the nutrimentitious vesture or visible body in the world of sense" (स्थूलशरीर called अन्नमयकोश). -3 Boiled rice; अन्नेन व्यंजनं P. II.1. 34. -4 Corn (bread corn);ता (आपः) अन्नमसृजंत तस्माद्यत्र क्व च वर्षति तदेव भूयिष्ठमन्नं भवति Ch. Up. ; आदित्याज्जायते वृष्टिर्वृष्टेरन्नं ततः प्रजाः । Ms. 3. 76; कृत° 9. 219 ; 10. 86, 12. 65. -5 Water. -6 Earth (पृथिव्या अन्नहेतुत्वादन्नशब्दवाच्यता).-7 N. of Vishṇu. —न्नः The sun (स हि अन्नहेतुवृष्टिहेतुः). -**Comp.** —अकालः = अनाकाल q. v.—अत्तृ,-आदिन्,-आहारिन् eating food. —अद *a.* 1. eating food. -2, having a good appetite (दीप्ताग्नि). (-दः) N. of Vishṇu. —अद्यं proper food, food in general; Ms. 3. 82. 4.112. 11. 114. —आच्छादनं. -वस्त्रं food and clothing, food and raiment, the bare necessaries of life. —आयुः (अन्नायु) consisting of, living by, food, desirous of food (अन्नबंधनः अन्नकामः).—कालः hour of dinner; meal-time.—किट्टः = मल q. v. —कूटः a large heap of boiled rice. —कोष्ठकः 1. a cupboard; granary.-2. Vishṇu. -3. the sun. —गतिः *f.* the passage of food, gullet (cf. अन्ननालम्). —गंधिः dysentery, diarrhœa. —ज,-जात *a.* produced from food as the primitive substance.—जलं food and water, bare subsistence.— तेजस् *a.* having the vigour caused by food.—द,-दातृ,-दायिन्,-प्रद *a.* 1.giving food: वारिदस्तृप्तिमाप्नोति सुखमक्षय्यमन्नदः Ms. 4. 229. -2. epithet of Siva.—दा N. of Durga or Annapûrṇâ. —दासः [अन्नेन पालितो दासः शाक. त.] a servant who works for food only, one who becomes a servant or slave by getting food only. —देवता the deity supposed to preside over articles of food. —दोषः 1. sin arising from eating prohibited food; Ms. 5. 4. -2. a defect in the food eaten ; derangement of food or the humours of the body ; आलस्यादन्नदोषाच्च मृत्युर्विप्राञ् जिघांसति Ms.5.4.—द्वेषः dislike of food, loss of appetite. —पतिः lord or possessor of food, epithet of Savitri, Agni, and Siva. —पाकः cooking of food; digestion of food (by the fire in the stomach).— पू *a.* purifying food, epithet of the Sun. —पूर्ण *a.* filled with, possessed of, food. (-र्णा) a form of Durgâ (the goddess of plenty): °ईश्वरी N. of Durgâ or a form of Bhairavî. —पेयं=वाजपेयं q. v. —प्रलय *a.* being dissolved into food after death. —प्राशः, -प्राशनं the ceremony of giving a new-born child food to eat for the first time, one of the 16 *Samskâras* performed between the 5th and 8th month (usually in the sixth, Ms. 2. 34) with preliminary oblations to fire (Mar. उष्टावण); Ms. 2. 34; Y. 1. 12.—ब्रह्मन् ,-आत्मन् *m.* Brahma as represented by food. —भक्त *a.* [अन्नार्थं भक्तः दासः]=अन्नदास q. v. —भुज् *a.* eating food, epithet of *S*iva. —मय *a.* see below. —मलं 1. excrement, feces; P.VI.1. 148 Sk. -2. spirituous

liquor; सुरा वै मलमन्नानां Ms. 11. 94. —रक्षा precautions as to eating food. —रस: essence of food, chyle; food and drink, nutriment; नानाविधानन्नरसान्वन्यमूलफलाश्रयान् तेभ्यो ददौ Rām. —वस्त्रं = °आच्छादनं q. v. —विकार: 1. transformation of food, assimilation. -2. disorder of the stomach caused by indigestion.-3. seminal discharge (of man); semen itself. cf. अन्नाद्रेतः संभवति. —व्यवहार: the law or custom relating to food, i. e. the custom of eating together or not with other persons. —शेष: leavings of food, offal. —संस्कार: consecration of food. —होम: a sacrifice (with 10 materials) connected with the Aśvamedha sacrifice.

अन्नमय a. (यी f.) Consisting or made of food, composed of or containing boiled rice; °कोश:-ष: the gross material body, the स्थूलशरीर, which is sustained by food and which is the fifth or last vesture or wrapper of the soul; see अन्न (2) above and also कोश; hence, also the material world, the coarsest or lowest form in which Brahma is considered as manifesting itself in the worldly existence. —यं Plenty of food.

अन्नावृध् a. [अन्नं वर्धते अनेन वृध्-करणे क्विप्, पूर्वपददीर्घः] Increasing food; Rv. 10. 1. 4.

अन्य a. [अन् अघ्न्यादि° य; अन्यः, न्यस्मै, °स्मात्; n. अन्यत् &c.] 1 Another, different, other (भिन्न); another, other (generally), स एव त्वन्यः क्षणेन भवतीति विचित्रमेतत् Bh. 2.40; अन्यदेव भागधेयमेते निर्वपंति S. 2; सर्वमन्यत् everything else; किमुतान्यहिंस्राः R. 2. 62; changed, altered; संप्रत्यन्ये वयं Bh. 3. 66 quite different persons; oft. in comp. अन्यसंगात्, अनन्यपरायण, अनन्यसाधारण &c. -2 Other than, different from, else than (with abl. or as last member of comp.); नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह सर्वजंतूनां K. 35; कोस्ति धन्यो मदन्यः Bv. 4.37; उत्थितं ददृशेऽन्यच्च कबंधेभ्यो न किंचन R. 12 49; किमन्यदस्याः परिषदः श्रुतिप्रसादनतः S. 1; oft. used in addition to ऋते or विना; ऋते समुद्रादन्यः को बिभर्ति वडवानलं Pt. 5. 35; किं नु खलु मे प्रियादर्शनादृते शरणमन्यत् S. 3. -3 Another person, one different from self (opp. स्व, आत्मीय); वासश्च धृतमन्यैर्न धारयेत् Ms. 4. 66. -4 Strange, unusual, extraordinary; अन्य एव स प्रकारः K. 168; अन्या जगद्धितमयी मनसः प्रवृत्तिः Bv. 1. 69; धन्या मृदन्यैव सा S. D.-5 Ordinary, any one; निरातंकः कन्यामन्योपि याचते Mv. 1. 31; cf. इतर. -6 Additional, new, more; अन्यान् दश सुवर्णान्प्रयच्छ Mk. 2 another ten (coins); अन्यदन्यन्नलिनदलशयनं K. 157 new and new (changing every now and then); अन्यस्मिन् दिवसे another day; one of a number (with gen.); अन्यच्च moreover, besides, and again (used to connect sentences together); एक-अन्य the one- the other, Me. 78; see under एक also; अन्य-अन्य one-another; अन्यः करोति अन्यो भुंक्ते one does, another suffers; अन्यन्मुखे अन्यन्निर्वहणे Mu. 5; अन्यदुप्तं जातमन्यत् Ms. 9. 40, 99; 8.204, कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते Pt. 1. 305; अन्यदुच्छृंखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62; अन्य-अन्य-अन्य &c. one, another, third, fourth &c.; जल्पंति सार्धमन्येन पश्यंत्यन्यं सविभ्रमाः। हृद्गतं चिंतयंत्यन्यं प्रियः को नाम योषिताम् Pt. 1. 135; मनस्यन्यद्वचस्यन्यत् कर्मण्यन्यद् दुरात्मनाम्; (in pl.) केचित् - अन्ये some-others; एके-अन्ये-तथान्ये Ms. 10. 70; 4. 9; 12. 123. [cf. L. *alius*; Gr. *allos* for *aljos*, Zend *anya*]. **—Comp.** —अर्थ a. having a different meaning, sense, or purpose. —असाधारण a. not common to others, peculiar. —आश्रयण a. going or passing over to another. —उदर्य a. born from another. (-र्यः) a step-mother's son, a half-brother. (-र्या) a half-sister. —ऊढा a. married to another, another's wife. —कारुका a worm bred in excrement (शकृत्कीटः). —क्षेत्रं 1. another field. -2. another or foreign territory. -3. another's wife. —ग, गामिन् a. 1. going to another. -2. adulterous, unchaste; वणिजां तु कुलस्त्रीव स्थिरा लक्ष्मीरनन्यगा Ks. 21. 56; 19. 27. —गोत्र a. of a different family or lineage. —चित्त a. having the mind fixed on some thing or some one else; see °मनस्. —ज-जात a. of a different origin. —जन्मन् n. another life or existence, regeneration, metempsychosis. —दुर्वह a. difficult to be borne by others. —देवत,-त्य,-दैवत्य a. addressed or referring to another deity (as a Vedic Mantra). —धर्मन् a. having another or different property. (-र्मः) different property or characteristic. —धी a. whose mind is turned away from God. —नाभि a. belonging to another family. —पदार्थः 1. another substance. -2. the sense of another word; °प्रधानो बहुव्रीहिः the Bahuvrīhi compound essentially depends on the sense of another word. —पर a. 1. devoted to another or something else. -2. expressing or referring to something else. —पुष्टा-भृता 'reared by another,' epithet of the cuckoo, which is supposed to be reared by the crow (called अन्यभृत्). अप्यन्यपुष्टा प्रतिकूलशब्दा Ku. 1.45; कलमन्यभृतासु भाषितं R. 8.59. —पूर्वा [अन्यः पतिः पूर्वो यस्याः] 1. a woman already promised or betrothed to another. -2. a remarried widow (पुनर्भू) see अनन्यपूर्व. —बीज, —बीजसमुद्भव, —समुत्पन्न an adopted son (born from other parents), one who may be adopted as a son for want of legitimate issue. —भृत् m. a crow (rearing another, it being supposed to sit on the eggs of the cuckoo and to rear its young ones), cf. S. 5. 22. —मनस्, —मनस्क, —मानस a. 1. having the mind fixed on something else; inattentive.-2. fickle, versatile, unsteady; अन्यमनसः स्त्रियः H. 1. 111 absent-minded; possessed by a demon. —मातृजः a half-brother (born of another mother) Y. 2.139. —राजन्,-राष्ट्रीय a. subject to another king or kingdom (Ved.). —रूप a. having another form, changed, altered; पद्मिनीं वान्यरूपां Me. 83. (-पं) another or changed form; °पेण in another form. —लिंग, गक a. following the gender of another word (i. e. the substantive), an adjective; ऋषभानूषरौ द्वावप्यन्यलिंगौ Ak. —वादिन् a. 1. giving false evidence. -2. a defendant in general. —वापः the cuckoo leaving the eggs in the nests of other birds. —विवर्धित a. = पुष्ट a cuckoo. —व्रत a. following other (than Vedic) observances, devoted to other gods, infidel. —शाखः-खकः a Brāhmaṇa who has gone over to another school (of religion &c.); an apostate. —संक्रांत a. fixed on or transferred to another (woman); °हृदयः आर्यपुत्रः M. 3, 4. —संगमः intercourse with another; illicit intercourse. —साधारण a. common to many others. —स्त्री another's wife, a woman not one's own. [In Rhetoric she is con-

sidered as one of three chief female characters in a poetical composition. the other two being स्वीया and साधारणी स्त्री. अन्या may be either a damsel or another's wife. The 'damsel' is one not yet married, who is bashful and arrived at the age of puberty. As 'another's wife' she is fond of festivals and similar occasions of amusement, who is a disgrace to her family and utterly destitute of modesty, see S.D. 108-110]. °ग: an adulterer Ms. 8. 386. [Note. Some compounds under अन्य will be found under अनन्य.]

अन्यक *a.* Another, other (=अन्य).

अन्यत् *a.* (अन्य *n.*) Another &c. —*ind.* Again, moreover, besides &c. **-Comp.—अर्थ** 1. having a different meaning. -2. referring to or expressing another sense. (-र्थः) a different meaning. **—आशा** desire of something else. **—आशिस्** *f.* another's blessing. **—आस्था** devotion or attachment to another. **—उत्सुक** *a.* longing for another. **—रागः** attachment to another.

अन्यतम *a.* [अन्य-डतम] (declined like a noun and not a pronoun) One of many, any one out of a large number (with gen. or in comp.); जपन्वान्यतमं वेदं Ms. 11. 76; 6. 32, 4. 13; Y. 2. 22, 3. 253; (अन्यतरान्यतमशब्दौ अव्युत्पन्नौ प्रातिपदिके इति कैयटः).

अन्यतर *a.* (declined like a pronoun) One of two (persons or things), either of the two (with gen.); तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरः K. 151; संतः परीक्ष्यान्यतरद्भजंते M. 1. 2 the one or the other; युवयोरन्यतरागच्छतु S. 3; Ms. 2. 111.; 9. 171; other, different; अन्यतर-अन्यतर the one-the other; अन्यतरस्यां (loc. of °रा) either way, in both ways, optionally; frequently used by Pâṇini in his Sûtras in the sense of वा or विभाषा; हक्रोरन्यतरस्यां, आत्मनेपदेष्वन्यतरस्यां &c. &c.

अन्यतरतः *adv.* On one of two sides; °दंत having teeth on one side.

अन्यतरेद्युः *adv.*[अन्यतरस्मिन्नहनि-एद्युस्] On either of two days, on one day or on another, P. V. 3. 22.

अन्यतः *adv.* 1 From another; नान्यतस्तस्य शरीररक्षा R. 2. 4; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U.1. 13.-2 On one side; अन्यतः-अन्यतः,एकतः-अन्यतः on the one side, on the other side; तपनमंडलदीपितमेकतः सततनैशतमोवृतमन्यतः Ki. 5. 2; एकवस्तु सकलानि निमित्तान्यन्यतो हि मनसः प्रतिपत्तिः Nai. -3 To another place, towards some other person or direction; गंतव्यं वा ततोऽन्यतः Ms. 2. 200; अन्यतोपि नयने प्रेरयंत्या S. 2. 2; आर्ये व्रजामोऽन्यतः R.6.82. -4 From another ground or motive. -5 On the other side; on the contrary.-6 Otherwise; in another place, elsewhere. **-Comp. —अरण्यं** Ved. a land which is woody here and there. **—एत,-एनस्,-एनी** Ved. variegated or spotted on one side. **—घातिन्** *a.* striking in one direction. **—वात** *a.* suffering occasional wind (rheumatism.). (-तः) a sort of eye-disease.

अन्यतस्त्यः [अन्यतो भवः, त्यप्] An enemy, adversary.

अन्यत्र *adv.* [अन्य-त्रल्] (oft.=अन्यस्मिन् with a subst. or adj. force) 1 Elsewhere, in another place (with abl.); अपत्याधिकारादन्यत्र लौकिकमपत्यमात्रं गोत्रं P. IV.2. 39 Com.; sometimes with विना; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति Pt.1. 41; (with verbs of motion) to another place.-2 On another occasion, at another time than; oft. (in comp.); मधुपर्के च यज्ञे च पितृदैवतकर्मणि। अत्रैव पशवो हिंस्या नान्यत्रेत्यब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 5. 41.-3 Except, without, other than; यथा फलानां जातानां नान्यत्र पतनाद्भयं। एवं नरस्य जातस्य नान्यत्र मरणाद्भयं॥ Râm. Mv. 6. 8; R. 14. 32; Bg. 3. 9; Y. 1. 215; अन्यत्र नैमिषेयसत्रात् V. 5, Ms. 4. 164; oft. with the force of the nom. case; देवा अन्यत्रैवाश्विभ्यां सत्वं निषेदुः Kaus. Br. (अन्यत्र=अन्ये). -4 Other wise, in another way, in the other case, in the other sense; सुराज्ञि देशे राजन्वान् स्यात्ततोन्यत्र राजवान् Ak.; राजन्वती भूः, राजवानन्यत्र; चर्मण्वती नदी चर्मवती अन्यत्र P. VIII. 2. 12, 14 Sk.-**Comp. —मनस्-चित्त** *a.* whose mind is directed to something else, inattentive.

अन्यथा *ind.* [अन्य-प्रकारार्थे था] 1 Otherwise, in another way or manner, in a different manner; यदभावि न तद्भावि भावि चेन्न तदन्यथा H. 1; with अतः, इतः or ततः otherwise than, in a manner different from; अतोन्यथा प्रवृत्तिस्तु राक्षसो विधिरुच्यते Ms.5. 31; Bg. 13.11. अन्यथा-अन्यथा in one way, in another (different) way; योन्यथा संतमात्मानमन्यथा भाषते Ms. 4. 255; सत्त्वभंगभयाद्राज्ञां कथयंत्यन्यथा पुरः। अन्यथा विवृतार्थेषु स्वैरालापेषु मंत्रिणः Mu. 4. 8. अन्यथा कृ (*a*) to do otherwise, change or alter; न हि दैवं शक्यमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; न स्वभावोऽत्र मर्त्यानां शक्यते कर्तुमन्यथा Pt. 1. 258; S.6. 13; (*b*) to act otherwise, violate, transgress, go against; त्वया कदाचिदपि मम वचनं नान्यथा कृतं Pt. 4; (*c*) to destroy, undo, frustrate, baffle, defeat (hope, plan &c.). कर्तुमकर्तुमन्यथाकर्तुं समर्थ ईश्वरः; मनीषितं मान्यथा कृथाः K. 22. 51; लाभं कुर्याच्च योऽन्यथा Y. 2. 195; (*d*) to make false, falsify; ख्यातो लोकप्रवादोयं भरतेनान्यथा कृतः Râm.; अमात्यः प्राड्विवाको वा यत्कुर्युः कार्यमन्यथा Ms. 9. 234 to do wrongly; °ग्रह्,-मन्,-संभावय्,-समर्थय्,-विकल्पय् &c. to take or think to be otherwise, to misunderstand, understand wrongly; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा न खलु मनस्विनि मया प्रयुक्तमिदं M. 1. 20; अलमस्मानन्यथा संभाव्य S. 1; किं मामन्यथा संभावयसि K. 147; S. 3. 19; जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते S. 5. 17 suspects to be otherwise (than chaste); °भू or या to be otherwise, be changed or altered, be falsified; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति S.4; शोकार्तस्य प्रवृत्तो मे श्लोको भवतु नान्यथा Râm.; तयोर्माहात्म्ययोर्वाक्यं नान्यथा याति सांप्रतं Râm. -2 Otherwise, or else, in the contrary case; व्यक्तं नास्ति कथमन्यथा वासंत्यपि तां न पश्येत् U.3; स्तेनोऽन्यथा भवेत् Ms. 8. 144; Y. 1. 86, 2. 288; on the other hand, on the contrary. -3 Falsely, untruly; किमन्यथा भट्टिनी मया विज्ञापितपूर्वा V. 2; किमन्यथा भट्टिन्यै विज्ञापितं M. 4; न खल्वन्यथा ब्राह्मणस्य वचनं V. 3; यो न्यायमन्यथा ब्रूते स याति नरकं नरः Pt. 3. 107; H. 3. 20; Ms. 8. 90. -4 Wrongly, erroneously, badly, as in अन्यथासिद्ध q.v. below; see under 1 also. -5 From another motive, cause, or ground; दुर्वाससः शापादियं त्वया प्रत्यादिष्टा नान्यथा S. 7.[cf. L. *aliuta.*].-**Comp. —अनुपपत्तिः** *f.* see अर्थापत्ति. **—कारः** changing, altering. (-रं) *adv.* in a different manner, differently P. III. 4. 27. **—ख्यातिः** 1. erroneous conception of the Spirit, title of a philosophical work. -2. wrong conception in general (in phil.). **—भावः** alteration, change, being otherwise, difference; बहूनां व्यक्तीनामेकस्मिन्नन्यथाभावः P. V. 4.53; change of view or mind; मयि भावो न कर्तव्यः Ch. Up. **—वादिन्** *a.* speaking differently or falsely; [illegible]

falsely or inconsistently; (in law) a prevaricator, prevaricating witness. —वृत्ति *a.* 1 changed, altered.–2 affected, perturbed; disturbed by strong emotions; मेघालोके भवति सुखिनोऽप्यन्यथावृत्ति चेतः Me. 3.—सिद्ध *a.* proved or demonstrated wrongly; (in Nyâya) said of a cause (कारण) which is not the true one, but only refers to accidental and remote circumstances (as the ass employed to fetch clay &c. in the case of a घट or jar) which do not invariably contribute to the result, see कारण; this अन्यथा° is said to be of 3 kinds in Tarka K., but 5 are mentioned in Bhâshâ P. 19-22. —द्धं,–सिद्धिः *f.* wrong demonstration; one in which arguments, not being true causes, are advanced; an unessential cause, an accidental or concomitant circumstance Bhâshâ P. 16.—स्तोत्रं satire, irony; Y. 2. 204.

अन्यथयति Den. P. To change, alter.

अन्यदा *ind.* 1 At another time, on another occasion, in any other case; अन्यदा भूषणं पुंसां क्षमा लज्जेव योषिताम् *S*i. 2. 44, R. 11. 73. –2 Once, one day, at one time, once upon a time. –3 Sometimes, now and then.

अन्यदीय *a.* 1 Belonging to another. –2 Being or existing in another.

अन्यर्हि *ind.* At another time (=अन्यदा).

अन्यादृक्ष–दृश्–श *a.* [अन्य इव पश्यति, अन्यादृश्, कर्मकर्तरि क्स, क्विन्, कञ् वा P. III. 2. 60] 1 Of another kind, like another.–2 Changed, unusual, strange; यात्राप्रतिनिवृत्तमन्यादृशं भवंतमवधारयामि Mâl. 1; अन्यादृशमेव भगवत्या वचनं 2; being different or otherwise; न खलु अन्यादृशेषु युष्मादृश्यः पक्षपातिन्यो भवंति 4; अन्यादृश्येव क्षणमजनिष्ट Dk. 106, K. 309; अन्यादृशी रचना कस्यापि वलीमुखस्य Mv. 6 strange.

अन्येद्युः *ind.* [अन्य–एद्युस् P. V. 3 22] 1 On the other or following day; अन्येद्युरात्मानुचरस्य भावं जिज्ञासमाना R. 2. 26.–2 One day, once.

अन्येद्युष्क *a.* [अन्येद्युर्भवः, कन्] Occurring every day, daily, diurnal; अन्येद्युष्कमहोरात्रादेककालं प्रवर्तते Susr. –ष्कः A quotidian fever.

अन्योन्य *a.* [अन्य–कर्मव्यतिहारे द्वित्वं, पूर्वपदे सुश्च] One another, each other, mutual (treated like a pronoun). In many cases the use of this word corresponds to the use of the word 'each other' or 'one another' in English; अन्योन्यं ताडयतः Mk. 9 they strike each other (अन्यः अन्यं ताडयति). Thus अन्यः may be regarded as the subject and अन्यं as the object of the verb, as in English. The second अन्य may, therefore, in many cases stand in the instr., gen., or loc. cases; अन्योन्यैराहताः संतः सस्वनुर्भीमनिःस्वनाः Râm.; अन्योन्यस्य व्यतिलुनंति P. I. 3. 16 Sk. But there are several instances, especially when अन्योन्य enters into compound, in which the first अन्य loses all its nominative force and becomes a sort of oblique case, or an irregular compound of अन्य and अन्य, see P. VIII. 1. 12 Sk.; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारः Ms. 9. 101; oft. in comp. and translated by 'mutual', 'reciprocal', 'mutually'; °शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42; so °कलह, °दर्शन, &c.—न्यं *ind.* Mutually.—न्यं (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, the 'Reciprocal', in which two things do the same act to each other; अन्योन्यमुभयोरेकक्रियायाः करणं मिथः । त्वया सा शोभते तन्वी तया त्वमपि शोभसे । रजन्या शोभते चंद्रश्चंद्रेणापि निशीथिनी S. D. 724.–**Comp.**—अध्यासः reciprocal attribution of identity (अन्योन्यतादात्म्यारोपः); जलव्योम्ना घटाकाशो यथा सर्वैस्तिरोहितः । तथा जीवे च कूटस्थः सोऽन्योन्याध्यास उच्यते ॥ —अपहृत *a.* taken from one another, taken secretly. —अभावः mutual non-existence or negation; one of the two main kinds of अभाव; it is reciprocal negation of identity, essence, or respective peculiarity, and is equivalent to difference (भेद); तादात्म्यसंबंधावच्छिन्नप्रतियोगिकोऽन्योन्याभावः, as घटः पटो न भवति; it exists between two notions which have no property in common. —आश्रय *a.* mutually dependent. (-यः) mutual or reciprocal dependence, support, or connection; reciprocal relation of cause and effect (a term in Nyâya). —उक्तिः *f.* conversation.—पक्षनयनं transposition of numbers from one side to another. —भेदः mutual dissension or enmity; so °कलह.—मिथुनं mutual union. —विभागः mutual partition of an inheritance made by the sharers (without the presence of any other party).—वृत्तिः *f.* mutual effect of one thing upon another. —व्यतिकरः–संश्रयः reciprocal action or influence; mutual relation of cause and effect.

अन्यंग *a.* Ved. Spotless.

अन्या *a.* Not drying up.

अन्याय *a.* [न. ब.] Unjust, improper; °दंडः unjust punishment; °यःपरदारपृच्छाव्यवहारः *S*. 5.—यः 1 Any unjust or unlawful action; see न्याय; नरेष्वन्यायवर्तिषु Ms. 7. 16 acting unjustly, following evil courses; अन्यायेन unjustly, improperly; नापृष्टः कस्यचिद् ब्रूयान्न चान्यायेन पृच्छतः Ms. 2. 110. –2 Injustice, impropriety. –3 Irregularity, disorder.

अन्यायिन् *a.* Unjust, improper.

अन्याय्य *a.* 1 Unjust, unlawful. –2 Improper, unbecoming, indecorous. –3 Not authoritative.

अन्यून *a.* Not defective or deficient, complete, whole, entire; °अधिक neither deficient nor superfluous. –**Comp.**—अंग *a.* not having a defective limb.

अन्योकस् *a.* Not residing in one's own house (dwelling in another's).

अन्योन्य See under अन्य.

अन्वक्ष *a.* [अनुगतः अक्षं इंद्रियं गतिसमा.] 1 Visible, perceptible.–2 Following, close on the heels of, immediately following.—क्षं *ind.* 1 Afterwards, after; आरोह त्वं... सीतां चारोपयान्वक्षं Râm.–2 Immediately after, forthwith, directly; Y. 3. 21.

अन्वक्षरसंधिः A kind of Vedic Sandhi, that of a vowel and consonant.

अन्वंच् *a.* [अनु–अंच्–क्विप्; nom. अन्वङ् *m.*, अन्वक् *n.* अनूची *f.*] 1 Going after, following; तस्मादिमे अन्वंचो मासा यंति *S*at. Br.; त्वामन्वंचो वयं स्मसि Ait. Br.–2 Lying lengthwise, horizontal; अनूचि in the rear or behind, from behind; आगच्छतोनूचि गजस्य घंटयोः *S*i. 12. 34 (पृष्ठदेशे).

अन्वक् *ind.* 1 Afterwards.–2 From behind; पिदधानमन्वगुपगम्य दृशौ *S*i. 9. 76. –3 Friendly disposed, favourably; अन्वग्भूत्वा, -भावं-, आस्ते becoming friendly disposed P. III. 4. 64 Sk. (अग्रतः पार्श्वतः पृष्ठतो वानुकूलो भूत्वा आस्ते; अन्वग्भूत्वा तिष्ठति=पृष्ठतो भूत्वा).–4 (with acc.) After; तां...अन्वग्ययौ मध्यमलोकपालः R. 2. 16 went after or followed her; तमन्वगिंद्रप्रमुखाश्च देवाः Ku. 7. 71.

अन्वन् *a.* [अनु–वनिप्] Following.

अन्वय See under अन्वि.

अन्वर्तितृ *m.* Ved. An inviter.

अन्वर्थ *a.* [अनुगतः अर्थं] Having the meaning clear or intelligible, having a meaning easily deducible from the etymology of the word; hence, true to the sense, significant; तथैव सोभूदन्वर्थो राजा प्रकृतिरंजनात् R. 4. 12; अन्वर्था तैर्वसुंधरा Ki. 11. 64; *Śi.* 12. 23; अन्वर्थं एवायमधुना प्रलापो वर्तते U. 3.; अन्वर्थतोपि ननु राक्षस राक्षसोसि Mu. 5. 7 in the true sense of the word, properly so called.-**Comp.** —ग्रहणं literal acceptation of the meaning of a word (opp. to रूढ or conventional). —संज्ञा 1. an appropriate name, a technical term which directly conveys its own meaning; *e. g.* भविष्यंती a name for 'future' is an अन्वर्थसंज्ञा compared with लृट्.-2. a proper name the meaning of which is obvious.

अन्ववकिरणं Scattering about successively.

अन्ववचारः Descending and following.

अन्ववसर्गः [सृज्-घञ्] 1 Slackening, letting loose (opp. आयाम).-2 Permission to do as one likes (कामचारानुज्ञा), one of the senses of अपि P. I. 4. 96; see अपि.-3 Following one's own will.

अन्ववसित *a.* Connected with, bound or fastened to.

अन्ववायः A race, family, lineage; अन्ववायमवदातमाकृतिः Ki. 13. 37.

अन्ववेक्षा Regard, consideration.

अन्वष्टका [अनुगतोऽष्टकां] The 9th day of the dark half of the three months following the full moon in मार्गशीर्ष, i. e. पौष, माघ and फाल्गुन; पितृभ्यश्चैवाष्टकास्वर्चेन्नित्यमन्वष्टकासु च Ms. 4. 150.

अन्वष्टक्यं A *S*rāddha or any such ceremony performed on the अन्वष्टका days.

अन्वष्टमदिशं *ind.* Towards the north-west direction.

अन्वस्त *a.* [fr. अस् to throw] Shot or hurled along, shot; interwoven (as in silk); chequered.

अन्वहं *ind.* Day after day, every day.

अन्वाख्या 2 P. To repeat in succession, enumerate.

अन्वाख्यानं 1 Subsequent mention or enumeration; an explanation referring to what is mentioned before. -2 Section, chapter.

अन्वाचयः [प्रधानस्य पश्चादन्यः आचीयते बोध्यते यत्र, चि-अच्] 1 Statement of a secondary (गौण) rite or action after the mention of a primary (प्रधान) one; adding an object of secondary importance to the main object, one of the senses of the particle च; चान्वाचये समाहारे Ak.; अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वेऽन्वाचयः; as भो भिक्षामट गां चानय where going out to beg is enjoined to the beggar as his principal object, and the bringing of a cow (if he can see any) is tacked on to it as a secondary object. -2 Such an object itself.

अन्वाचित *a.* Secondary, inferior.

अन्वाजे *ind.* [अनु आजयत्यनेन, अनु-आजि-डे Tv.] (Used like उपाजे only with कृ) So as to assist or support the weak (दुर्बलस्य बलाधाने); optionally regarded as a preposition; °कृत्य or °कृत्वा supporting, assisting (a weak person); दुर्बलस्य बलमाधाय P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

अन्वादिश् 6 P. To name or mention again; to mention or refer to in a subsequent place, employ again.

अन्वादिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned after or according to; employed again; अन्वादिष्टः पुरुषः अनुपुरुषः P. VI. 2. 190 Sk. -2 (Hence) Inferior, of secondary importance.

अन्वादेशः Subsequent or repeated mention, referring to what has been previously mentioned; re-employment of the same word in a subsequent part of a sentence, or of the same thing to perform a subsequent operation; आदेशः कथनं अन्वादेशः अनुकथनं Kāśi. on P. II. 4. 32. (इदं and एतद् are said to assume the forms एनं, एनौ, एनान् &c. in the sense of अन्वादेश; किंचित्कार्यं विधातुमुपात्तस्य कार्यांतरं विधातुं पुनरुपादानं अन्वादेशः; e. g. अनेन व्याकरणमधीतं एनं छंदोऽध्यापय; अनयोः पवित्रं कुलं एनयोः प्रभूतं स्वं Sk.).

अन्वाधानं [अग्निस्थापनस्य पश्चादाधानं] Putting on or depositing fuel on the sacred fires.

अन्वाधिः [अनु पश्चादाधीयते, धा-कि] (In civil law) 1 A bail, deposit or security delivered to a third person to be handed over ultimately to the right owner; अर्थमार्गणकार्येषु अन्यस्मिन्नवचनान्मम । दद्यास्त्वमिति यो दत्तः स इहान्वाधिरुच्यते ॥. -2 A second deposit. -3 [अनुगतः मननः आधिः] Constant anxiety, remorse, repentance, regret (after the committal of a bad act).

अन्वाधेयं-यकं A sort of स्त्रीधन or woman's property, presented to her after marriage by her husband's or father's family, or by her own relatives; विवाहात्परतो यच्च लब्धं भर्तृकुलात्स्त्रिया । अन्वाधेयं तु तद्द्रव्यं लब्धं पितृ- (v. l. बंधु-) कुलात्तथा ॥ Kāty. quoted by Kull. on Ms. 9. 195; Y. 2. 144.

अन्वाहित = अन्वाधि q. v.

अन्वाध्यः A class of divinities.

अन्वांत्र्य *a.* Ved. Being in the entrails.

अन्वायतन *a.* Latitudinal. —नं *ind.* In the house.

अन्वायत्त *a.* Ved. In accordance with (अनुगत &c.); following after.

अन्वायात्या A deity invoked by the verb अन्वाया.

अन्वारभ् 1 A. To begin, commence.-2 To touch; अंसेऽभ्रवृत्तमन्वारभेत Asval.; यदि मां संस्पृशेद्रामः सकृदन्वारभेत वा । धनं वा यौवराज्यं वा जीवेयमिति मे मतिः Rām.

अन्वारब्ध *p. p.* 1 Touched on the back or on any part of the body; विष्णोः कर्माणीति वाचयाति रूपमन्वारब्धमिति Kāty. -2 That which has touched or on has been placed the body (as the hand).-3 Followed.

अन्वारभ्य *pot. p.* To be touched along with.

अन्वारंभः, -भणं Touching, contact, especially touching the यजमान (the performer of a sacrifice) to make him entitled to the fruits and merits of the holy rite.

अन्वारंभणीया An initiatory or preliminary ceremony.

अन्वारुह् 1 P. To follow in ascending, especially the funeral pile; to ascend, climb, mount; अन्वारोहच्च सुग्रीवः (गिरिं) Rām.

अन्वारोहणं A woman's ascending the funeral pile after or with the body of her husband.

अन्वास् 2 A. 1 To be seated near

or round; सखायमन्वास्ते Mb.; to wait upon, serve, attend upon: सखीभ्यामन्वास्यते S. 3; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56; to sit after one (acc. of person); तां अन्वास्य R. 2.24.–2 To perform, as a religious ceremony; संध्यामन्वास्य पश्चिमां Rām.

अन्वासनं 1 Service, attendance, waiting upon, worship. –2 Taking a seat after another.–3 Regret, sorrow. –4 A place of industry, manufactory, work-shop &c. –5 An oily or cooling enema.

अन्वासीन *pres. p.* Sitting down after, seated along side of.

अन्वाहार्यः (also –र्यं) –र्यकं [अनु मासि मासि आह्रियते कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 A sacrificial gift or offering presented to the priests (Say. अन्वाहरति यजमानं यस्मिंदोषजातं परिहरत्यनेन इत्यन्वाहार्यो नाम ऋत्विग्भ्यो देय ओदनः).–2 The monthly Śrāddha performed in honor of the manes on the day of new moon; पितॄणां मासिकं श्राद्धमन्वाहार्यं विदुर्बुधाः Ms. 3. 123. –**Comp.** –पचनः the southern sacrificial fire used in the अन्वाहार्य sacrifice.

अन्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) Daily, diurnal.

अन्वाहित =अन्वाधेय q. v.

अन्वि 2 P. [अनु-इ] 1 To follow, come or go after, succeed; गच्छतः पृष्ठतोऽन्वियात् Ms.4. 154; एनां...प्रयता प्रातरन्वेतु R. 1.90; शुनीमन्वेति श्वा Bh. 3. 18; attend, accompany, accrue to; कर्मफलं कर्तारमन्वेति.–2 (*a*) To follow (in grammar or construction); be connected or construed with; धातुरादेशमन्वेति Mb. see अन्वय below. (*b*) To obey, conform to, be guided by; यश्चित्तमन्वेति परस्य Mb. –3 To seek; to fall to one's lot (Ved.).

अन्वयः [इ कर्तरि भावे वा अच्] 1 Going after, following; also, follower, retinue, attendants: का त्वमेकाकिनी भीरु निरन्वयजने वने Bk. 5.66. –2 Association, connection, relation; गंधः कटुकान्वयः=कटुकान्वितः.–3 The natural order or connection of words in a sentence, construing, grammatical order or relation; पदानां परस्पराकांक्षायोग्यता च, or शब्दानां परस्परमर्थानुगमः; तात्पर्याख्यां वृत्तिमाहुः पदार्थान्वयबोधने S. D.; logical connection of words, अत्र (in the ex. तिष्ठतु सर्पिः) सर्पिःशब्दस्य स्थितिक्रियामन्वयः P. VIII. 3,44 Sk; परस्परनिरपेक्षस्यानेकस्य एकस्मिन्नन्वयः समुच्चयः P. II. 2. 29 Sk. –4 Drift, tenor, purport. –5 Race, family, lineage: रघूणामन्वयं वक्ष्ये R.1.9,12;3. 27;12.33; अन्वयगुणः Mv. 4. 22 virtue of my race.–6 Descendants, posterity; ताभ्य ऋते अन्वयः Y. 2. 117; स° along with the family or descendants; Ms. 2. 168; Pt. 1. 27. –7 Logical connection of cause and effect, logical continuance; जन्माद्यस्य यतोऽन्वयादितरतः Bhāg. –8 Being seen (प्रत्यक्ष); स्यात्साहसं त्वन्वयवत् प्रसभं कर्म यत्कृतं। निरन्वयं भवेत्स्तेयं Ms. 8. 332. –9 (In Nyāya) Statement of the constant and invariable concomitance of the हेतु (middle term) and the साध्य (major term) of an Indian syllogism (हेतुसाध्ययोर्व्याप्तिरन्वयः). In the familiar instance पर्वतो वह्निमान् धूमवत्त्वात् the relation यत्र यत्र धूमस्तत्र तत्र वह्निः (wherever there is smoke there is fire) is called अन्वय or अन्वयव्याप्ति. अन्वय, in fact, corresponds to the universal A proposition of European logic 'All A is B.' The 'व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति' means an assertion of the concomitance of the absence of साध्य and the absence of हेतु (तदभावयोः हेत्वभावसाध्याभावयोः व्याप्तिः) and corresponds to the converted A proposition 'All not-B is not-A'; or in Sanskrit यत्र यत्र वह्निर्नास्ति तत्र तत्र धूमोपि नास्ति; and a cause or हेतु is said to be connected with its effect by अन्वयव्यतिरेकव्याप्ति when both the affirmative and negative relations between the thing to be proved and the cause that proves can be equally asserted; such a *Hetu* alone makes the argument perfectly sound and incapable of refutation. This process of arriving at the Vyāpti or universal proposition corresponds to the methods of Agreement and Difference in Mill's Logic; साध्ये निश्चितमन्वयेन घटितं Mu. 5. 10. –**Comp.** –आगत *a.* hereditary; Pt. 1, 3; °तं वैरं Pt.3. –ज्ञः a genealogist; अथ स्तुते बंदिभिरन्वयज्ञैः R. 6. 8. –व्यतिरेक (°कौ or °कं) 1. positive and negative assertion; agreement and contrariety or difference; see above. –2 rule and exception. –व्याप्तिः *f.* affirmative assertion or agreement, affirmative universal.

अन्वयवत् *a.* 1 Having a connection or consequence, following. –2 Belonging to a race or family; born of a noble family, noble, high-born; सत्यपि अन्वयवति अवरोधजने K. 7.

अन्वयिन् *a.* Connected as with a consequence.

अन्वित *p.p.* 1 Followed or attended by, in company with, joined by; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28. –2 Possessed of, having, possessing, endowed with; full of, seized or struck with, overpowered by; with instr. or in compound; कुलान्वितं कुकुलजा निंदंति Pt. 1. 415; धैर्य°, गुण°, वित्त°; विस्मय° struck with wonder; भय°, क्रोध°, लोभ° &c. &c. –3 Connected with, linked to, following (as a consequence). –4 Connected grammatically; वर्णाः पदं प्रयोगार्हानन्वितैकार्थबोधकाः S. D. 9. –5 Understood, reached by the mind. –**Comp.** –अर्थ *a.* having a meaning which is easily understood from the context. °वादः–अभिधानवादः a doctrine of the Mīmāṁsakas that words in a sentence convey meanings not independently or generally, but as connected with one another in that particular sentence; see अभिहितान्वयवादिन् under अभिधा and K.P. 2.

अन्विति *a.* Won over or favourably disposed by means of a salutation. –तिः *f.* 1 Following. –2 Food.

अन्विष् 6 P. To desire, seek, search for or after, look out for, seek to get; अतः सिद्धिसमेताभ्यामुभाभ्यामन्वियेष सः R. 17. 47. (–4 P.) To seek, search, look out for &c.; न रत्नमन्विष्यति मृग्यते हि तत् Ku. 5. 45; अन्वेष्टव्यो यदसि भुवने भूतनाथः शरण्यः U. 2. 13; to inquire, investigate; किं वृथा तर्केण अन्विष्यते S. 5. –*Caus.* To seek, search &c; यामन्वेषयतां प्रयांति सततं सर्वे समार्ग्ये गुणाः Bh. 3. 10.

अन्विष्ट *p. p.* Desired, sought, searched; यद्वायुरन्विष्टमृगैः किरातैः Ku. 1. 15.

अन्वेषः, –षणं–णा 1 Search after, seeking for, inquiry into or after, looking out for, watching; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हताः S. 1. 24; न्याय°परत्वरो Pt. 3. 91; रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषां R. 12. 11; अस्यैवान्वेषणा वर्तते V. 3.

अन्वेषक, अन्वेषिन्, अन्वेष्टृ *a.* Searching after, seeking for, inquiring &c; पौरा अस्मदन्वेषिणः S. 1.; अनुपयन्वेष्टा P. V. 2. 90; अंतरान्वेषी भवामि S. 7; R. 12. 54; H. 4. 102.

अन्वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To keep looking or gazing at, keep in view. -2 To search, seek for, inquire into; reflect or meditate upon, think of.

अन्वीक्षणं,-क्षा 1 Search, seeking for; investigation. -2 Reflection; meditation.

अन्वीत =अन्वित q. v.

अन्वीप *a.* [अनुगता आपो यत्र] 1 Near the water, situated near water. -2 Attainable or friendly.

अन्वृचं *ind.* Verse after verse.

अप् *f.* [आप्-क्विप्-ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 2. 58] (Declined in classical language only in pl.; आपः, अपः, अद्भिः, अद्भ्यः अपां and अप्सु, but in singular and pl. in Veda) 1 Water (regarded in Ved. as sacred divinities, आपो देवीः); **खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिः** Ms. 2.60. Water is generally considered to be the first of the 5 elements of creation, as in अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवासृजत् Ms. 1. 8, *S.* 1. 1; but in Ms. 1. 78 it is said to have been created from ज्योतिस् or तेजस् after मनस्, आकाश, वायु and ज्योतिस् or अग्नि; ज्योतिषश्च विकुर्वाणादापो रसगुणाः स्मृताः। अद्भ्यो गंधगुणा भूमिरित्येषा सृष्टिरादितः॥ -2 Air, the intermediate region. -3 The star *S* virginis. For the changes of अप् at the end of comp. see P. V. 4. 74, VI. 3. 97-98. [cf. L. *aqua*, Gr. *appos*; Lith. *uppe*, Goth. *ahva*; Pers. *ab*; Zend *ap*; Old Germ. *aha*]. -**Comp.** **—कृत्स्नं** deep meditation by means of water. **—चरः** an aquatic animal. **—पतिः** 1. 'Lord of waters', N. of Varuṇa. -2. the ocean. For other comps. see s. v.

अपां enters into several compounds; e. g. **अपांसंवर्तः** destruction of the world by water; **अपांवत्सः** 'calf of waters', N. of a star; **अपांनपात्**, **°नप्ता**, **°नप्त्रिय**, **°गर्भ**, **अपान्नपात्**, **अपोनपात्** Ved. N. of Agni or fire as sprung from water; cf. Ms. 9.321; **अपांपतिः**, **निधिः** **-नाथः**, **अप्पतिः** lord of waters, the ocean; N. of Varuṇa; **अपांपित्तं**, **अप्पित्तं** fire.

अप *ind.* [न पाति रक्षति पतनात् पा-ड Tv.] 1 (As a prefix to verbs it means) (*a*) Away, away from, denoting वियोग; **अपयाति**, **अपनयति**; (*b*) deterioration (विकृति); **अपकरोति** does wrongly or badly; (*c*) opposition, negation, contradiction (विपरीत); **अपकर्षति**, **अपचिनोति**: (*d*) direction or mention or illustration (निर्देश); **अपदिशति**: (*e*) exclusion (वर्जन); **अपवह्**, **अपस्त्रस्**; (*f*) joy, merriment or laughter (आनंद); **अपहसति**: (*g*) concealment or denial (चौर्य); **अपलपति**, **अपवदते**. -2 As first member of Tat. or Bahuvrīhi comp. it has all the above senses; **अपयानं**, **अपकर्म**, **अपपाठः**; **अपशब्दः** a bad or corrupt word; **°भी** fearless; **°कल्मष** stainless; **अपरागः** discontent (opp. to अनुराग): **°मेघोदयं वर्षं** Ku. 6. 54 &c. In most cases **अप** may be translated by 'bad', 'inferior', 'corrupt,' 'wrong', unworthy' &c. It also means 'going downwards' as in अपानः.-3 As a separable preposition (with a noun in the abl.) (*a*) away from; **यत्संप्रत्यप लोकेभ्यो लंकायां वसतिर्भयात्** Rām; (*b*) without, on the outside of; **अप हरेः संसारः** Sk.; (*c*) with the exception of, excepting; **अप त्रिगर्तेभ्यो वृष्टो देवः** Sk. on the outside of, with the exception of. In these senses **अप** may form adverbial compounds also (P.II.1. 12); **°विष्णु संसारः** Sk. without Vishṇu; **°त्रिगर्तं वृष्टो देवः** excepting T. &c. It also implies negation, contradiction &c.; **°कामं** **°शंकं**. The senses of this word as given by G.M. may be thus put in verse; वर्जने विकृतौ चौर्ये विपरीतवियोगयोः। अपकृष्टे च निर्देशे हर्षे चापः प्रयुज्यते. [cf. L. *ab*; Gr. *apo*; Goth. *af*. Eng. *of* or *off*; Zend *apa*].

अपकलंकः A deep, indelible stain.

अपकामः Ved. Abhorrence, aversion, abominableness; absence of what is dear. **—मं** *ind.* Unwillingly, against one's will.

अपकृ 8 U. 1 To carry or bear away, remove, drag away, insult by dragging away; **योऽपचक्रे वनात्सीतां** Bk. 8. 20 bore forcibly away. -2 To hurt, injure, wrong, harm, do harm or injury to (usually with gen. of person); **आपदि येनापकृतं** Pt. 4. 16; *Si.* 14. 78; **न किंचिन्मया तस्यापकर्तुं शक्यं** Pt. 1; **किं तस्या मयापकृतं** 4 what harm have I done to her? **किं च राक्षसराजस्य रामेणापकृतं पुरा** Rām.; sometimes with acc. or loc. also; **अथ वा सैनिकाः केचिदपकुर्युर्युधिष्ठिरं** Mb.; **किमिव बत नाप्यन्यपकृतं** Bh. 3. 115; **न परेषु महौजसश्छलादपकुर्वंति मलिम्लुचा इव** *Si.* 16. 52. — *Caus.* To harm, injure &c.

अपकरणं 1 Acting improperly. -2 Doing wrong, injuring; ill-treating, offending.

अपकर्तृ *a.* 1 Injurious, doing harm or injury, offensive. -2 Hostile, inimical. **—***m.* An enemy.

अपकर्मन् *a.* [बहु. स.] Of bad or degraded actions, corrupted, depraved. **—***n* (°र्म) 1 Discharge, paying off (of a debt); **दत्तस्यानपकर्म च** Ms. 8. 4. -2 An improper or unworthy act; evil doing, conduct, or course, any degrading or impure act. -3 Wickedness, violence, oppression. -4 Incompetence, laziness.

अपकारः 1 Harm, wrong, injury, hurt, offence, misdeed, wrong deed (opp. उपकार); **स्वल्पेनाप्यपकारेण ब्राह्मण्यमिव दुष्यति** Pt. 1. 66; **उपकर्त्रारिणा संधिर्न मित्रेणापकारिणा। उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः** *Si.* 2. 37; **अपकारोऽप्युपकारायैव संवृत्तः** &c. -2 Thinking ill of, desire to offend or hurt (अनिष्टचिंता). -3 Wickedness, violence, oppression, enmity. -4 A mean or degraded action. -**Comp.** **—अर्थिन्** *a.* meaning to harm, malevolent, malicious. **—गिर्** *f.* (-र्गीः), **-शब्दः** abusive words, menacing or insulting speech; **भर्त्सनं त्वपकारगीः** Ak.

अपकारक, **-कारिन्** *a.* Injuring, doing harm or wrong to, mischievous, offending, harmful, hurtful, injurious; Pt. 1. 95, *Si.* 2. 37. **—कः,-री** An evil-doer (opp. उपकारी), enemy; **अपकारिषु यः साधुः स साधुः सद्भिरुच्यते** H. 1; **अन°** harmless, not harmful.

अपकृत *p. p.* 1 Injured, wronged, wickedly or maliciouly committed &c. -2 Done or practised as a degrading or impure act, as funeral rites. **—तं** An injury, harm, offence.

अपकृतिः *f.*, **अपकृत्यं** 1 Harm, injury, hurt, damage, offence. -2 Opposition, enmity. -3 A degrading or impure act.

अपक्रिया 1 Hurt, injury, disservice; fault, wrong or faulty deed, misdeed; **चतुर्थोपायसाध्ये तु शत्रौ सांत्वमपक्रिया** *Si.* 2. 54; Ki. 13. 64 fault. -2 Paying or clearing off (debts).

अपकृष् 1 P., 6 U. 1 (*a*) To draw back or away, draw off or aside, drag down, drag away, take or carry off, take or draw out, extract; **आनाभिबिलमभितामपकृष्टनक्रां** R. 16. 55 drawn out; **दंतामभिन्नमपकृष्य निर्जीर्ण**

च Rs. 4. 14 pulling off or back. (*b*) To take or carry away, remove; धैर्यं शोकोऽपकर्षति Rám.; किंस्वनुष्ठाननित्यत्वं स्वातंत्र्यमपकर्षति U. 1. 8, Mv. 4. 33 prevents or interferes with freedom of action; क्षात्रं तेजोपकर्षति Mv. 1. 32 destroys, robs one of. -2 To diminish, decrease, omit; अपकर्षेदेवं यावत्पंचदश Susr.-3 To bend (as a bow); धनुःश्रेष्ठमपकृष्य Mb. -4 To lower or debase, dishonour, detract from, lessen the value of, disparage; पीडयन् भृत्यवर्गं हि आत्मानमपकर्षति Mb. -5 To bring or draw backwards; anticipate (as a word in a sentence) what occurs later on; अग्रिमसूत्रस्थं सर्वत्रग्रहणमिहापकृष्यते P. IV. 1. 17 Com.—*Caus.* To remove, take away, lessen, diminish, detract from; काव्यस्यात्मभूतं रसमपकर्षयंतः काव्यस्यापकर्षकाः (दोषाः) उच्यंते S. D. 1.

अपकर्षः 1 (*a*) Drawing off or down; diminution, decrease, reduction; मेदोऽपकर्षात् Dk. 160; loss, decay, decline, destruction; तेजोपकर्षः Ve. 1; deterioration, inferiority; उत्कर्षापकर्षविहीनो मध्यः Sk. (*b*) Dishonour, degradation, lowering (of esteem), infamy, disgrace (opp. उत्कर्ष in all senses); तपोबीजप्रभावैस्तु ते गच्छंति युगे युगे । उत्कर्षं चापकर्षं च मनुष्येष्विह जन्मतः ॥ Ms. 10. 42; मूल्योत्कर्ष॰ rise and fall in price, increase and decrease. -2 Anticipated performance of a duty, as of a *S*ráddha. -3 Anticipation of a word occurring later on (in gram., poetry or Mímáṃsá &c.).-**Comp.** —समः a sort of fallacy; *e. g.* sound has not the quality of shape, as a jar, so sound and a jar have no qualities in common.

अपकर्षक *a.* 1 Drawing or taking off or down, removing. -2 Lessening, diminishing, detracting from; दोषास्तस्य (काव्यस्य) अपकर्षकाः S.D.1.

अपकर्षण *a.* Taking or drawing away, removing, diminishing (opp. वर्धक); न चास्ति सदृशं तेन किंचित्स्थौल्यापकर्षणं Susr. —णं 1 Removing, taking away; drawing away or down, depriving (one) of, drawing out, extracting. -2 Lessening, making inferior, detraction. -3 Superseding. -4 Denying; abolishing.

अपकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn or taken away; removed; अपकृष्टश्राणक्यावग्रहः Mu. 4 severed, alienated, estranged, cut off; so नृपोपकृष्टः सचिवात् 4. 14; extracted, drawn out, dragged, lost, diminished, brought down, depressed, lowered &c. -2 Drawn or attracted by; सर्वं दैवामकृष्टं मन्यते युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 5, dependent on, or the work of, Fate. -3 Low, vile, base, inferior, mean (opp. उत्कृष्ट); न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते *S.* 5. 10; पतिं हित्वाऽपकृष्टं स्वमुत्कृष्टं या निषेवते Ms. 5. 163; 8. 281; 9. 24; सहापकृष्टैर्महतां न संगतं Ki. 14. 22. —ष्टः A crow. —**Comp.** —चेतन *a.* mentally debased or corrupted, low-minded. —जाति *a.* of a low tribe or origin.

अपकॄ 6. P. To scatter, spout out (water); अपकिरति कुसुमं; गजोऽपकिरति Sk. -2 To scrape with the feet (for food &c.) through joy, said of quadrupeds and birds, (changed to अपस्कॄ A, in this sense अपाच्चतुष्पाच्छकुनिष्वालेखने सुट् P. VI. 1. 142) अपास्किरते वृषो हृष्टः, कुक्कुटो भक्षार्थी, श्वा आश्रयार्थी च Sk; शृंगैरपस्कीर्णमहत्तटीभुवां *S*i. 12. 74 scratched; छायापस्किरमाणविष्किर &c. U. 2. 9.

अपकिरणं Scattering about &c.

अपकौशली News, information.

अपक्तिः *f.* 1 Unripeness, immaturity. -2 Indigestion.

अपक्व *a.* Unripe, immature, undigested (as food); uncooked, raw.

अपक्रम् 1 P. 1 To go away, run away, fly, escape, flee away, leave, retreat, retire (from); नगरादपक्रांतः Mu. 1; राक्षसोऽपक्रामन्नुपेक्षित: 3 while escaping. -2 To glide away, pass away, (as time). -3 To measure off by steps or by pacing.

अपक्रमः 1 Going away, flight, escape, retreat.-2 The place or limit to which one may retreat; विक्षिपत्येष विक्षेपं चंद्रादीनामपक्रमात् Súrya S. -3 Gliding or passing away (of time. —*a.* [अपगतः क्रमो यस्मात्] 1 Without order -2 Irregular, in wrong order.

अपक्रमणं, -क्रामः Retreat, retiring, flight, escape &c.

अपक्रमिन् *a.* Going forth or away; not going fast, true.

अपक्रोशः Abuse, reviling.

अपक्ष *a.* 1 Without wings or the power of flight. -2 Not belonging to the same side or party. -3 Having no adherents or friends. -4 Opposed to, adverse.-**Comp.** —पातः impartiality. —पातिन् *a.* impartial.

अपक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. To bring to an end, destroy, annihilate. —*pass.* To decline, decay, waste away; wane (as the moon).

अपक्षयः Decline, decay, wane.

अपक्षीण *p. p.* Declined, wasted, waned.

अपक्षिप् 6 P. To throw away or down, take away, remove.

अपक्षेपः, -क्षेपणं 1 Casting away or throwing down. -2 Throwing or putting down, one of the 5 kinds of कर्मन् in the Vaiseshika phil., see कर्मन्.

अपगंडः One who has attained his mojority; see अपोगंड.

अपगम् 1 P. 1 To go away, depart; pass away, elapse (as time); K. 73; तन्मुखाच्छायापगता H. 3; संपदो नापगच्छंति Pt. 3. 8. -2 To fall off or down; go away, vanish, disappear.

अपग *a.* Going, turning away. —गा A river (wrongly for आपगा).

अपगत *p.p.* 1 Gone away, departed, passed away, gone off; being remote; oft. as first member of comp. in the sense of 'free from', 'devoid of'; ॰अन्यव्यापाराः K. 43 having no other duties; ॰ मत्सर 45; 47, 157, 164, 207, 211; ॰निमेषेण चक्षुषा 154 devoid of twinkling or winking; ॰मले मनसि 102.-2 Dead, deceased.

अपगमः, -मनं 1 Going away or off, departure, separation; समागमाः सापगमाः H. 4. 65. -2 Falling off, going away, removal, disappearance; निमित्तमुद्दिश्य हि यः प्रकुप्यति ध्रुवं स तस्यापगमे प्रसीदति ॥ Pt. 1. 283; त्वत्संरोधापगमविशदैश्चंद्रपादैः Me. 70; पुराणपत्रापगमादनंतरं R. 3. 7; lapse, passing away; कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 66, 193. -3 Death, decease.

अपगतिः *f.* A bad fate (going to hell &c.); येन चापगतिर्भवेत् Pt. 2. 108.

अपगरः [अप-निंदार्थे गॄ भावे अप्] 1 Censure, reviling (निंदा); अभियरापगरौ Káty.-2 One who reviles or says what is disagreeable, reviler.

अपगर्जित *a.* Thunderless (as a cloud).

अपगोपुर *a.* Deprived of its gateways (as a town).

अपगल्भ *a.* Ved. **1** Wanting in boldness, abortive. **-2** Being on the side, lateral. **-3** Separated from the oldest by one.

अपगुणः A demerit, fault; *Si.* 15. 32.

अपगुर् 6 A. **1** To disapprove, reject. **-2** To threaten, menace; revile, censure, reproach, rail at. **-3** To deprive of.

अपगारं -गोरं *ind.* Having raised or lifted up; **अस्यपगोरं-गारं युध्यंते** P. VI. 1. 53 Sk. lifting their swords.

अपगुह् 1 U. To hide, conceal.

अपगोहः Ved. A hiding place, disappearance, concealment.

अपघनः [अपहन्यते संहत्य कर्म कृत्वा वियुज्यते, हन्-अप्-घनादेशः P. III 3.77]. A limb or member of the body, as a hand or foot (अपघनोऽङ्गम् III. 3. 81; अंगं शरीरावयवः स च न सर्वं किं तु पाणिः पादश्चेत्याहुः Sk. and Kâśikâ); but it is also used in the sense of 'the body'; **लैहाद्दुघनघनस्कंधा ललितापघनां स्त्रियं** Bk. 7. 62 (where the commentators take अपघन to mean the body itself). **—***a.* Free from the obstruction of clouds, cloudless.

अपघातः **1** Striking or cutting off, warding off, preventing. **-2** Killing. **-3** A violent death, any evil accident proving fatal.

अपघातिन् *a.* Killing, murdering.

अपचः [पक्तुमशक्तः Sk.] **1** Unable to cook, or one who does not cook for himself. **-2** A bad cook, a term of abuse (आक्रोशे); **अपचो जाल्मः** P. VI. 2. 157-8 Sk.

अपचर् 1 P. **1** To depart. **-2** To go astray, transgress; offend, commit a fault, act wrongly; **यो यस्त्वेषामपचरेत्तमाचक्षीत वै द्विजः** Mb.; **तदंगनास्वपाचरन्नेंद्रः** Dk. 162 outraged.

अपचरित *p. p.* Gone away, departed; deceased. **—तं** A fault, wrong or wicked deed, misdeed; **आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधां** *S.* 5. 9.

अपचारः **1** Departure; death; **सिंहघोषश्च कांतकापचारं निर्भिद्य** Dk. 72. **-2** Want, absence. **-3** A fault; offence, misdeed, improper conduct, crime; **शिष्यो गुराविव कृतप्रथमापचारः** Mv. 4. 20; **न राजापचारमंतरेण** U. 2 (v. l. for °अपराधं); **राजन्प्रजासु ते कश्चिदपचारः प्रवर्तते** R. 15. 47. **-4** Injurious or hurtful conduct, injury, Ve. 4. 10. **-5** A defect, flaw, failure, deficiency: **नापचारमगमन् क्वचित्क्रियाः** Si. 14. 32. mistake, omission (to do a thing) (लोप); **महाध्वरे विध्यपचारदोषः** Ki. 16. 48. **-6** Unwholesome or improper regimen (अपथ्य); **कृतापचारोपि परैरनाविष्कृतविक्रियः। असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा ॥** *Si.* 2. 84 (where अ° also means hurt or injury).

अपचारिन् *a.* Offending, doing wrong wicked, bad; **भार्यापचारिणी** Ms. 8. 317 a faithless wife.

अपचाय् 1 A. **1** To fear. **-2** To respect, honour, worship.

अपचायित *a.* Feared, honoured.

अपचि 3 P. **1** To honour, respect. **-2** To invite respectfully. **-3** (5 U.) To gather, collect. **—***pass.* **1** To be reduced in strength or bulk, sink, waste away; **अपचितमपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वादलक्ष्यं** *S.* 2. 9 reduced in bulk, emaciated, lean; to wane, decline, diminish, grow less; **राजहंस तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते** K. P. 10. **-2** To fall away from, be deprived of, lose (with abl.); **प्रकृतिः सूर्यंत तद्दानंस्यान्नापचीयते** Mb.

अपचयः **1** Diminution, decrease, decay, decline, fall (fig. also.); **कफापचयः** Dk. 160; **तेनास्यापचयं यांति व्याधेर्मूलान्यशेषतः** Susr.; H. 3. 130, defeat Mv. 2. 13. **-2** Loss, privation, failure, defect; H. 3. 133. **-3** N. of several planetary mansions.

अपचित *p. p.* **1** Reduced in bulk, decreased, wasted, expended &c.; emaciated, thin, lean. **-2** Honoured, respected, saluted **—तं** Honouring.

अपचितिः *f.* (P. VII. 2. 30 Vârt.) **1** Loss, decay, decline, destruction. **-2** Expense. **-3** Atonement, amends, compensation, expiation of sin. **-4** Exclusion. **-5** Punishing. **-6** N. of a daughter of Marîchi. **-7** Honouring, worshipping, showing reverence, worship; **विहितापचितिर्महीभृता** *Si.* 16. 9 (where it also means loss, destruction हानि), 1. 17; 15. 34; K. 324; Ki. 6. 46; 11. 9.

अपाचित् *f.* A noxious flying insect; that which causes decay.

अपची [अपकृष्टं पच्यते असौ, पच् कर्मकर्तरि अच् गौरा° ङीष्] A disease in which the glands of the neck are enlarged and swollen.

अपच्छत्र *a.* Without a parasol or umbrella.

अपच्छाय *a.* [अपगता छाया यस्मात्] **1** Shadowless. **-2** Having a bad or unlucky shadow. **-3** Devoid of brightness, dim. **—यः** One that has no shadow, i. e. a god, cf. N. 14. 21; छिन्नं भजंतां किमुदस्य देवाच्छाया न तस्यास्ति तथापि नैतम्। उत्प्रेक्षितास्त तया निरीक्ष्य सा छाया नैषध न विदग्धाऽत्र नैव ॥ **—या** An unlucky shadow, apparition, phantom.

अपच्छेदः-दनं **1** Cutting off or away. **-2** Loss. **-3** Interruption.

अपच्यु 1 A. **1** To fall off, go away or off, withdraw, desert. **-2** To perish, die.

अपच्यवः Going or coming out (निर्गम); Rv. 1. 28. 3.

अपच्युत *p. p.* Fallen off; departed, perished; melted away.

अपजातः A bad son who has turned out ill; one inferior to his parents in qualities; **मातृतुल्यगुणो जातस्त्वनुजातः पितुः समः। अतिजातोधिकस्तस्मादपजातोऽधमाधमः ॥**

अपजगुराण *a.* (अपगृ -यङ्लुक् चानश्) Ved. Accustomed to take off or remove the covering &c. (आच्छादनादिमोचनशील) Rv. 5. 29. 4.

अपजि 1 P. To defeat, conquer; turn off or away, avert, ward or keep off; **येन मृत्युमपजयति** *Sat.* Br.

अपजयः Defeat, overthrow.

अपज्ञा 9 A. To deny, disown, repudiate, dissemble, conceal; **शतमपजानीते** P. I. 3. 44 Sk. (अपलपति); **आत्मानमपजानानः शशमात्रोऽनयद्दिनं** Bk. 8. 26 concealing himself.

अपज्ञानं Denying, concealing.

अपंचीकृतं A simple elementary substance not made of the five (पंच) gross elements; the five subtle elements; **पंचप्राणमनोबुद्धिदशेंद्रियसमन्वितं अपंचीकृतभूतोत्थं सूक्ष्मांगं भोगसाधनम् ॥** Vedânta. P.

अपटांतर *a.* **1** Not separated (by a curtain or screen). **-2** Adjoining, contiguous (= अपदांतर).

अपटी [अल्पः पटः पटी, न. त.] **1** A screen or wall of cloth, particularly the screen or *kanât* surrounding a tent. **-2** A curtain. **-Comp.** **—क्षेपः** (अपटक्षेपः) tossing aside the curtain; **°क्षेपेण** (= अकस्मात्) 'with a (hurried) toss of the curtain', frequently occurring as a stage-direction and denoting preci-

pitate entrance on the stage which arises from fear, hurry, agitation &c., as when a character tossing up the curtain suddenly enters without the usual introduction ततः प्रविशति &c.

अपटु *a.* 1 Not clever or skilful, slow, dull awkward, uncouth. –2 Ineloquent (as a speaker).–3 Sick.

अपठ *a.* Unable to read; not reading; a bad reader; cf. अपच.

अपंडित *a.* Not learned or wise, foolish, ignorant; **विभूषणं मौनमपंडितानाम्** Bh. 2. 7. –2 Wanting in skill, taste, appreciation &c.

अपण्य *a.* Not saleable (the Smritis name several things which ought not to be sold by particular persons and on particular occasions): **जीविकार्थे चापण्ये** P. V. 3. 99.

अपतंत्रकः [अपगतं तंत्रं भिषजामधीनता यत्र कप् Tv.] A kind of वातरोग, spasmodic contraction of the body or stomach.

अपतानकः [अपक्रम्य अंतरांतरा तनुते तन् कर्तरि ण्वुल्] Spasmodic contraction with occasional convulsive fits; सोऽपतानकसंज्ञो यः पातयत्यंतरांतरा Susr.

अपतानकिन् *a.* Affected with spasmodic contraction.

अपति,-तिक *a.* Without a master, without a husband, unmarried.—**तिः** Ved. Not a master or husband.

अपत्नी Unmarried, without a husband.

अपत्नीक *a.* 1 Without a wife (when she is either absent or dead). –2 To be performed without the company of a wife; **अपत्नीकः पितृयज्ञः** Káty.

अपतीर्थ A bad Tîrtha or place of pilgrimage.

अपतृप् 10 P. To cause to fast or starve.

अपतर्पणं 1 Fasting (in sickness). –2 Absence of satisfaction.

अपत्यं [न पतंति पितरोऽनेन, पत् बाहु° करणे यत्, न. त.; some derive it from अप, the termination त्य being added to it, as in तत्रत्य, अत्रत्य, sprung from a stock; Yáska gives two etymologies: अपत्यं कस्मात् अपततं भवति पितुः सकाशादेत्य इवमिव तते भवति, अनेन जातेन सता पिता नरके न पततीति वा] Offspring, child, progeny, issue (of animals and men); offspring in general (male or female); sons or grandsons and other later generations of a Gotra; **अपत्यं पौत्रप्रभृति गोत्रं** P. IV. 1. 162; **अपत्यैरिव नीवारभागधेयोचितैर्मृगैः** R. 1. 50. (Bhavabhûti calls an *apatya* 'a knot for tying parents together' अन्योन्यसंश्लेषणं पित्रोः; अंतःकरणतत्त्वस्य दंपत्योः स्नेहसंश्रयात् । आनंदग्रंथिरेकोऽयमपत्यमिति बध्यते ॥ U.3. 17).–2 A patronymic affix; **स्त्रीपुंसयोरपत्यांताः** Ak.; °**अधिकारप्रकरणं** Sk. –**Comp.**—**काम** *a.* desirous of progeny. —**जीवः** N. of a plant.—**द** *a.* giving offspring (as a Mantra &c.). (–**दा**) N. of a plant (गर्भदात्रीवृक्ष).—**पथः** the vulva. —**प्रत्ययः** a patronymic affix.—**विक्रयिन्** *m.* a seller of his children, a father who sells his girl for money to a bridegroom.—**शत्रुः** [अपत्यं शत्रुर्गर्भभेदनेन नाशकं यस्याः सा] 1. 'having the child for its enemy', a crab (said to die in producing young).–2. a serpent. —**सात्** *a.* Ved. accompanied with offspring.

अपत्र *a.* Leafless, without wings &c. —**त्रः** 1 The shoot of bamboo; a sprout in general (तदवस्थायां तयोः पत्रशून्यतयोत्पत्तेस्तथात्वं). –2 A tree the leaves of which have fallen off. –3 A bird without wings.

अपत्रप् 1 A. To be ashamed, be bashful, hang down the face through shame; (with instr. of person or thing): **येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति** Mb; **य आत्मनापत्रपते भृशं नरः स सर्वलोकस्य गुरुर्भवत्युत** *ibid*; **तस्माद्बलैरपत्रेपे** Bk. 14. 84 turned away from with shame.

अपत्रप *a.* Shameless, impudent. —**पा-पणं** 1 Shame, bashfulness. –2 Embarrassment.

अपत्रपिष्णु *a.* [अपत्रप्-इष्णुच्] Bashful; *Si.* 8. 46.

अपत्रस्त *p.p.* Afraid of, deterred from; **तरंगापत्रस्तः** (slightly) afraid of waves; P. II. 1. 38 Sk.

अपथ *a.* [नास्ति पंथा यत्र] Pathless, roadless; °**थो देशः**, °**था नगरी** &c.—**थं**, –**थः** (also अपंथाः P. V. 4. 72, II. 4. 30) 1 Not a way, absence of a way or road, pathless state; a bad or wrong road (lit.); (fig.) irregularity, deviation, a moral irregularity or deviation, a wrong road, bad or evil course; **अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि श्रुतवंतोपि रजोनिमीलिताः** R.9. 74; 17. 54; **न कश्चिद्वर्णानामपथमपकृष्टोपि भजते** *S.*5. 10 follows evil ways; **कारितस्त्वमपथं पथा** Ki. 13. 45, 64.–2 Heresy, heterodoxy (in opinions). –3 The vulva. —**था** N. of several plants.—**थं** *ind.* By or in the wrong way, astray; **अपथं वर्तते** Sk.–**Comp.** —**गामिन्** *a.* pursuing evil courses: heretical. —**प्रपन्न** *a.* taking to evil ways (as man); spent or used out of place, misapplied, misspent (as money &c.); H. 3. 123.

अपथ्य *a.* [न.त.] 1 Unfit, unsuited, improper, inconsistent, obnoxious; **अकार्यं कार्यसंकाशमपथ्यं पथ्यसंमितं** Rám. –2 (In medicine) Unwholesome, unsalutary (as food, regimen &c.); **संतापयंति कमपथ्यभुजं न रोगाः** H. 3. 117; **भवति पुरुषस्य व्याधिर्मरणं सेविते अपथ्ये, राजापथ्ये पुनः सेविते सकलकुलं नश्यति** Mu.6.–3 Bad, unlucky.–**Comp.**—**कारिन्** *a.* an offender; **एवमपथ्यकारिषु तीक्ष्णदंडो राजा; राज °री क्षपणकः; अनुभव राजापथ्यकारित्वस्य फलं** Mu. 1 an enemy or traitor to the king.

अपद् -**पाद्** *a.* (**पदी** *f*) [न पद्यते ज्ञायते. पद्-क्विप्-न. त.] 1 Incomprehensible, unknowable. –2 Having no feet, footless.

अपद *a.* 1 Footless. –2 Having no office or post. —**दः** A reptile. —**दं** 1 No place or abode. –2 A wrong or bad place or abode; wrong time; **चिरमपदे शंकितोऽस्मि** M. 1 my doubts were out of place, ill-founded; **प्रेम पश्यति भयान्यपदेपि** Ki.9. 70 unreasonably. –3 A word which is not a *pada* or an inflected word.–4 Ether. –**Comp.** —**अंतर** *a.* adjoining, contiguous, very near. (–**रं**) proximity, contiguity. —**रुहा, -रोहिणी** N. of a parasitical plant.

अपदक्षिणं *ind.* To the left side.

अपदम *a.* 1 Without self-restraint. –2 Of wavering fortune.

अपदव *a.* Free from forest fire.

अपदश *a.* Far from ten.

अपदानं -**दानकं** [अपदायति परिशुध्यति येन कर्मणा, दै करणे ल्युट्] 1 Pure conduct, approved course of life; (परिशुद्धाचरणं). –2 A great or noble work, excellent work (perhaps for अवदान q. v.).–3 A work well or completely done, an accomplished work.

अपदार्थः 1 Nothing, non-entity. –2 Not the meaning of words actually used in a sentence; **अपदार्थोपि वाक्यार्थः समुल्लसति** K. P. 2.

अपदिश् 6 P. 1 To point out, indicate, show; तदागतित्वेनाहमपदेश्य: Dk. 60, assign, allot. -2 To declare, put forward, adduce, communicate; announce, say, tell; inform against, accuse; अपदिश्यापदेश्यं च Ms. 8. 54. -3 To feign, pretend, hold out or plead as a pretext or excuse: मित्रकृत्यमपदिश्य R. 19. 31, 32, 54; शिर:शूलस्पर्शनमपदिशन् Dk. 56 pleading head-ache as an excuse.-4 To refer to, have reference to: रहसि भर्त्रा मद्गोत्रापदिष्टा Dk. 102 referred to, called by the name of.

अपदेश: 1 Statement, adducing (उपदेश); pointing out, mentioning the name of; नैष न्यायो यद्दातुरपदेश: Dk. 60; हेत्वपदेशात् प्रतिज्ञाया: पुनर्वचनं निगमनं Nyáya S.; दीक्षाया अपदेशात् Káty. -2 (*a*) A pretext, pretence, plea, excuse; contrivance; केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमं गच्छाम: *S.* 2; रक्षापदेशान्मुनिहोमधेनो: R. 2. 8: व्रतापदेशोज्झितगर्ववृत्तिना V. 3. 12. (*b*) Guise, disguise, form; विकटदुष्टश्वापदापदेशकालगोचरं गता Mál. 7; मंत्रिपदापदेशं यौवराज्यं Dk. 101.-3 Statement of the reason, adducing a cause, the second (हेतु) of the five members of an Indian syllogism (according to the Vaiseshikas). -4 A butt, mark (लक्ष्य).-5 A place, quarter. -6 Refusal, rejection.-7 Fame, reputation. -8 Deceit. -9 (अपकृष्टो देश:) A bad or wrong place.

अपदेशिन् *a.* Pretending to be, assuming the appearance of (in comp.)

अपदेश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be feigned, adduced &c. -2 Being in a wrong place.

अपदिशं *ind.* Half a point between two regions of the compass (दिशयोर्मध्ये), in an intermediate region.

अपदेवता A goblin, evil spirit.

अपद्रव्यं A bad thing.

अपद्वारं A side door or entrance, an entrance other than the proper door; अपद्वारैर्वीक्षते निर्ययासु: Susr.

अपधा Ved. Shutting up, hiding (वारणार्थे निरोध:).

अपधाव् 1 P. To prevaricate.

अपधावनं Prevarication.

अपधूम *a.* Free from smoke; °त्व R. 10. 74.

अपध्यै 1 P. To think ill of, have evil thoughts about, curse mentally; अपध्याता च विप्रेण न्यपतत्कूर्मनिम्ले Mb.

अपध्यानं Evil thoughts, thinking ill of, cursing mentally; तदपध्यानात पिशाचतामुपगतं K. 29.

अपध्वंस् 1 A (rarely P.) 1 To pack off, clear out: अपध्वंसेति बहुशो वदन् क्रोधसमन्वित: Hariv. -2 To abuse, revile, scold. न चाप्यन्यमपध्वंसन्कदाचित्कोपसंयुत: Mb. —*Caus.* To free from dust; blow away (as dust &c.).

अपध्वंस: 1 Degradation, falling off or from, disgrace, -2 Condemnation. **-Comp. —ज:, -जा** a person of a mixed, degraded and impure caste (where the mother belongs to a higher caste than the father's) Ms. 10. 41, 46.

अपध्वंसिन् *a.* Destroying, removing; सर्वेनसामपध्वंसि जप्यं त्रिष्वघमर्षणं Ak.

अपध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Reviled, cursed, accursed, contemptible, to be disdained. -2 Pounded badly or imperfectly (अवचूर्णित). -3 Abandoned. **—स्त:** A vile wretch, lost to all sense of right and virtue. मूर्ख अपध्वस्तोसि Mk. 8.

अपध्वांत *a.* Sounding wrongly. **—तं** A wrong or harsh sound.

अपनस *a.* Without a nose; आसें कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य चकारापनसं मुखं Bk.

अपनामन् Having a bad name. —*n* (-म) A bad name.

अपनी 1 P. 1 To lead or carry away, carry or lead off; cause to retire: तमप्यपनयेत् Ms. 3. 242. -2 (*a*) To remove (in all senses), destroy, take away: आर्तानां भयमपनेतुमात्तधन्वा *S.* 6. 26: शत्रूनपनेष्यामि Bk. 16. 30; so तृष्णां, भयं, श्रमं, शोषं, संशयं, &c. (*b*) To rob, steal, take away, carry away or off; रक्षसा भीरु यत्तोऽपनीता R. 13. 24.-3 To extract, take or draw out from (dart, oil &c.): अपनीताशेषशल्यं Dk. 31; दिष्ट्या शल्यं मे हृदयादपनीतमिव V. 5. -4 To put off or away, take or pull off (dress, ornaments, fetters &c.); अपनीताशेषराजचिह्ना K. 206; एषां बंधनान्यपनय H. 1; चरणान्निगडमपनय Mk. 6; अपनयंतु भवत्यो मृगयावेषं *S.* 2; R. 4. 64. -5 To deny: नैतन्मयानिर्दिष्टमित्यपनयति Kull. on Ms. 8. 53. -6 To except, exclude from a rule.

अपनय: 1 Taking away, removing; refuting (as an assertion); स्वमतात्प्रच्यावनमपनयो निग्रह: P. VIII. 2. 94 Com. -2 A bad policy or conduct. -3 Injury, offence (अपकार): तत: सपत्नापनयस्मरणानुशयस्फुरा Si. 2. 14.

अपनयनं 1 Taking away, removing, extracting &c.: गंडस्थल° Me. 26; नातिश्रमापनयनाय *S.* 5. 6. -2 Healing, curing (diseases &c.). गंगाद्यापनयने P. V. 4. 49. -3 Discharge, acquittance of a debt or obligation. -4 Subtraction, deduction.

अपनीत *p. p.* 1 Taken away; removed, pulled off &c. -2 Removed from, deviating from, opposed to, contradictory; नस्वधर्मापनीतस्य दृश्यते कर्मण: फलं Rám. -3 Badly done or executed, spoiled; अपनीतं सुनीतेन योऽर्थं प्रत्यानिनीषते Mb. -4 Paid off, discharged. **—तं** Bad conduct.

अपनुद् 6 P. To remove, take or drive away, destroy; नारीणामपनुनुदुर्न देहखेदान् Bk. 10. 13; न हि प्रपश्यामि ममापनुद्यात् यच्छोकं Bg. 2. 8 expiate, atone for (as sin).

अपनुत्ति: *f.* नोद:-नोदनं Removing, taking away, removal, destroying, driving away; expiation, atonement (as of a sin): पापानामपनुत्त्यै Ms. 11. 210, 140. 93: Y. 3. 306; गुरुतल्प° Ms. 11. 107: ब्रह्महत्यापनोदाय 11. 76; कृच्छ्रार्थं सर्वपापापनोदन: 11. 216, 253, 261.

अपन्न *a.* Ved. Not going down, not fallen or sunk, indestructible.

अपपयस् *a.* Waterless, dry; Ki. 5. 12.

अपपाठ: A wrong or bad reading (in a text); mistake in reading; द्वावत्रापपाठा अस्य जाता: P. IV. 4 64 Sk.

अपपात्र *a.* 1 Deprived of the use of common vessels; using separate vessels (from which no one else will eat); अपपात्राश्च कर्तव्या: Ms. 10. 51. -2 Of low caste.

अपपात्रित: [पात्रभोजनात् बहिष्कृत:] One who has lost his caste through some great sin or offence, and who is, therefore, not allowed by his relatives to eat or drink from a common vessel.

अपपाद *a.* Having bad feet; °त्र having no shoe, shoeless.

अपपानं A bad drink.

अपपित्वं Ved. Separation.

अपपूत *a.* Having badly formed hips. **—तौ** Badly formed hips; P. VI. 2. 187.

अपप्रजाता A female that has suffered a miscarriage.

अपप्रदानं A bribe.

अपप्रोषितं Ved. Fault or evil caused by wrong departure (प्रवासदोष.)

अपबर्हिस् *a.* Not having the use of *Barhis* (बर्हिर्रहित.)

अपबाहुकः A bad arm ; stiffness in the arm.

अपभय *a.* Free from fear, fearless, undaunted ; ततः प्रहस्यापभयः पुरंदरं पुनर्बभाषे तुरगस्य रक्षिता R. 3. 51.

अपभरणी The last asterism.

अपभर्तृ *a.* Ved. Taking away, destroying.

अपभाष् 1 A. To abuse, revile, defame, libel ; न केवलं यो महतोऽपभाषते शृणोति तस्मादपि यः स पापभाक् Ku. 5. 83.

अपभाषणं Reviling, defamation, libel, calumny, vituperation.

अपभू 1 P. To be away, be absent.

अपभूतिः *f.* Defeat, damage.

अपभ्रंश् 1 A. To fall away or off. —*Caus.* To dismiss, discharge; अपभ्रंशितोऽधिकारात् चाणक्यहतकः Mu. 4.

अपभ्रंशः 1 Falling down or away, a fall; अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S.* 4 v. l. ending in a (precipitate) fall.–2 A corrupted word, corruption ; घट is an अपभ्रंश or corruption of गृह ; (hence) an incorrect word whether formed against the rules of grammar or used in a sense not strictly Sanskrit ; see अपशब्द.–3 A corrupt language, one of the lowest forms of the Prâkṛita dialect used by cow-herds &c. (in kâvyas); (in *Sâstras*) any language other than Sanskrit; आभीरादिगिरः काव्येष्वपभ्रंश इति स्मृताः । शास्त्रेषु संस्कृतादन्यदपभ्रंशतयोदितम् ॥ Kâv. 1.

अपभ्रष्ट *p. p.* Fallen away, corrupted (as a dialect).

अपम *a.* [अपकृष्टं मीयते, मा बाहु° क] Ved. The most distant or remote, the last, lowest in caste, most degraded (जात्यातिनिकृष्ट).—मः (In astr.) Declination; the ecliptic ; परिसरतां मण्डले चलनं किंचिद्भवेदपमः Sid. *Sir.* Comp.—ज्या the line of the ecliptic ; see क्रांतिज्या. —मंडलं,-वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अपमर्दः What is swept away, dust, dirt; हयहस्तिकरीषाभ्यामपमर्दः कृतो महान् Râm.

अपमर्शः Touching, grazing.

अपमन् *Caus.* To disrespect, dishonour, despise.

अपमानः Disrespect, dishonour, disgrace; despising, slighting, contempt; लभते बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63; समुद्रेण मम भृत्यस्यांडान्यपहृत्य मेऽपमानस्थानं कृतं Pt. 1.

अपमानिन् *a.* Dishonouring, disrespecting, slighting.

अपमार्गः 1 A by-path, side way; a bad way. –2 Shampooing, rubbing &c. of the body (अंगपरिमार्जनं) *Si.* 9. 36.

अपमित्य Ved. To be thrown away. —त्यं, –त्यकं Debt.

अपमुख *a.*1 Having the face averted. –2 Ill-favoured, ill-looking. —खं *ind.* Without the face.

अपमूर्धन् *a.* Headless; °कलेवरं Ak.

अपमृज् 2 P., 10 P. To wipe off, efface, blot or wipe out, remove.

अपमार्जनं 1 Wiping away, cleansing, purifying. –2 Shaving, paring. –3 Chips.

अपमृत्युः [अपकृष्टो दुष्टहेतुजन्यत्वेन मृत्युः] 1 Sudden or untimely death, accidental or unnatural death ; भर्तृसक्तोऽपमृत्युस्तस्य संचरति Pt. 4. –2 Any great danger, illness &c. from which a person, hopelessly given up for lost, recovers, quite contrary to expectation.

अपमृषित *a.* 1 Unintelligible, obscure as a वाक्य or speech. –2 Unbearable, not borne or liked (असोढ,अतितिक्षित); विहितं मयाद्य सदसीदमपमृषितमच्युतार्चनं । यस्य &c. *Si.*15.46 (for the formation of the word see Malli.).

अपयशस् *n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ill-repute; अपयशो यद्यस्ति किं मृत्युना Bh. 2. 55.

अपया 2 P. To depart, go away, retire, withdraw, fall off or away, disappear; अपयातमेव हि विमानमंडलैः U.6.4; शोको दिनेषु गच्छत्सु वर्धतामपयाति किं H. 4. 82.

अपयानं Going away, departure, retreat, flight, escape.

अपर *a.*(treated as a pronoun in some senses)1 Having nothing higher or superior, unrivalled, matchless; without a rival or second (नास्ति परो यस्मात्); स्त्रीरत्नसृष्टिरपरा प्रतिभाति सा मे *S.* 2. 9; cf. अनुत्तम, अनुत्तर. –2 [न पृणाति संतोषयति पृ-अच्] (*a*) Another, other (used as adj. or subst.). (*b*) More, additional ; Ms. 11. 5. (*c*) Second, another Pt.4.37;खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2 like another (rival) Kesava. (*d*) Different; other; अन्ये कृतयुगे धर्मास्त्रेतायां द्वापरेऽपरे Ms.1.85; Ks. 26. 235 ; Pt. 4. 6 (with gen). (*e*) Ordinay, of the middle sort (मध्यम) ; परितप्तोऽप्यपरः सुसंवृतिः *Si.* 16. 23.–3 Belonging to another, not one's own (opp. स्व); यदि स्वाश्चापराश्चैव विंदेरन् योषितो द्विजाः Ms. 9. 85 of another caste. –4 Hinder, posterior, latter, later, (in time or space) (opp. पूर्व) ; the last ; पूर्वां संध्यां जपंस्तिष्ठेत्स्वकाले चापरां चिरं Ms. 4. 93 ; रात्रेरपरः कालः Nir.; oft. used as first member of a genitive Tatpurusha comp. meaning ' the hind part,' 'latter part or half '; °पक्षः the latter half of a month ; °हेमंतः latter half of winter; °कायः hind part of the body &c.; °वर्षा ° शरद् latter part of the rains,autumn &c.–5 Following, the next. –6 Western; पयसि प्रतिस्पुरपरांबुनिधेः *Si.*9.1,Ku. 1. 1 ; Mu. 4. 21. –7 Inferior, lower (निकृष्टः); अपरेयमितस्त्वन्यां प्रकृतिं विद्धि मे परां Bg. 7. 5. –8 (In Nyâya) Non-extensive, not covering too much, one of the two kinds of सामान्य, see Bhâshâ P. 8. (परं=अधिकवृत्ति higher, अपरं=न्यूनवृत्ति lower, or अधिकदेशवृत्तित्वं परं, अल्पदेशवृत्तित्वं अपरं Muktâ. –9 Distant; opposite. When अपर is used in the singular as a correlative to एक the one, former, it means the other, the latter ; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60 ; when used in pl. it means ' others', ' and others', and the words generally used as its correlatives are एके, केचित् -काश्चित् &c., अपरे, अन्ये ; केचिद्रक्तपटीकृताश्च जटिलाः कापालिकाश्चापरे Pt. 4. 34; एके समूहुर्बलरेणुसंहतिं शिरोभिराज्ञामपरे महीभृतः *Si.* 12. 45 some–others; शाखिनः केचिदध्यष्ठुर्न्यमांक्षुरपरेंबुधौ । अन्ये त्वलंघिषुः शैलान् गुहास्वन्ये न्यलेषत ॥ केचिदासिषत स्तब्धा भयात्केचिदघूर्णिषुः । उदतारिषुरंभोधिं वानराः सेतुनापरे Bk. 15.31-33.—रः 1 The hind foot of an elephant ; बद्धापराणि परितो निगडान्यलावीत् *Si.* 5. 48 (Malli. चरमपादामणि). –2 An enemy (न पृणाति संतोषयति). —रा

1 Western direction, the west.-2 The hind part of an elephant. -3 Sacred learning, learning the four Vedas with the 6 *Angas*.-4 The womb; the outer skin of the embryo. 5- Suppressed menstruation in pregnancy. **-री** Ved. The future, future times; उनापरीभ्यो मघवा विजिग्ये Rv. 1. 32.13. **-रं** 1 The future, any thing to be done in future (कार्यं); तदेतद्ब्रह्मापूर्वमपरमनंतं Bri. Ar. Up. (नास्ति अपरं कार्यं यस्य). -2 The hind quarter of an elephant. **-रं** *adv.* Again, moreover, in future, for the future; अपरंच moreover; अपरेण behind, west of, to the west of (with *gen.* or *acc.*).[cf. Goth. *afar*; Germ. *aber*, as in aberglauben]. **-Comp. —अग्नि** (अग्नी dual) 1. the southern and western fires (दक्षिण and गार्हपत्य). -2. the last fire i. e. used at the funeral ceremony (°ग्निः). **—अंगं** one of the 8 divisions of गुणीभूतव्यंग्य (the second kind of काव्य) mentioned in K.P. 5. In this the व्यंग्य or suggested sense is subordinate to something else; अगूढमपरस्यांगं; अपरस्य रसादेर्वाच्यस्य वा (वाक्यार्थीभूतस्य) अंगं रसादि अनुरणनरूपं वा; e. g. अयं स रसनोत्कर्षी पीनस्तनविमर्दनः । नाभ्यूरुजघनस्पर्शी नीविविस्रंसनः करः, where शृंगार is subordinate to करुण. **—अंत** *a.* living at the western borders. (**-तः**) 1. the western border or extremity, the extreme end or term; the western shore.- 2. (pl.) the country or inhabitants of the western-borders near the Sahya mountain; अपरांतजयोद्यतैः (अनीकैः) R. 4. 53 western people. -3. the kings of this country. -4.death, °ज्ञानं anticipation of one's end. -5. the hind foot of an elephant; मुहुचलदपरांतोदीरितांबूनिनादं Si. 11. 7; 18. 32. **—अंतकः** 1. =°अंतः pl. -2. N. of a song; Y. 3. 113; °अंतिका N. of a metre consisting of 64 mâtrâs.**—अपराः**,**-रे**,**-राणि** another and another, several, various.**—अर्धं** the latter or second half. **—अह्नः** [fr. अहन् changed to अह्न, P. II. 4. 29, V. 4. 88] the latter part of the day, the afternoon, closing or last watch of the day; Ms. 3. 278; *Si.* 9. 4; °तन, °ह्णेतन belonging to this time; °कृतं P. II. 1. 45. **—इतरा** the east. **—कान्यकुब्ज** *a.* situated in or belonging to the western-part of Kányakubja.**—कालः** later period. **—गोसनं** (also गोडनि or गोडानि) N. of a country to the west of Mahameru (according to Buddhistic ideas). **—ज** *a.* born later or at the end of the world. (**-जः**) the destroying fire. **—जन**: an inhabitant of the west, the western people. **—दक्षिणं** *ind.* in the south-west (belonging to the निऋत class). **—पक्षः** 1. the second or dark half of the month. -2. the other or opposite side; a defendant (in law). **—पंचालाः** the western Panchâlas.**-पर** *a.* one and the other. several. various; अपरपराः सार्थाः गच्छंति P. VI. 1. 144 Sk. several caravans go; (अपरे च परे च सकृदेव गच्छंति). **—पाणिनीयाः** the pupils of Panini living in the west. **—प्रणेय** *a.* easily led or influenced by others, docile, tractable. **—भावः** 1. being another or different, difference. -2. succession, continuation. **—रात्रः** [अपरं रात्रेः] the latter or closing part of night, the last watch of night (P. V. 4. 87); °कृतं P. II. 1. 45. **—लोकः** the other world, the next world, Paradise. **—वक्त्रा**,**-क्त्रं** N. of a metre. **—वैराग्यं** a kind of Vairâgya mentioned by Patanjali (दृष्टानुश्रविकविषयवितृष्णस्य वशीकारसंज्ञं वैराग्यं). **—सक्थं** the hind thigh. **—स्वस्तिकं** the western point in the horizon. **—हैमन** *a.* belonging to the latter half of winter (P. VII. 3. 11).

अपरता-त्वं 1 Being another or different (one of the 24 gunas); difference. opposition. contrariety, relativeness. -2 Nearness. -3 Distance, posteriority (in time or space).

अपरत्र *adv.* In another place, elsewhere; एकत्र or क्वचित्-अपरत्र in one place-in another place; in the first case-in the second case.

अपरथा *ind.* In another manner; *Si.* 6. 41.

अपरवत् *a.* Like what follows.

अपरस्पर *a.* [अपर-पर] One after another, uninterrupted, continued (as applied to an action); अपरस्पराः क्रियासातत्ये P. VI. 1. 144; सुट् निपात्यते; °राः सार्थाः गच्छंति सततमविच्छेदेन गच्छंतीत्यर्थः Sk.

अपरेद्युः *adv.* On the following day Ms. 3. 187.

अपरंज् (Used in pass. only) To be disaffected or discontented (with abl); नयहीनादपरज्यते जनः Ki. 2. 49; K. 287.

अपरक्त *a.* 1 Colourless, bloodless, pale; क्षामापरक्ताधरः *S.* 6. 5. -2 Discontented, dissatisfied, disaffected; चंद्रगुप्तादपरक्ताः Mu. 1.

अपरागः Discontent, dissatisfaction, disaffection; °हेतून् ज्ञातुमिच्छामि Mu. 3; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50. K. 329. -2 Apathy, enmity.

अपरतिः *f.* 1 Cessation (=अवरति q. v.). -2 Dissatisfaction.

अपरवः 1 Contest, dispute (about the settlement of property) °उज्झित uncontested, undisputed (as possession of any thing).-2 Ill-repute.

अपरस्पर *a.* [अ-परस्पर] Not reciprocal, not mutual; असत्यमप्रतिष्ठं ते जगदाहुरनीश्वरं। अपरस्परसंभूतं किमन्यत्कामहैतुकं Bg. 16. 8 (Mr. Telang renders °र by ' produced by union of male and female ', caused by lust, where अपरस्पर must be supposed to be connected with अपरस्पर under अपर q.v.

अपरांच् *a.* [°राङ्, °राची, °राक्] Not averted, fronting, facing, in front. *—ind.* In front of. **-Comp. —मुख** *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. not turning away the face, with unaverted face.-2. presenting a bold front.

अपराजित *a.* Unconquered, invincible, unsurpassed; °ता दिक् the north-east direction, so called because the Gods were not defeated there, त (देवासुराः) उदीच्यां प्राच्यां दिश्ययतंत ते ततो न पराजयंत सैषा दिगपराजिता Ait. Br., Ms. 6. 31. **—तः** 1 A sort of poisonous insect. -2 N. of Vishnu or *Siva*. -3 One of the 11 Rudras. -4 A class of divinities forming a portion of the अनुत्तर divinities of the Jainas. -5 N. of a sage. **—ता** N. of Durgá, to be worshipped on the Vijayádasamí or *Dasará* day; दशम्यां च नरैः सम्यक् पूजनीयाऽपराजिता । ...ददाति विजयं देवी पूजिता जयवर्धिनी Skanda P.-2 N. of several plants; दूर्वा, शेफालिका, जयंती, असन, शंखिनी, हपुषा, असनपर्णी. -3 A kind of plant (or औषधि) fastened round the wrist and serving as a charm or amulet; see *S.* 7. (In **Vikramorvasí** Act 2, Kálidása uses **अपराजिता** in the sense of a spell or विद्या; ननु भगवता देवगुरुणा अपराजितां नाम शिखाबंधनविद्यामुपदिशता त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीये कृते स्वः). -4 The north-east quarter; see under °त above. -5 A kind of metre of 4 lines with 14 syllables in each. -6 A sort of Yoginî.

अपराजिष्णु-पराजेय *a.* Invincible.

अपराध् 4.5.P.1 To offend, wrong, sin against, commit an offence against; (with gen. or loc. of person or thing): यौवनमत्रापराध्यति Mk. 9 is to blame; यस्मिन्कस्मिन्नपि पूजार्हेऽपराद्धा शकुंतला *S.* 4; अपराद्धोस्मि तत्रभवतः कण्वस्य *S.* 7; महतां योऽपराध्येत दूरस्थोस्मीति नाश्वसेत् Pt. 1.307; V. 2; किं पुनरसुरावलेपेन भवतीनामपराद्धं V. 1; sometimes with dat. also; न दूये सात्वतीसूनुर्यन्मह्यमपराध्यति Si. 2. 11. -2 To annoy, disturb. -3 To prohibit.

अपराद्ध *p. p.* 1 Sinned, offended, having committed an offence, guilty, an offender, criminal (used in an active sense): कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R.8. 48; प्रोवाच कोशलपतिः प्रथमापराद्धः 9.79 the first to offend. -2 Missed, not hitting the mark (as an arrow): मृगदेहापराद्धैर्निमिषुर्मोक्षणैः Dk. 163; °इषु: or °पृषत्कः an archer whose arrows always miss the mark, an unskilful archer; निमित्तादपराद्धेषोर्धानुष्कस्येव वल्गितं Si. 2. 27. -3 Violated, transgressed: अपराद्धा अभिषेकवेलोपाध्यायस्य V. 3.—द्धं [भावे क्तः] An offence, crime, injury: न तु ग्रीष्मस्यैवं सुभगमपराद्धं युवतिषु *S.* 3. 9.

अपराद्धिः *f.* 1 Fault, mistake, offence. -2 Sin.

अपराधः An offence, a fault, guilt, crime, sin, mistake, error: (32 kinds are usually stated in *S*ástras); क्रमपराधलवं मयि पश्यसि V.4.29; यथापराधदंडानां R. 1. 6; यथेंद्रशत्रुः स्वरतोऽपराधात् *S*ik. 52 mistake or error in accent; sometimes with gen. or loc. of person; अदः सुरेंद्रस्य कृतापराधान् दैत्यान् V. 1. 18; कृतापराधमिव त्वय्यात्मानमवगच्छति K. 203. -**Comp.** —भंजनः the destroyer of sins, epithet of *S*iva; °स्तोत्रं a short poem by *S*ankaráchárya in praise of *S*iva, the fourth line of the verses being usually क्षंतव्यो मेपराधः शिव शिव शिवभोः श्रीमहादेव शंभो.

अपराधिन् *a.* Offending, guilty, offender, criminal; अपराधी नामाहं प्रसीद रंभोरु V. 2. 21.

अपरापरण *a.* Destitute of descendants or offspring.

अपरिक्रम *a.* 1 Unable to walk round. -2 Not diligent.

अपरिग्रह *a.* Without possessions or belongings, attendants &c; quite destitute, as in निराशीरपरिग्रहः —हः 1 Non-acceptance, rejection, renunciation, one of the several kinds of *yamas* (mental restraints) stated in Yoga Sâstra by Patanjali. -2 Destitution, poverty.

अपरिचयिन्,-परिचेय *a.* Having no acquaintance; unsocial, misanthropic.

अपरिच्छद *a.* Poor, destitute.

अपरिच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Undiscerned, undistinguished. -2 Continuous, connected, without interval or separation.

अपरिच्छेदः 1 Want of distinction or division. -2 Want of order or arrangement. -3 Want of judgment. -4 Continuance, connection.

अपरिज्यानिः *f.* Not losing; not growing old or decaying; इष्टापूर्तस्य° N. of a ceremony.

अपरिणयः Celibacy.

अपरिणीता An unmarried girl.

अपरिणामः Unchangeableness; °दर्शिन् not prudent, improvident.

अपरिपर *a.* Ved. Not going by a tortuous course.

अपरिनिष्ठित *a.* Not properly placed or established; °तस्योपदेशस्यान्याय्यं प्रकाशनं M. 1 not properly grounded.

अपरिमाण, अपरिमित, अपरिमेय *a.* Immeasurable, immense, unbounded.

अपरिम्लान *a.* Not fading, withering, or decaying. —नः N. of a plant (महासहावृक्ष) Gomphrena Globosa.

अपरियाणि [अ -परि°] Not walking about (used in curses only); see अप्रयाणी.

अपरिविष्ट *a.* Ved. Not covered or enclosed (अव्याप्त, वेष्टनशून्य).

अपरिवृत *a.* Not enclosed or fenced on all sides (as a field).

अपरिशेष *a.* Not leaving a remainder; all-surrounding, all-pervading; °षं ज्ञानं Sánkhya K. —षः Absence of remainder or limit.

अपरिष्कारः Want of polish or refinement (moral or physical); coarseness, rudeness, unrefined state.

अपरिष्कृत *a.* Unpolished, unrefined, rude, coarse.

अपरिहिंसा *f.* [रिष्टेर्हिंसाया अभावः] Worship (पूजाया हिंसाहेतुकद्वेषशून्यत्वात्).

अपरिसर *a.* 1 Not near, distant. -2 Not extensive, not current. —रः Absence of extent.

अपरिसंख्यानं Infinity, innumerableness.

अपरिस्कंद *a.* Motionless.

अपरिहरणीय, अपरिहार्य *a.* 1 Inevitable. -2 Not to be abandoned. -3 Not to be degraded.

अपरिहृत *a.* Ved. Not endangered or afflicted; straightforward.

अपरीक्षित *a.* 1 Unexamined; यत्र चापरीक्षितक्रयविषयं Mit.; untried, untested, unproved. -2 Ill-considered, foolish, thoughtless (of person or thing); °कारकं नाम पंचमं तंत्रं Pt. 5 'the inconsiderate doer.' -3 Not clearly proved or established.

अपरीत *a.* Ved. Not surrounded or encircled, not approached (अनभिगत). —तः N. of a people.

अपरुष् *a.* Free from anger; अपरुषा परुषाक्षरमीरिता R. 9. 8.

अपरूप *a.* (-पा,-पी *f.*) Ugly, deformed, odd-shaped.—पं 1 Deformity, monstrosity. -2 Delight, wonder (Ved.)

अपरोक्ष *a.* 1 Not invisible, perceptible to the senses, visible. -2 Not distant or remote. —क्षं *adv.* In the presence of (with gen.); अपरोक्षात् perceptibly, visibly, manifestly, openly. -**Comp.** —अनुभूतिः *f.* direct cognition.

अपरोक्षयति Den. P. To make perceptible.

अपरोधः Exclusion, prohibition.

अपरोपः Extermination, dethronement; Mu. 2. 20.

अपर्ण *a.* Leafless. —र्णा N. of Durgâ or Pârvatî; Kâlidâsa thus accounts for the name:—स्वयंविशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसस्तया पुनः। तदप्यपाकीर्णमितिः प्रियंवदां वदंत्यपर्णेति च तां पुराविदः Ku. 5. 28; cf. *S*iva P. चतुर्थे त्यक्तपर्णा च अपर्णाख्यामवाप सा.

अपर्तु *a.* 1 Untimely. -2 Past menstruation time (निवृत्तरजस्का).

अपर्यंत *a.* Unlimited, unbounded.

अपर्याप्त *a.* 1 Not sufficient or enough, incomplete, insufficient. -2 Unlimited. -3 Unable (to do its

work), incompetent ; अपर्याप्तं तदस्माकं बलं भीष्माभिरक्षितं Bg. 1. 30.

अपर्याप्तिः *f.* Insufficiency ; अमात्यपरिसंसारात्प्रजेत्यपर्याप्तिर्बहुमानस्य Mâl. 1.

अपर्याय *a.* Without order. **—यः** Want of order or method.

अपर्युषित *a.* Not standing overnight, fresh, new (as a flower); not standing over till the next day ; °प्रतिज्ञे मारुतौ Ve. 6.

अपर्वन् *a.* Without a joint.—*n.* 1 No joint or point of conjunction. -2 A day which is not a पर्वन् i.e. not the proper time or season (the Parva days being अमावास्या, पौर्णिमा, अष्टमी, चतुर्दशी &c.) ; अपर्वणि ग्रहकलुषेंदुमंडला विभावरी कथय कथं भविष्यति M. 4. 15.–**Comp.**—दंडः a sort of sugar-cane.

अपल *a.* Without flesh (पलशून्य). —लं A pin or bolt.

अपलप् 1 P. 1 To deny, disown; राजदेयमपलपितं Kull. on Ms. 8. 400; refuse; शतमपलपति P. I. 3. 44 Sk.-2 To conceal,hide.-3 To detract from, slander. —*Caus.* To outwit, overreach, deceive ; अपलापयमानस्य शत्रूंस्तस्याभवन्मतिः Bk. 8. 44.

अपलपनं, अपलापः 1 Concealing, hiding; कृततिग्मद्युतिमंडलापलापैः *Si.* 20. 28. -2 Concealment or denial of knowledge, evasion; न हि प्रत्यक्षसिद्धस्यापलापः कर्तुं शक्यते S.B. -3 Detraction, concealment of truth, thoughts, feelings &c.; उन्मुखदर्शनापलपनैः पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14. -4 Affection, regard. -5 (In medicine) The part between the shoulder and the ribs. –**Comp.** —दंडः (in law) a fine laid on one who denies the charge on which he is convicted.

अपलापिन् *a.* One who denies, disowns, hides,conceals &c.,concealing; जयंति महतां संस्तुतापलापिन्य : कल्याणिन्यो नीतयः Mâl. 10; साधारणस्यापलापिन् Y. 2. 236.

अपलाषिका [लाषिका पर्यायेण इच्छा, विपरीता इच्छा] Excessive thirst or desire (अतिशयलालसा); (अपलासिका is sometimes used in the same sense, but regarded as an incorrect word).

अपलाषिन्,-लाषुक *a.* 1 Thirsty (P. III. 2. 144.). -2 Free from thirst or desire; प्रलापिनो भविष्यंति कदा न्वेऽपलाषुकाः Mb.

अपल्पूलनं Not cleansing or washing; यदिदं स्नानवर्जं विहितमपल्पूलनं कृतं भवति *Sat.* Br. (क्षारद्रव्यसंयोगादिना धौतं): not cleansed or washed by cleaning substances (as by a washerman).

अपवक्तृ *m.*Ved. Speaking away. warning off, averting, preventing.

अपवचनं Speaking ill ; Pt. 4.

अपवाचनं Act of speaking away or warning off, removing.

अपवद् 1 U. 1 To revile, abuse, censure, reproach ; परानमी यदपवदंत आत्मनः *Si.* 17. 19 ; नार्तोप्यपवदेद्विप्रान् Ms. 4. 236 ; स्वं पुत्रं अपवदंति-ते वा P. I. 3. 77. Sk. (क्रियाफलस्य कर्तृगामित्वे योनिते वा स्यात्);नृभ्योऽपवदमानस्य Bk.8.45 reviling or abusing men. -2 To disown, deny (A.) ; न्यायमपवदते P. I. 3. 73Sk.-3 To argue out, refute, contradict; अपवदेद्युस्तानितिहासैः पुरातनैः Y. 3. 7. —*Caus.* 1 To blame, censure. -2 To oppose or contradict as unadvisable.

अपवादः 1 Censuring, reviling,censure, reproach. blame, abuse ; आस्तापवादभिन्नमर्याद U. 5; लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14.40; लोकापवादाद्भयं Bh. 2. 62; scandal, evil report ; चिरकालान्मया श्रुतस्तवापवादः Pt. 1; Ki. 11. 25, 14. 12; Mk. 9. 3; U. 1; Pt. 4 ; Y. 2. 207 ; देव्यामपि हि वैदेह्यां सापवादो यतो जनः U. 1. 6 spreading or indulging in scandals about; न केवलमत्याहितं सापवादमपि U. 2; सापवादं censuringly Mâl. 9. -2 An exception, a special rule that restricts or sets aside a general rule (opp. उत्सर्ग); मा हिंस्यात्सर्वभूतानि इति उत्सर्गः ; वायव्यं श्वेतमालभेत इत्यपवादः ; अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27 ; R. 15. 7 ; °प्रत्ययः exceptional suffix; °स्थलं a case for a special rule. -3 An order, command; ततोपवादेन पताकिनीपतेश्चचाल निर्ह्रादवती महाचमूः Ki. 14. 27. -4 Refutation; (in Vedânta phil.) refutation as of a wrong imputation or belief; रज्जुविवर्तस्य सर्पस्य रज्जुमात्रत्ववत्, वस्तुभूतब्रह्मणो विवर्तस्य प्रपंचादेः वस्तुभूतरूपतोपदेशः अपवादः. Tv. ; अध्यारोपापवादाभ्यां वस्तुतत्त्वविनिश्चयः Vedânta; hence also, a means of refutation. -5 Confidence, trust.-6 Love ; familiarity.-7 A small bell or other instrument sounded to decoy deer ; मधुकरैरपवादकरैरिव *Si.* 6. 9; (°करैः=व्याधैः, अपवादं मृगवंचनाय घंटादिकृत्तितवाद्यं कुर्वंति तैः Malli.)

अपवादक,-अपवादिन् *a.* 1 Blaming, censuring, reviling, traducing, defaming ; मृगयापवादिना माढव्येन *S.* 2. -2 Opposing; contradicting, excepting, setting aside, excluding.

अपवन *a.* Without wind or air. sheltered from wind.—नं [अपकृष्टं कृत्रिमत्वात्स्वल्पत्वाच्च वनं] A grove, a garden or park planted near a town.

अपवरक,-वारक } See under अप-
अपवर्ग &c. } वृ, अपवृज्-अपवृत्.
अपवर्त &c. }

अपवह् 1P. 1 To carry off or away, bear off or away ; अपोवाह च वासोऽन्या मारुतः Mb.-2 To drive away, disperse, dispel, remove, take away ; अमीं जनस्थानमपोढविघ्नं मत्वा R. 13. 22 freed from obstacles ; अथानपोढार्गलमप्यगारं (प्रविष्टः) 16. 6 the bolts of which were not removed or unchained : नद्युच्छिष्टमपोह्य Dk. 133. -3 To give up, relinquish, leave, abandon, cast off; दामिततापमपोढमहीरजः *Si.* 6. 33 ; संभ्रमोऽनवद्यपोढकर्मणां (ऋत्विजां) R. 11. 25 ; नक्रकन्दपोढमपितृराज्यमहाभिषेके (मूर्धनि) 13. 70 thrown away ; Dk. 67 ; दिव्येन शून्यं वलयेन बाहुमपोढनेपथ्यविधिर्ददर्श R. 16. 73 before he had commenced his toilet.-4 To deduct, subtract. —*Caus.* 1 To carry off, remove, carry or draw to a distance, take away ; मलयकेतुरपवाहितः Mu. 1, 3 ; कलत्रं 2 ; इमां मया सार्धमपवाह्य M. 5; Bk. 8. 86. -2 To chase or drive away, expel; हृतसर्वस्वतया अपवाहितः Dk. 47, 59. -3 To reduce to powder, pulverize. -4 To cause to carry the yoke; गामिव नासिकां विद्धापवाहयति Mk. 8.

अपवाहः,-हनं 1 Taking or carrying away, removal ; Dk. 41; स्वराष्ट्रं वासयेद्राजा परदेशापवाहनात् H. 3. v. l. bearing away men from other countries; See अभिष्यंद.-2 Deduction, subtraction (as of fractions).-3 N. of a metre.

अपवोढृ *a.* One who carries away or removes; *Si.* 18. 64.

अपोढ *p. p.* Carried away, removed &c. See above.

अपवासः [अपसृत्य वासः] Ved. 1 Disappearance, vanishing, retreat -2 N. of a plant.

अपविक्षत *a.* Uninjured, unhurt, unviolated.

अपविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed, uninterrupted ; शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः R. 3. 38.

अपविद्ध &c. See under अपव्यध्.

अपविद्या Ignorance, spiritual ignorance, Māyā or illusion (अविद्या): तत्त्वस्य संविचित्तिरिवापविद्यां Ki. 16. 32.

अपविष *a.* Free from poison. **–षा** A sort of grass with aromatic roots; Kyllingia Monocephala.

अपवीण *a.* Having no lute, or having a bad lute. **–णा** A bad lute.

अपवृ 5 U. To open, uncover, disclose, exhibit. *—Caus.* or 10 P. To cover, wrap, envelop, screen, conceal; बाहुबंधनापवारितपयोधरोद्गमां Māl. 7 covered, or concealed: विटपेनापवारितशरीरा भूत्वा Ratn. 1.

अपवरकः–का [वृ-संज्ञायां वुन्] 1 An inner apartment; the lying-in chamber –2 An air-hole, aperture; तत श्चैकस्मादपवरकात् Mu. 1.

अपवरणं 1 Covering, screening. –2 A garment, cloth.

अपवारकः 1 Covering &c.–2 An enclosed or screened place (जवनिका): °के प्रविश्य एकांते तिष्ठ Mk. 8.

अपवारणं Covering, concealment, disappearance.

अपवारित *p. p.* Covered, concealed; °तं प्रवहणं तिष्ठति Mk. 6 covered; vanished, disappeared. **–तं**, अपवारितकं Concealed or secret manner.**–तं**, अपवारितकेन, अपवार्य *ind.* Frequently occurring in dramas in the sense of 'apart' 'aside to another' (opp. प्रकाशं); it is speaking in such a way that only the person addressed may hear it; तद्भवेदपवारितं रहस्यं तु यदन्यस्य परावृत्य प्रकाश्यते। त्रिपताककरेणान्यमपवार्यांतरा कथां S. D. 6.

अपवृतिः *f.* Opening.

अपवृज् 7 A.1 To avert, destroy, dissipate; तमः, शत्रुं &c. –2 To tear off, pull out, take out. –3 To conclude, finish, absolve.—*Caus.* 1 To leave, quit, abandon, avoid; दूरापवर्जितच्छत्रैः शिरोभिः R. 17. 79 keeping the umbrellas at a (great) distance; त्वयात्महस्तेन मही मदच्युता मतंगजेन स्रगिवापवर्जिता Ki. 1. 29 abandoned, left, lost. –2 To let go, drop down, throw, pour; सुमनसो दिव्याः खेचरैरपवर्जिताः Bhāg.; करयुग्मपद्ममुकुलापवर्जितैः Śi.13. 37. –3 To abandon, release, discharge, pay off (as debt &c.); absolve oneself from, fulfil, make good (as a promise).–4 To sever, separate, cut off; भल्लापवर्जितैस्तेषां शिरोभिः (मही तस्तार) R. 4. 63, Ki. 17. 58 severed or cut off by arrows; इमान्यमूनीत्यपवर्जिते शनैः Ki. 8. 20 plucked. –5 To overturn; empty; Y. 3. 300. –6 To honour, respect, esteem. –7 To give, bestow, grant, present; अपवर्जितं कोशजातं Dk. 36; दक्षिणामपवर्ज्य Mb.; अपवर्जितौ वरौ Rām.

अपवर्गः 1 Completion, end, fulfilment or accomplishment of an action; अपवर्गे तृतीया P. II. 3. 6; III. 4. 60; (अपवर्ग = क्रियाप्तिः or समाप्तिः Sk.); क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात्कृताः Ki. 1. 14; अपवर्गे तृतीयेति भणतः पाणिनेरपि N. 17. 68; Ki. 16. 49; पंच° coming to an end in 5 days.–2 An exception, special rule; अभिव्याप्यापकर्षणमपवर्गः Suśr.–3 Absolution, final beatitude; अपवर्गमहोदयार्थयोर्भुवमंशाविव धर्मयोर्गतौ R.8.16; ज्ञानेन चापवर्गः Sāṅkhya K. 44 –4 A gift, donation. –5 Abandonment. –6 Throwing, discharge (as of arrows); Ki. 16. 20.

अपवर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandonment; making good, fulfilling (a promise); discharging (debt &c.). –2 A gift or donation; spending. –3 Final beatitude, salvation.

अपवर्जित *p. p.* Left, abandoned; fulfilled; see above; oft. in comp. in the sense of 'free from,' 'being without,' 'destitute of', or with instr.; षड्भिरपवर्जिताशीतिः Bṛi. S. 53.7 80 minus 6, Ki. 2. 26.

अपवृक्त *p. p.* Finished, ended.

अपवृक्तिः *f.* Fulfilment, accomplishment, completion.

अपवृत् 1 A. To turn back, turn away, depart; तस्मादपावर्तत दूरकृष्टा R. 6. 58; तस्मादपावर्तत कुंडिनेशः 7. 33. *—Caus.* 1 To turn back or away, turn aside, bend; व्यपोढपार्श्वैरपवर्तितत्रिकाः Ki. 4. 15; आसक्तातिर्यगपवर्तितदृष्टि वक्त्रं (वहंती) Māl.1. 40.–2 (Math.) To divide (as by a common measure) without remainder; समेन केनाप्यपवर्त्य हाराज्यौ भजेद्वा सति संभवे तु Līlā. –3 To reduce to a common measure.

अपवर्तः 1 Taking away, removing. –2 (Math.) The (common) divisor which is applied to both or either of the quantities of an equation. –3 Reduction to a common measure.

अपवर्तकः A common measure.

अपवर्तनं 1 Removal, transferring from one place to another; स्थान°. –2 Taking away, depriving one of; न त्यागोऽस्ति द्विषंत्याश्च न च दायापवर्तनं Ms. 9. 79.–3 Abridging, abbreviation.–4 Reducing a fraction to its lowest terms; division without remainder, or the divisor itself.

अपवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned away, reversed, inverted, overturned; agitated, disturbed; °जठरशफरी Ki. 12. 49. –2 With downward face; व्याकीर्णस्फुरदपवृत्तरुंडखंडः Māl. 3. 17.–3 Ended, finished. **–त्तं** The ecliptic.

अपवृत्तिः *f.* End.

अपव्यध् 4 P. 1 To pierce (badly); अपविद्धः शरैर्भृशं Mb. –2 To throw or cast in general, throw or cast off, toss away; प्रेंखयन् परिजनापविद्धया (दोलया) R. 19.44 left, let go; भुजस्तंभापविद्ध Mv. 2. 33 thrown; or wielded; अपविद्धसर्वस्वा Dk. 61 given or spent away; Ki. 5. 30; Śi. 8. 37; हृदयमशरणं मे पक्ष्मलाक्ष्याः कटाक्षैरपहृतमपविद्धं पीतमुन्मूलितं च Māl. 1. 28 pierced through, distracted, overcome. –3 To abandon, leave, desert, cast off (as a child, ornaments (&c.); पुरा श्मशाने साग्निवापविध्यते Mb., Ms.11.41, Dk. 98,111.

अपविद्ध *p. p.* Cast or thrown off, thrown or cast away, abandoned, forsaken, dismissed, rejected, neglected, removed; oft. used in the sense of 'freed from,' 'devoid of'; रक्षोविप्रकृतावास्तामपविद्धशुचाविव R. 10.74. –2 Abject, mean. **–द्धः**, °पुत्रः A son that is abandoned by the father or mother or by both, and adopted by a stranger; one of the 12 kinds of sons among Hindus; Ms. 9. 171; Y. 2. 132. **–Comp.** **–लोक** *a.* dead, departed from this world.

अपवेधः Piercing through (a pearl, ruby &c.) wrongly, or in the wrong direction (and thus spoiling it).

अपव्ययः [अपकृष्टः मर्यादामुल्लंघ्य कृतः व्ययः] Extravagant expenditure, prodigality, lavishness.

अपव्ययिन्–व्ययमान *a.* 1 Squandering, spending lavishly, prodigal. –2 Denying a debt.

अपव्रत *a.* Ved. 1 Swerving from religious observances, irreligious, impious; Rv. 1. 51. 9.–2 Disobedient, unfaithful. –3 Perverse.

अपशकुनं A bad omen.

अपशंक *a.* Free from fear or hesitation, fearless. **—कं** *adv.* Fearlessly.

अपशदः =अपसद q. v.

अपशब्दः 1 A bad or ungrammatical word a corrupted word (in form or meaning); त एव शक्तिवैकल्यप्रमादालसतादिभिः । अन्यथोच्चारिताः शब्दा अपशब्दा इतीरिताः ॥ ; दूरतश्चापशब्दं त्यक्त्वा Bh. 3. 134 (where °ब्दं has also sense 4); अपशब्दशतं माघे Subhāsh.-2 Vulgar speech.-3 A form of language not Sanskrit, ungrammatical language. -4 A reproachful word, offensive expression, censure; ग्रावाक्ष्णोर्गलदपशब्दमङ्गनाभिः Śi. 8. 43.

अपशमः Cessation.

अपशव्य *a.* Not tending to the growth of cattle.

अपशिरस्,-शीर्ष,-र्षन् *a.* Headless.

अपशु *a.* Without cattle. **—शुः** Not cattle; a bad animal; any animal other than a cow and horse; अपशवो वा अन्ये गोश्वेभ्यः Śat. Br.

अपशुच् *a.* Without sorrow. **—m.** (Without sorrow) The soul; क उत्तमः श्लोकगुणानुवादात् पुमान् विरज्येत विनापशुघ्नात् Bhāg.

अपशोक *a.* Without sorrow or grief. **—कः** The *Aśoka* tree.

अपश्चिम *a.*1 What is not followed by any other, having no other in the rear, last (used much in the same sense as पश्चिम; cf. उत्तम and अनुत्तम, उत्तर and अनुत्तर); अयमत्र ते जन्मन्यपश्चिमः पश्चिमावस्थाप्रार्थितो मकरंदबाहुपरिष्वंगः Māl. 9; अयमपश्चिमस्ते रामस्य शिरसि पादपंकजस्पर्शः U.1 (v.l. for पश्चिम); प्रसीदतु महाराजो ममानेनापश्चिमेन प्रणयेन Ve. 6; प्रणामापश्चिमस्य पितुः पादयोः Mu. 7; तात अंब मे ऽपश्चिमः प्रणामः Nāg. 5; अपश्चिमं कुरु वचनं Ve. 141. -2 Not last, first, foremost; श्रुतवतामपश्चिमः R. 19. 1. -3 Extreme; अपश्चिमामिमां कष्टामापदं प्राप्तवत्यहं Rām.

अपश्य *a.* Ved. Not seeing.

अपश्रयः A bolster, pillow.

अपश्री *a.* Deprived of beauty; Śi. 11. 64.

अपश्वासः =अपान q. v.

अपष्ठं [अप-स्था,-क सस्य षत्वं P. VIII. 3. 97] The point of the goad of an elephant.

अपष्ठु *a.* [अप-स्था कु Uṇ. 1. 25; P. VIII. 3. 98] 1 Contrary, opposite. -2 Unfavourable, adverse, perverse. -3 Left. **—ष्ठु** *adv.* 1 Contrary, in the contrary or opposite way or direction. -2 Falsely, untruly, wrongly; तव धर्मराज इति नाम कथमिदमपष्ठु पठ्यते Śi. 15. 17; अपष्ठु पठतः पाठ्यमधिगोष्ठि शठस्य ते N.- 3 Faultlessly. -4 Well, properly, handsomely. **—ष्ठुः** Time.

अपष्ठुर-ल *a.* Contrary, opposite.

अपस् *n.* [आप् असुन् ह्रस्वश्च; आपः कर्माख्यायां ह्रस्वो नुट् च वा स्यात् Uṇ. 4. 207. अप्नः, अपः] 1 Work, action; अपसा संतु नेमे Rv. 1. 54. 8. -2 Sacred act or rite, sacrificial work. -3 Water. **—a.** (अपाः) 1 Active, engaged in any act (कर्मयुक्त). -2 Got or obtained. According to B. and R. अपसः *f.* pl. stands in the Veda for (1) the hands and fingers busy in kindling the sacred fire and performing the sacrificial rites; (2) the three goddesses of sacred speech or the three divinities, fire, wind and sun; and (3) the active or running waters. [cf. L. *opus.*]

अपस्तम *a.* Most active or rapid.

अपस्य *a.* [अपसि कर्मणि साधुः यत्] Ved. Active, fit for an act, skilful in doing any thing (साधुकर्मकारिन्); Yv. 10. 7; flowing, watery. **—स्या** 1 Activity. -2 Water. -3 A sort of brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar.

अपस्यति Den. P. To be active.

अपस्यु *a.* [अपस्-क्यच्-उ] Active, busily engaged, desirous of working.

अपसदः [अपकृष्टो नीच इव सीदति, सद्-अच्] 1 An outcast, a low man; usually at the end of comp. in the sense of 'vile,' 'wretched' 'accursed'; कापालिक° Māl. 5; रे रे क्षत्रियापसदाः Ve. 3; नर°, ब्राह्मण° &c.-2 N. for the children of six degrading connections, i. e. of men of the first three castes with women of the castes inferior to their own; विप्रस्य त्रिषु वर्णेषु नृपतेर्वर्णयोर्द्वयोः । वैश्यस्य वर्णे चैकस्मिन् षडेतेऽपसदाः स्मृताः ॥ Ms. 10.10.

अपसमं *ind.* Last year; at the end of the year (वर्षान्त्ये).

अपसर-सर्प &c. See under अपसृ, अपसृप्.

अपसर्जनं [सृज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Leaving, abandonment. -2 A gift or donation. -3 Final beatitude.

अपसल=अपसव्य below.

अपसलवि *ind.*[अप सल् वा° अवि]1 To the left (opp. प्रसलवि): त्रिः सृष्ट्वा रज्ज्वा Kāty. (आश्वलायन). -2 (The space) Between the thumb and the forefinger, supposed to be sacred to the Manes, as water &c. in ceremonies like तर्पण is offered to them being poured down through that space; प्रदेशिन्यंगुष्ठयोरंतरा अपसलवि अपसव्यं वा तेन पितृभ्यो निदधाति Śabdak.

अपसव्य,-सव्यक *a.*1 Not on the left, right; अपसव्येन हस्तेन Ms.3.214. -2 Contrary, opposite. **—व्यं** *ind.* To the right, making the sacred thread hang down towards the left part of the body over the right shoulder (opp. सव्यं when it hangs over the left); a position of the thread in Śrāddha or other religious ceremonies at particular times of those ceremonies (the three positions being सव्य, निवीत & अपसव्य) Ms. 3. 279; °व्यं कृ to go round one so as to keep the right side towards him; to make the sacred thread hang over the right shoulder.

अपसव्यवत् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread over the right shoulder.

अपसिद्धांतः A wrong or erroneous conclusion; सिद्धांतमभ्युपेत्यानियमात् कथाप्रसंगोऽपसिद्धांतः Gaut. S.

अपसृ 1 P. 1 To walk off, go or get away, depart; अपसर इतः begone, avaunt, hence, get you gone; अपसरामतः Pt. 1. -2 To withdraw, retire, retreat, turn back; यदपसरति मेषः कारणं तत्प्रहर्तुं Pt. 3. 43.-3 To vanish, disappear; यस्यानुष्ठानेन मे संततिविनाशदुःखमपसरति Pt. 1. -4 To escape, elude the sight. **—Caus.** To make (a thing or person) go away or retire, take or put away, remove, drive away or off, throw aside; अपसारय घनसारं K. P. 9; अपसारितां वेत्रलता Pt. 1 put aside, take away; Ms. 7. 149.

अपसरः 1 Departure, retreat. -2 A proper excuse or apology, valid reason (for possession of a thing, such as buying &c.) Ms. 8. 198.

अपसरणं 1 Going away, retreating, escape; सर्वे शुल्कं कर्तुमपसरणं Pt. 3.-2 Egress.

अपसारः 1 Going out, retreating. -2 An outlet, egress (opp. प्रवेश).

H. 3. 53. *Si.* 18. 40. -3 Escaping, fleeing; Mk. 7. 3.

अपसारणं-णा Removing to a distance, driving, expelling; क्रिमर्थमपसारणा क्रियते Mu. 4, making room (cf. Mar. बाजू, बाजू).

अपसृत *p.p.* 1 Gone away, retreated &c.; dropped or fallen down: अपसृतपांडुपत्रा मुंचंत्यश्रूणीव लताः S. 4. 15. -2 Extended, held out, stretched; *S.* 6. -3 Discharged; अपसृतमिव शस्त्रं Mv. 2.

अपसृप् 1 P. 1 To glide or move gently along, glide away or off. -2 To withdraw, retire, go away; त्वरितमनेन तरुगहनेनापसर्पत U. 4; उत्प्रेक्षितविकारः अपसर्पेत Mv. 4 retire, go into voluntary exile. -3 To observe closely (as a spy): शुद्धांतचारी दुर्मुखः स मया पौरजानपदानपसर्पितुं प्रयुक्तः U. 1. —*Caus.* To drive away or off.

अपसर्पः,-र्पकः A secret agent or emissary, spy: सोपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51, 11. 31.

अपसर्पणं Going back, retreating; observing as a spy.

अपसृतिः *f.* Going away or forth.

अपस्कंभः Fastening, making firm.

अपस्करः [अप-कृ अप-सुट् रथांगे निपातः P. VI. 1. 149] Any part of a carriage, except the wheel (र also); अपस्करमधिष्ठाने हिमवान् विंध्यपर्वतः Mb. -2 Excrement.-3 Vulva.-4 Anus.

अपस्कारः The root or under-part of the knee.

अपस्खलः Leaping or jumping off.

अपस्तंभः A vessel in the side of the breast containing vital air.

अपस्नात *a.* [अपकृष्टं स्नातः] One who has bathed after death or mourning or upon the death of a relation, preparatory to other ceremonies.

अपस्नानं 1 Bathing as after mourning or upon the death of a relative; funeral bathing. -2 Impure bathing, bathing in water in which a person has previously washed himself (स्नानशिष्टं जलं) Ms. 4. 132.

अपस्पश *a.* Devoid of spies; सुविहितप्रयोगतया ... नो भाति राजनीतिरपस्पशा *Si.* 2. 112 (where ०शा also means without पस्पश).

अपस्पृश् *a.* Ved. Not letting oneself be touched.

अपस्पर्श *a.* Insensible.

अपस्फिग *a.* Having badly formed hips; (P. VI. 2. 187).

अपस्फुर् (-स्फुः).-र,-रत् *a.* Injured (Sāy.); swelling, increasing (?).

अपस्मारः,-स्मृतिः *f.* [अपस्मारयति स्मरणं विलोपयति, स्मृ-णिच्, कर्तरि अच्, or अपगतः स्मारः स्मरणं यतः] 1 Forgetfulness, loss of memory; स्मर० Bh. 1. 89.-2 Epilepsy, falling sickness; Susr. thus derives it: स्मृतिर्भूतार्थविज्ञानमपश्च परिवर्जने। अपस्मार इति प्रोक्तस्ततोयं व्याधिरंतकृत् ॥

अपस्मारिन् *a.* Epileptic, having an epileptic fit; Ms. 3. 7; *Si.* 3. 72.

अपस्मृति *a.* Forgetful.

अपस्य,-स्यु &c. See under अपस्.

अपस्वरः An unmusical sound or note.

अपहन् 2 P. 1 To ward or beat off, repel, destroy, kill, take away, remove; अपघ्नंतो दुरितं हव्यगंधैः *S.* 4. 7, न तु खलु तयोर्ज्ञाने शक्तिं करोत्यपहंति वा U. 2. 4 takes away; Ms. 6. 96; अपहतपाप्मानं सवितारमुपतिष्ठस्व U. 3.-2 To attack, affect, seize (as disease &c.).-3 To husk out, take off the shell or husk (as rice).-4 To shoot out.

अपह *a.* [अप-हन्-ड] (At the end of comp.) Warding or keeping off, taking away, removing, destroying, repelling &c.: न दंशमशकापहं Pt. 3. 97; स्रगियं यदि जीवितापहा R. 8. 46; परकर्मापहः सोऽभूत् 17. 61.

अपहतिः *f.* Removing, destroying.

अपहननं Warding off, repelling &c.

अपहल *a.* Having a bad plough.

अपहस् 1 P. To mock or scoff at, ridicule, deride; साहसापहसितकुमारेण Dk. 9 scoffed at, i. e. excelled.

अपहसितं,-हासः Silly or causeless laughter; often laughter with tearful eyes (नीचानामपहासितं).

अपहस्तः [अपसारणार्थो हस्तः] 1 The hand placed on the neck to drive out a person (गलहस्त); one that is so driven out.-2 Throwing away or off, taking away.-3 Stealing, plundering.

अपहस्तयति Den. P. To seize by the neck and drive out; hence throw away, abandon, leave, discard, reject (fig. also).

अपहस्तित *p. p.* Thrown away, discarded, abandoned, cast off, given up; सकलसखीजनं त्वयि विश्वसिति मे हृदयं K. 233, 202; ०बांधवे त्वया Mal. 9. 19; अयं मम ० लज्जो व्यवसायः V. 2; Ki. 9. 36.

अपहा 2 P. To leave, abandon; साक्षात्प्रियामुपगतामपहाय पूर्वं *S.* 6. 15. —*pass.* To waste away, wane.

अपहानं Leaving, abandoning.

अपहानिः *f.* 1 Leaving, abandonment; stopping. -2 Ceasing, vanishing. -3 Exception, exclusion.

अपहाय *ind.* Leaving, abandoning, except, without, excepting (used with the force of a preposition).

अपहृ 1 P. 1 (*a*) To take off, bear or snatch away, carry off; पश्चात्पुत्रैरपहृतभरः V. 3. 1 relieved of the burden; तंत्रादाचिरापहृतः पटः brought P. V. 2. 70 Sk. (*b*) To avert, turn away; वदनमपहरंतीं (गौरीं) Ku. 7. 95 averting or turning away her face. (*c*) To rob, plunder, steal.-2 To sever, separate, cut off; R. 15. 52. -3 To overpower, overcome, subdue; attract, ravish, captivate; affect, influence (in a good or bad sense); अपह्रियै खलु परिश्रमजनितया निद्रया U. 1 overpowered; उत्सवापहृतचेतोभिः Ratn. 1; यथा नापह्रियसे सुखेन K. 109 seduced, led away, 277; न...प्रियतमा यतमानमपाहरत् R. 9. 7 did not subdue i. e. did not divert his mind. -4 To remove, take away, destroy, annihilate, deprive (one) of; कीर्तिं ० R. 11. 74; प्रिया मे दत्ता वाक् पुनर्मेऽपहृता Dk. 52. -5 To take back, resume; देयं प्रतिश्रुतं चैव दत्त्वा नापहरेत्पुनः Y. 2. 176.-6 To subtract, deduct.—*Caus.* To cause (others) to take away; Ki. 1. 31.

अपहरणं 1 Taking or carrying away, removing. -2 Stealing.

अपहर्तृ *a.* 1 One that takes or carries away, steals, removes, destroys &c. -2 Removing, expiating; सर्वैसोपापहर्तॄणां व्रतानां Ms. 11. 162.

अपहारः 1 Taking or carrying away, stealing, plundering, removing, killing, destroying; कर्णनासापहारेण भगिनी मे विरूपिता Rām. by the cutting of ears and nose; निद्रापहार, विष०. -2 Concealing, dissembling; कथमात्मापहारं करोमि *S.* 1 how shall I dissemble myself, conceal my real name and character; see अपहारक below. -3 Spending or using another's property.-4 Loss, damage.

अपहारक,-हारिन् *a.* One who or that which takes away, steals, re

moves, destroys, conceals &c. (usually in comp.); जालापहारिणः H. 1; परद्रव्य° plunderer, thief; परवित्त°: वागपहारकः Ms. 11. 51; Y. 3. 210; Ms. 4. 255; 2. 88.—कः A robber, thief.

अपहृत *p. p.* Taken away, carried off, &c.; destitute of, free from.

अपह्नु 2 A. 1 To conceal, hide, disguise; Ms. 8. 53; कामदेवव्यपदेशेन सखीपुरतोऽपह्नुतः Ratn. 2 was passed off as Cupid upon her friend. -2 To deny, disown: गुणांश्चापह्नुषेऽस्माकं Bk. 5. 44; अपह्नुवानस्य जनाय यन्निजां (अधीरतां) N. 1. 49.-3 To exculpate, excuse.

अपह्नवः 1 Concealment, hiding; concealment of one's knowledge, feelings &c.-2 Denial or disowning of the truth, dissimulation: °वे ज्ञः P.I.3.44; ज्ञातं मया ते हृदयं सखे मापह्नवं कृथाः Ks. 10. 92. -3 Appeasing, satisfying. -4 Love, affection.

अपह्नुतिः *f.* 1 Concealment of knowledge, denial. -2 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, in which the real character of the thing in question is denied and that of another (alien or imaginary) object is ascribed to, or superimposed upon, it; प्रकृतं यन्निषिध्यान्यत्साध्यते सा त्वपह्नुतिः K. P. 10; (उपमेयमसत्यं कृत्वा उपमानं सत्यतया यत्स्थाप्यते सापह्नुतिः); *e. g.* नेदं नभोमंडलमंबुराशिर्नैताश्च तारा नवफेनभंगाः। नायं शशी कुंडलितः फणींद्रो नासौ कलंकः शयितो मुरारिः॥ see also K. P. 10 and S. D. 683-84.

अपह्रासः Reduction, diminution.

अपाक् *ind.* See अपाच्.

अपाक *a.* 1 Ved. [fr. अंच् with अप] (*a*) Situated aside or behind. (*b*) Remote, distant. (*c*) Coming from a distant place. (*d*) Unequalled, incomparable, very great (अनल्प Sáy.); °चक्षुस् of unequalled brightness; °कात्-का aside, distant; °स्थ standing behind.-2 Raw, unripe. -3 Not matured, undigested.-4 Of matured intellect, wise; (पाकः पक्तव्यप्रज्ञः मूर्खः तद्विलक्षणः) Rv. 1. 110.2,6. 12. 2. —कः 1 Indigestion (of food &c.). -2 Immaturity, not being ripe or cooked. -Comp. —ज *a.* 1. not produced by cooking or ripening. -2. natural, original; Bháshá P. 42, 95. —शाकं ginger.

अपाकृ 8 U. 1 To drive away, dispel, remove, destroy; keep off, or take away: नन्वैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29; स्फुटता न पदैरपाकृता Ki. 2. 27; पापमपाकरोति Bh. 2. 23; गुरोरपि येषां प्रथमात्मजन्मनां न पुत्रवात्सल्यमपाकरिष्यति Ku. 5. 14 remove, reduce, lessen; Mál. 6. 4. R. 6. 57; Si. 8.61. -2 To cast off, reject (also in opinion), leave, give up, throw away, drop; हंसैर्यियासुभिरपाकृतमुन्मनस्कैः Mk. 5. 1; शिवा भुजच्छेदमपाचकार R. 7. 50. -3 To discharge, liquidate (as debt &c.) Ms. 6. 35.

अपाकरणं, अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Driving away, removal. -2 Rejection, refutation; तदपाकरणायाह Prasna Up. -3 Payment, liquidation; ऋणत्रयापकरणात्तस्यपवर्गः Nyáya S.

अपाकर्मन् *n* (°र्म) Payment, liquidation.

अपाकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Driving away, removing. -2 Excelling, eclipsing; वर्णः स्वर्णापाकरिष्णुः Bh. 1. 5.

अपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Removed, destroyed, dispelled, paid &c. -2 Devoid or destitute of, free from; कृतमिदमपाकृते गुणैः Si. 15. 33; यस्त्वयमर्भयोगदुःखैरपाकृतं तदेव राज्यं सुखयाति Mu. 1.

अपाकृतिः *f.* 1 Rejection, removal &c. -2 Emotion resulting from anger, fear &c.; Ki. 1. 27.

अपाक्ष *a.* [अपगतः अक्षमिंद्रियं] 1 Present, perceptible. -2 [अपगते अपकृष्टे वा अक्षिणी यस्य] Eyeless; having bad eyes.

अपांक्त,-पांक्तेय,-पांक्त्य *a.* 'Not in the same row or line'; especially one who is not allowed by his castemen to sit in the same row with them at meals; degraded, excommunicated, excluded from or inadmissible into society, an outcast; °उपहत defiled by the presence of excommunicated or impious persons.

अपांग-गक *a.* [अपगतं अंगं यस्य] 1 Wanting or deformed in some limb of the body. -2 Maimed, crippled. —गः,-गकः [अपांगति तिर्यक् चलति नेत्रं यत्र, अपे-अंग्-घञ्] 1 The outer corner or angle of the eye; चलापांगां दृष्टिं S. 1. 24; अम्महे अपांगकः स्फुरति किमपि वामकः M. 2. 4. -2 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -3 Cupid, the god of love. -4 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग). -Comp. —दर्शनं,-दृष्टिः *f.*, -विलोकितं, -वीक्षणं &c. a side-glance, side-long look, wink. —देशः the place of the corner of the eye; the corner itself. —नेत्र *a.* (said of a lady) having eyes with beautiful (or long) outer corners; यदिय पुनरप्यपांगनेत्रा परिवृत्तार्धमुखी मयाद्य दृष्टा V. 1. 17 (a better interpretation would, however, be 'with the eyes turned towards the corners' अपांगयोः स्थिते नेत्रे यस्य *i. e.* casting side-long looks).

अपाच्, अपांच् (*m* °ङ्, *f.* °ची, *n.* °क्) [अपांचति, अंच् क्विन्] 1 Going or situated backwards, behind. -2 Not open or clear (अप्रकाश). -3 Western.-4 Southern (opp. उदंच्); probably for अवाच्. —क् *ind.* 1 Behind, backwards. -2 Westward or southward.

अपाची The south or west. °इतरा the north (other than south).

अपाचीन *a.* [अपाच्यां भवः ख] 1 Situated backwards or behind, turned backwards. -2 Not visible, imperceptible; Rv. 7. 6. 4. -3 Southern. -4 Western. -5 Opposite.

अपाच्य *a.* [अपाच्-यत्] Western or southern.

अपाटव *a.* Unskilful. —वं 1 Unskilfulness. -2 Sickness, illness.

अपाणिनीय *a.* 1 Not taught by Pàṇini in his works (as a rule &c.). -2 (पाणिनीयं अष्टाध्यायीरूपं ग्रंथं यो नाधीते) One who does not (properly) study Pàṇini's grammar; *i. e.* a superficial scholar, smatterer of Sanskrit.

अपात्रं 1 A worthless vessel or utensil. -2 (fig.) An unworthy or undeserving person, unfit receptacle or recipient -3 One unfit or disqualified to receive gifts; अदेशकाले यद्दानमपात्रेभ्यश्च दीयते Bg. 17. 22; Ks. 24. 26. -Comp. —कृत्या, अपात्रीकरणं doing degrading or unworthy acts; disqualification, any action which makes a man unworthy; four disqualifications for a Bráhmaṇa are mentioned in Ms. 11. 70:-निंदितेभ्यो धनादानं वाणिज्यं शूद्रसेवनं। अपात्रीकरणं ज्ञेयमसत्यस्य च भाषणम्॥; see also 11. 126. —दायिन् *a.* giving to unworthy persons. —भृत् *a.* supporting the unworthy or worthless; प्रायेणापात्रभृद्भवति राजा Pt. 1.

अपाद् = अपद q. v.

अपादा 3 A. To take off or away, to remove; तस्यात्स्थानमपादत्ते; सुर्यिंडमपादाय महावीरं करोति Sat. Br.

अपादानं 1 Taking away, removal; ablation; a thing from which another is removed. -2 (In gram.) The sense of the ablative case; ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं P. I. 4. 24 ;अपादाने पंचमी II. 3. 28; अपाये यदुदासीनं चलं वा यदि वाऽचलं । ध्रुवमेव तदावेशात्तदपादानमुच्यते ॥ Hari: अपादान is of three kinds:-निर्दिष्टविषयं किंचिदुपात्तविषयं तथा । अपेक्षितक्रियं चेति त्रिधापादानमिष्यते ॥ e. g. वृक्षात् पत्रं पतति, मेघाद्विद्योतते विद्युत्, & कुतो भवान्.

अपाध्वन् a. A bad way. P. VI. 2. 187.

अपान् 2 P. [अप-अन्] 1 To breathe out, respire; यद्दं प्राणिति स प्राणो यदपानिति सोऽपानः Ch. Up. -2 To expire.

अपानः Breathing out, respiration (opp. प्राण): प्राणापानौ समौ कृत्वा नासाभ्यंतरचारिणौ Bg. 5. 27; one of the five life-winds in the body which goes downwards and out at the anus (अपनयनान्मूत्रपुरीषादेरपानोऽधोवृत्तिर्वायुर्नाभिस्थानः); मूत्रशुक्रवहो वायुरपान इति कीर्त्यते. —नः -नं The anus (आधारे घञ्). -Comp. —दा giving Apāna. —द्वारं the anus. —पवनः,-वायुः 1.the life-wind called अपान. -2. ventris crepitus. —भृत् f. a sort of brick (cherishing the life-wind अपान).

अपाननं 1 Respiration. -2 Taking downwards, urine, excrement &c.

अपानृत a. Free from falsehood, true.

अपाप-पिन् a. Sinless, guiltless, pure, virtuous; अपापानां कुले जाते मयि पापं न विद्यते । यदि संभाव्यते पापमपापेन च किं मया॥ Mk. 9. 37.-Comp. —काशिन् a.1.not ill-looking. -2. not revealing evil. —वस्यसं Ved. well-being, welfare, sound health, prosperity.

अपांपित्त °नपात् &c. &c. see under अप्.

अपामार्गः [अपमृज्यते व्याध्यादिरनेन इत्यपामार्गः, मृज् करणे घञ् कुत्वं दीर्घश्च P. III. 3. 121 Sk.] N. of a plant Achyranthes Aspera (Mar. आघाडा) largely used in medicine, washing teeth, sacrificial and other religious purposes and in incantations; अपामार्ग त्वया वयं सर्वं तदपमृज्महे ; अपामार्ग ओषधीनां सर्वासामेक इद्वशी । Av.-Comp. —क्षारतैलं,-तैलं N. of two medicated oils

अपामार्जनं Cleansing, purifying, removing (diseases, evils &c.).

अपाय -यिन् See under अपे.

अपार a. 1 Shoreless. -2 Boundless, unbounded, unlimited; अपारस्याप्रमेयस्य परं पारमुपाश्रिते Rām. unfathomable, of great length. -3 Inexhaustible, immense, great(अधिक); Rv. 5. 87.6.-4 Out of reach. -5 Difficult to be crossed, difficult to be surmounted or overcome (as an enemy); रावणश्च महाशत्रुरपारः प्रतिभाति मे। Rām. —रं 1 A kind of mental satisfaction or acquiescence; or, reverse of mental acquiescence, non-acquiescence. -2 The opposite bank of a river. —रा The earth.

अपारक a. Unable, incompetent.

अपार्ण a.[अप-अर्द्-क्त निपात.] 1 Distant, remote, far. -2 Near.

अपार्थ [अप-अर्थ], अपार्थक a. 1 Useless, unprofitable, worthless; सर्वमेतदपार्थं ते क्षिप्रं तौ संप्रसादय Mb. -2 Meaningless, unmeaning, senseless; अपार्थं बहु भाषते Susr.—र्थं Senseless or incoherent talk or argument (regarded as one of the faults of composition in rhetoric); योग्यतासत्त्याकांक्षाशून्यं वाक्यं Gautama; पौर्वापर्यायोगादप्रतिबंधार्थमपार्थकं: cf. also Kāv. 3. 128; समुदायार्थशून्यं यत्तदपार्थमितीष्यते । -Comp. —करणं advancing a false plea in a law-suit.

अपालंकः N. of a plant, Cassia Fistula.

अपालंबः Ved. The hinder part of a carriage.

अपावृ 5 P. 1 To open, lay bare or open, unveil, uncover; expose, display, reveal; (शयनं) तस्य विभ्रमरतान्यपावृणोत् R. 19. 25. -2 To cover.

अपावृत p. p. 1 Opened, laid bare or open; स्वर्गद्वारमपावृतं Bg. 2. 32.-2 Covered, concealed; enclosed.-3Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

अपावृतिः f., अपावरणं 1 Opening, laying bare or open. -2 Covering, enclosing, surrounding.-3 Concealing, hiding, screening.

अपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn away, return, turn back; to turn away from, abstain or desist from. -2 To come to nothing. —Caus. To send back, turn back; to reject, repulse.

अपावर्तनं,-वृत्तिः f. 1 Turning away or from, retreating, retiring; repulse, rejection. -2 Revolution.

अपावृत्त p.p. 1 (With abl.) Turned away from, averted; reversed, repelled, driven back. -2 (Actively used) Dismissing, scorning, rejecting with contempt; प्रतिग्रहादपावृत्तः संतुष्टो येन केन चित् Mb. —त्तं Rolling on the ground (of a horse).

अपाश्या Not a large number of snares, i. e. a few snares; P. VI. 2. 156.

अपाश्रि 1 U. 1 To Resort to, betake oneself to; परस्परं केचिदपाश्रयंते Rām. -2 To use, practise, employ; आहारमनपाश्रित्य शरीरस्येव धारणं Mb.-3 To rest on, lie on (intrans.).

अपाश्रय a. Without support or refuge, helpless. —यः 1 Refuge, recourse, that to which recourse is had for refuge; कर्णे कृतापाश्रयः Ve. 5.1. -2 An awning or canopy spread over a courtyard.-3 Head;त्वत्संकापाश्रयां तां Dk. 34, 69.

अपाश्रित p. p. 1 (Passively used (a) Restored to. (b) Girt round, fastened. (c) Inhabited by. -2 (Actively used) Resting or reposing on, resorting to, entering on or into, being in or under.

अपाष्ठिः f. Ved. The heel.

अपाष्ठः [स्था-क;-सस्य षत्वं] Ved. The barb or point of an arrow. —ष्ठं The remainder of the Soma plant after it has been pressed out; °वत् barbed.

अपास् [अप्-अस्] 4 P. 1 (a) To throw or fling away, cast away or off, leave, keep or put aside, reject, discard (opinion also); सारं ततो ग्राह्यमपास्य फल्गु Pt. 1; किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; निरस्तगांभीर्यमपास्तपुष्पकं Si. 1. 55; इत्यादीनामपि काव्यलक्षणत्वमपास्तं S. D. rejected, discarded. (b) To leave, abandon, desert, quit, retire or withdraw from; यदि समरमपास्य नास्ति मृत्योर्भयं Ve. 3. 4. -2 To scare, disperse, drive away; अपास्य चास्य यंतारं Mb. -3 To leave behind, leave in a deserted condition; to disregard, take no notice of, contemn.

अपासनं 1 Throwing away, discarding. -2 Quitting. -3 Killing.

अपासित p. p. (fr. caus.) Thrown away, discarded &c.; injured, destroyed, killed.

अपासंगः [संज्-घञ्-कुत्वं] A quiver.

अपासरणं Departure, retreat, removal; see अपसरण.

अपासु a. Lifeless, dead.

अपाहा 3 P. = अपहा q. v.

अपि *ind.* (Sometimes with the अ dropped according to the opinion of Bhâguri; वष्टि भागुरिरल्लोपमवाप्योरुपसर्गयोः ; पिधा. पिधान &c.) 1 (Used with roots and nouns in the sense of) Placing near or over, taking towards, uniting with; reaching or going up to, proximity, nearness &c. [Cf. Gr. *epi*, Zend *api*, Germ. and Eng. *be*]. (Note. अपि, as a prefix to roots, occurs mostly in Veda, its place being taken by अभि in classical literature). -2 (As a separable adverb or conjunction) And, also, too, moreover, besides, in addition, having a cumulative force (समुच्चय); अस्ति मे सोदरस्नेहोऽप्येतेषु; *S.* 1 on one's part, in one's turn; विष्णुशर्मणापि राजपुत्राः पाठिताः Pt. 1; राजापि मुनिवाक्यमंगीकृत्यानिष्ठत् Dk. 2; अपि -अपि or अपि च as well as, and also; अपि स्तुहि, अपि सिंच P. I. 4. 96 Sk., न नापि-न चैव, न वापि, नापि वा न चापि neither-nor; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2 nor; वापि or; अल्पोऽप्येवं महान् वापि Ms. 3.53 whether small or great. -3 It is often used to express emphasis in the sense of 'too', 'even' 'very'; विधुरपि विधियोगाद् ग्रस्यते राहुणासौ H. 1 the very moon; यूयमप्यनेन कर्मणा परिश्रांताः *S.* 1 even you, you also; अन्यदपि also another; अद्यापि even, yet, still, even now; इदानीमपि even now; मुहूर्तमपि even for a moment, for one moment at least; नाद्यापि not yet; यद्यपि though, although, even if; तथापि still, nevertheless, notwithstanding, yet; sometimes यद्यपि is understood, तथापि only being used; as in Ki. 1. 28. -4 Though (oft. translateable by 'even', 'even if'); सरसिजमनुविद्धं शैवलेनापि रम्यं *S.* 1. 20 though overspread &c.; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी *ibid.* though in her bark dress; बलवदपि शिक्षितानाम् 1. 2 though ever so learned. In this sense अपि is most frequently used by writers to show real or imaginary opposition (विरोध); कृष्णमपि असुदर्शनं, पुष्पवत्यपि पवित्रा &c. -5 But, however. -6 Used at the beginning of sentences अपि introduces a question; अपि सन्निहितोऽत्र कुलपतिः *S.* 1; अपि क्रियार्थं सुलभं समित्कुशं.. अपि स्वशक्त्या तपसि प्रवर्तसे Ku. 5. 33, 34, 35; अप्यग्रणीर्मंत्रकृतामृषीणां कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. -7 Hope, expectation (usually with the potential mood): कृतं रामसदृशं कर्म। अपि जीवेत्स ब्राह्मणशिशुः U. 2. I hope the Brâhmaṇa boy comes to life. Note— In this sense अपि is frequently used with नाम and has the sense of (*a*) 'is it likely', 'may it be'; (*b*) 'perhaps', 'in all probability' or (*c*) 'would that', 'I wish or hope that'; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1; *S.* 7; नदपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Mâl. 1 perhaps, in all probability; अपि नाम तयोः कल्याणिनोः अभिमतः पाणिग्रहः स्यात् *ibid*; अपि नाम रामभद्रः पुनरपीदं वनमलंकुर्यात् U. 2; 'is it likely', 'I wish'; यथा वनज्योत्स्नानुरूपेण पादपेन संगता अपि नाम एवमहमप्यात्मनोऽनुरूपं वरं लभेयेति *S.* 1 would that; अपि नामाहं पुरूरवा भवेयं V. 2. I wish I were P. -8 Affixed to interrogative words अपि makes the sense indefinite, 'any', 'some'; कोपि some one; किमपि something; कुत्रापि somewhere; कदापि at any time; कथमपि any how &c. केऽपि एते प्रवयसः त्वां दिदृक्षवः U. 4 some people. It may often be translated by 'unknown', 'indescribable,' 'inexpressible' (अनिर्वाच्य); व्यतिषजति पदार्थानांतरः कोपि हेतुः U. 6. 12; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः 2. 19; Mu. 3. 22; K. 143; कोपि महिमा स्यात् U. 6, 6. 11. 7. 12; Mâl. 1. 26; R. 1. 46. -9 After words expressing number अपि has the sense of 'totality', 'all'; चतुर्णामपि वर्णानां of all the 4 castes; सर्वैरपि राज्ञां प्रयोजनं Pt. 1. -10 It sometimes expresses 'doubt' or 'uncertainty,' 'fear' (शंका); अपि चौरो भवेत् G. M. there is perhaps a thief. -11 (with pot. mood) It has the sense of संभावना 'possibility', 'supposition'; P. I. 4. 96; III. 3. 154; अपि स्तुयाद्विष्णुं, अपि स्तुयाद्राजानं, अपि गिरिं शिरसा भिंद्यात् Sk.; सोयमपि सिंचेत्सहस्रं ब्राह्मणानां क्षणेनैकेन Dk. 127. -12 Contempt, censure, or reproof; P. I. 4. 96, III. 3. 142; धिग्देवदत्तमपि स्तुयाद्वृषलं; धिग्जाल्मं देवदत्तमपि सिंचेत् पलांडुं; अपि जायां त्वजसि जातु गणिकामाधत्से गर्हितमेतत् Sk. shame to, &c. or fie upon, Devadatta &c. -13 It is also used with the Imperative mood to mark 'indifference on the part of the speaker', where he permits another to do as he likes, (अन्ववसर्ग or कामचारानुज्ञा, the imperative being softened;) अपि स्तुहि Sk. you may praise (if you like); अपि स्तुह्यपि सेधास्मांस्त्यमुक्तं नराशन Bk. 8. 92. -14 अपि is sometimes used as a particle of exclamation. -15 Rarely in the sense of 'therefore,' 'hence' (अत एव). -16 Used as a separable preposition with gen. it is said to express the sense of a word understood (पदार्थ), and is treated as a कर्मप्रवचनीय P. I. 4. 96; the example usually given is सर्पिषोऽपि स्यात् where some word like बिंदुर्गपि 'a drop' 'a little' &c. has to be understood, 'there may perhaps be a drop of ghee,' 'I presume there may be at least a drop' &c. अपि संभावनाप्रश्नशंकागर्हासमुच्चये तथायुक्तपदार्थेषु कामचारक्रियासु च॥ Visva. अपिः पदार्थसंभावनान्ववसर्गगर्हासमुच्चयेषु P. I. 4. 96. G. M. adds the senses of आशिस् 'blessing' (भद्रमपि), मृति 'death' (मरणमपि) and भूषा 'decoration' (अपि न वनि हारं).

अपिकक्षः Ved. The region of the arm-pits and shoulder-blades, especially in animals. **—क्षे** *ind.* In the armpit.

अपिकक्ष्य *a.* Belonging to this region (Say. on Rv. 1. 117. 22 says °क्ष्यं छिन्नस्य यज्ञशिरसः कक्षप्रदेशेन संधानभूतं प्रवर्ग्यविद्याख्यं रहस्यं).

अपिकर्ण The region of the ears; near (समीप) Rv. 6. 48. 16.

अपिगीर्ण *a.* 1 Praised, celebrated. -2 Told, described.

अपिच्छिल *a.* 1 Not muddy, clear, free from sediment. -2 Deep.

अपिज *a.* Born after or again, epithet of several deities. **— ज:** [अपि अप्सु जायते, अलुक् वेदे अपशब्दस्यैकवचनत्वमपि] N. of the month of Jyeshtha (जलक्रीडारतिसाधनत्वात्तथात्वं).

अपित् *a.* [आपः इत्तो गता यस्य वेदे न जश्त्वं] 1 Dry, waterless, as a river.- 2 Not having the इत् or अनुबंध प्.

अपितृक *a.* 1 Fatherless.-2 Not ancestral or paternal, not inherited (अपैतृक also in this sense).

अपित्र्य *a.* Not ancestral.

अपित्वं Ved. [अपित्वमस्ते अस्मै, त्वट् बा° ड] A part, portion, share.

अपित्विन् *a.* Having a share.

अपिधा 3 U. To shut, close, cover, conceal.

अपिधानं, -पिधानं 1 Covering, concealing, concealment. -2 A cover, lid, covering (fig. also);

मसि स्वान्ता: नैकजलच्छत्रापिधानं जगत् Mk. 5. 24; a cloth for covering.

अपिधिः *f.* Concealment, covering —धि: What is given to another's entire satisfaction तृप्तिपर्यंतदत्त.

अपिहित–पिह्नित *p. p.* 1 Shut, closed, covered, concealed (fig. also): बाष्पापिहित covered with tears. –2 Not concealed, plain, clear. अर्थो गिगमपिहितः पिहितश्च किंचित्, सत्यं चकास्ति मरहट्टवधूस्तनाभः Subhâsh.

अपिप्राण *a.* (णी *f.*) Always animating or vivifying (सर्वदाचेष्टमान).

अपिभाग *a.* Ved. Sharing or partaking in, having a share.

अपिव्रत *a.* Sharing in the same religious acts or other works; connected by blood: अपिव्रतानाश्वान्वारभेन्ते यजमानं Kâty. (संसृष्टं साधारणकर्म येषां ते अपिव्रताः अविभक्ता दायादाः ते हि एकेनापि कृष्यादिकर्म कृतं सर्वे उपजीवंति Com.).

अपिशर्वर *a.* Ved. Close to the night, being at the beginning (or end) of the night. —रे Early or untimely morning, evening (or morning) time (प्रदोषमुखं).

अपिशलः N. of a man; a grammarian. (pl.) his descendants.

अपिशस् *a.* Ripping up.

अपी [अपि-इ] 2 P. (Mostly Vedic) 1 To go in or near, enter into or upon, approach. –2 To have a share in, partake of, suffer; जरामृत्युं पुनरेवापियंति Mund. –3 To join, flow, flow into, dissolve, be resolved into; स्वमपीतो भवति तस्मादेनं स्वपितीत्याचक्षते Ch. Up. –4 To die. –5 To pour out (as a river).

अपीतिः *f.* 1 Entering into, approaching. –2 Dissolution, destruction, loss. –3 Destruction of the world (प्रलय): अपीतौ तद्वत् प्रसंगादसमंजसं Br. Sûtra II. 1.8. –4 Encountering, joining in battle.

अप्ययः 1 Approaching, meeting, joining, juncture. –2 Pouring out (of rivers). –3 Entrance into, vanishing, disappearance; absorption, dissolution into oneself.

अप्ययनं 1 Union, junction. –2 Copulation.

अपीच्य *a.* 1 Very handsome or beautiful (अतिसुंदर). –2 Secret, concealed, hidden.

अपीज्रु *a.* Ved. Impelling, stirring up.

अपीनसः [अपगतः पीनो यस्मात्, अपीनत्वाय सीयते क्न्वते कर्मकर्तरि क Tv.] Dryness of the nose, cold (in the head), rheum, catarrh; see पीनस.

अपीव्य *a.* Ved. Very handsome.

अपुंस् *m.* (°पुमान्) Not a man, a eunuch; Ms. 3. 49.

अपुंस्त्वं The state of a eunuch, impotent state.

अपुंस्का *f.* A woman without a husband: नापुंस्कासीति मे मतिः Bk.5. 70.

अपुच्छ *a.* Without a tail. —च्छा N. of a tree (Mar. शिंसु).

अपुण्य *a.* Not virtuous or holy, wicked, bad. °कृत् one who does not perform meritorious deeds, or who commits unrighteous deeds.

अपुत्रः Not a son. —*a.*,–पुत्रकः (त्रिका *f.*) Having no son or heir.

अपुत्रिका The daughter of a sonless father, who herself has no male child one who is not appointed by her father to beget male issue for him on failure of a son; cf. अकृता. —कः The father of such a daughter.

अपुनर् *ind.* Not again, once for all, for ever. **–Comp.** —अन्वय *a.* not returning; dead. —आदानं not taking back or again. —आवृत्तिः *f.* 'non-return', exemption of the soul from further transmigration, final beatitude. —प्राप्य *a.* irrecoverable. —भवः 1. not being born again (of diseases also). –2. final beatitude. –3. knowledge of the Supreme Soul which tends to this step. –4. a person released from metempsychosis.

अपुरुष *a.* Not manlike, unmanly. **–Comp.** —अर्थः 1. a rite or ceremony which is not in the interests of the doer. –2. not the principal object of the soul.

अपुष्कल *a.* 1 Not much. –2 Mean, low, base.

अपुष्ट *a.* 1 Not nourished or fed, lean, not fat. –2 Not loud or violent, soft, low (as sound). –3 (In Rhet.) Not feeding or assisting (the meaning), irrelevant (मुख्यानुपकारिन्), regarded as one of the *artha-doshas* (faults of the sense or meaning); as in the instance given under S. D. 576 विलोक्य वितते व्योम्नि विधुं मुंच रुषं प्रिये, the adjective वितत 'expanded,' as applied, to the sky, does not in any way help the cessation of anger and is, therefore, irrelevant.

अपुष्प *a.* Flowerless, not flowering. —ष्पः The glomerous fig-tree. **–Comp.** —फल, —फलद *a.* bearing fruits without flowering, having neither fruits nor flowers. (–लः,–दः) 1. the jack tree (Mar. फणस) Artocarpus Integrifolia. –2. the glomerous fig tree (उदुंबर).

अपुस् *n.* Ved. Shape, body=वपुस

अपूजक *a.* Irreligious, irreverent.

अपूजा Disrespect, irreverence.

अपूपः [न पूयते विशीर्यते, पूय्-प. न. त. Tv.] 1 A small round cake of flour, meal &c. (Mar. वडा, घारगा, अनरसा &c.), thicker than ordinary cakes and mixed with sugar and spices; भक्षितेनातिबलेन मत्स्यभवनेऽपूपान संघाहिताः Pt.3.172. –2 Wheat. –3 Honey-comb.

अपूपीय, अपूप्य [अपूपाय हितं, यत् छ च] Belonging to, intended for, अपूप. —प्यं Flour, meal.

अपूरणी The silk cotton tree (शाल्मली) Bombax Heptaphyllum (Mar. सांवरी).

अपूरुष *a.* 1 Lifeless, inanimate (as wood &c.). –2 Soulless. –3 Unpeopled, untenanted.

अपूर्ण *a.* Not full or completed, incomplete, deficient, imperfect; अपूर्णमेकेन शतक्रतूनां R. 3. 38; अपूर्ण एव पंचरात्रे दोहदस्य M. 3. —र्णं Incomplete number or fraction. **–Comp.** —काल *a.* premature, untimely. (–लः) premature or incomplete time; °ज abortive.

अपूर्व *a.* 1 Not preceded, not having existed before, the like of which did not exist before, quite new; °र्वं नाटकं *S.* 1; °र्वं राजकुलं M. 5; K. 191; *Si.* 4. 17. –2 Strange, extraordinary, wonderful; अपूर्वः कोपि बहुमानहेतुर्गुरुषु U. 4; अपूर्वो दृश्यते वह्निः कामिन्याः स्तनमंडले। दूरतो दहतीवांगं हृदि लग्नस्तु शीतलः ॥ *S.* Til. 17; singular, unexampled, unprecedented; अपूर्व एष विरहमार्गः *S.* 6; अपूर्वरूपा दारिका M. 1; अतोऽपूर्वः खलु वो ऽनुग्रहः *S.* 7; अपूर्वकर्मचांडालमयि मुग्धे विमुंच मां U. 1. 46 committing an unparalleled atrocity. –3 Unknown, unacquainted, stranger;

Ki. 6. 39. **-4** Not first. **-5** Preceded by अ or आ **-6** (In phil.). 'That unseen virtue which is a relation superinduced, not before possessed, unseen but efficacious to connect the consequence with its past and remote cause and to bring about at a distant period or in another world the relative effect' -Colebrooke. **—र्वं 1** The remote consequence of an act (as the acquisition of heaven which is the result of good deeds). **-2** Virtue and vice (पापपुण्ये) as the eventual cause of future happiness or misery. **—र्वः** The supreme soul (परब्रह्म). **-Comp. —कर्मन्** *n.* religious rites the power of which on the future is not seen before. **—पतिः** *f.* one who has had no husband before, a virgin; °तिः कुमारी Sk. **—वादः** discussion or talk about the Supreme Soul. **—विधिः** an authoritative direction or injunction which is quite new; it is of four kinds कर्मविधि, गुणविधि, विनियोगविधि and प्रयोगविधि.

अपूर्वता-त्वं Not having existed before, incomparableness, unparalleled or extraordinary nature; **अपूर्वत्वात्प्रबंधस्य** Mv. 1.

अपूर्ववत् *ind.* Singularly, unlike any thing else.

अपूर्वेण *adv.* Never before.

अपूर्वीय *a.* Relating to the remote consequence of an act.

अपूर्व्य *a.* Ved. **1** Unprecedented, first. **-2** Incomparable, unheard of before.

अपृक्त *a.* Not united, uncombined. **—क्तः 1** (In gram.) An affix (or a word) consisting of a single letter; अपृक्त एकाल्प्रत्ययः P. I. 2. 41; एकवर्णपदमपृक्तं Sk. **-2** (In the Prátiśákhyas) The preposition आ and the particle उ.

अपृणत् *a.* Not filling; stingy.

अपृथक् *ind.* Not separately, together with, collectively.— **Comp. —धर्मशील** of the same religion. **—धी** *a.* maintaining the doctrine of pantheism; regarding God in all things.

अपे [अप-इ] 2 P. **1** To go away, depart, withdraw, retire, run away, escape; **अपेहि** begone, avaunt, away, hence, get you gone; to disappear, vanish, pass away; die or perish also; **धर्मश्चापैति** Ms. 1. 82; **हृदयात्प्रत्यपैतव्यलीकमपैतु ते** *S.* 7. 24; **रम्या नद्यस्तिरपैति न शाद्वलेभ्यः** Ki. 5. 37 does not leave. **-2** To be omitted; be deprived of, be free from. **-3** To start (Ved.)

अपायः 1 [इ-अच्] Going away, departure. **-2** Separation; **ध्रुवमपायेऽपादानं** P. 1. 4. 24 (अपाये विश्लेषे Sk.); **येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं** Bk. 6. 75. **-3** Disappearance, vanishing, absence; **सूर्यापाये** Ms. sunset the time of sunset; **क्षणदापायशशांकदर्शनः** R. 8. 74 close of night; **जलापायविपांडुराणि** *Si.* 4. 5; 4. 54; 18. 1. **-4** Destruction, loss, death, annihilation; **करणापायविभिन्नवर्णया** R. 8. 42 loss, 88; **मालत्यपायमधिगम्य** Mal. 10. 9 death or disappearance of M. **-5** An evil, ill, misfortune, risk, calamity, danger (oft. opp. उपाय); **तदपि मरणापायचकितः** Bh. 3. 9; **तन्नेन पापबुद्धिनोपायश्चिंतितो नापायः** Pt. 1 not the danger (resulting from the plan); **उपायं चिंतयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चिंतयेत्** Pt. 1. 406; **अपायसंदर्शनजां विपत्तिमुपायसंदर्शनजां च सिद्धिं** 1. 61; **बह्वपायं वनं** Pt. 1 exposed to many dangers, dangerous; **कायः संनिहितापायः** H. 4. 65 exposed to dangers or calamities; **सत्येऽप्यपायमपेक्षते** H. 4. 102; Ki. 14. 19. **-6** Loss, detriment, injury. **-7** The end (of a word).

अपायिन् *a.* Departing, transient; perishable; see अनपायिन्.

अपेत *p. p.* **1** Gone away, disappeared; **अपेतयुद्धाभिनिवेशसौम्यः** *Si.* 3. 1. **-2** Departing or deviating from, swerving from, contrary (with abl.); **अर्थादनपेतं अर्थ्यं** P. IV. 4. 92 Sk. (धर्मपथ्यर्थन्यायादनपेते); **स्मृत्यपेतादिकारिणः** Y. 2.4. **-3** Free from, devoid of, deprived of (with abl. or in comp.); **सुखादपेतः** Sk.; **उदवहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः** R. 7. 70 faultless; **°भीः** Ms. 7. 197; **भर्तर्यपेततमसि प्रभुता तवैव** *S.* 7. 32 freed from (mental) darkness.—**Comp. —राक्षसी** N. of a plant, Ocimum Sanctum (तुलसी) (अस्याः राक्षसतुल्यपापादिहरणात्तथात्वं).

अपेक्ष् [अप-ईक्ष्] 1 A. **1** To look round or about for something, to look or hope for, expect. **-2** To wait for, await; **सज्जो रथो भर्तृविजयप्रस्थानमपेक्षते** *S.* 2 awaits; **क्षणमपेक्षस्व** U. 7; K. 84; **न कालमपेक्षते स्नेहः** Mk. 7. **न स्वयं दैवमादत्ते पुरुषार्थमपेक्षते** H. Pr. 35; **पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण** Ku. 3. 26. **-3** To require, stand in need of; wish or desire for; **शब्दार्थौ सत्कविरिव द्वयं विद्वानपेक्षते** *Si.* 2. 86; **न धान्ये: स्वंकरिना वशुमिनपेक्षते** Ms. 1. 3; **प्रभुता रमणेषु योषितां न हि भावस्खलितान्यपेक्षते** V. 4. 12; Ki. 3. 18; Pt. 2. 26. **-4** To have regard to, look to, have in view, have an eye to; **किमपेक्ष्य फलं पयोधरान् ध्वनतः प्रार्थयते मृगाधिपः** Ki.2. 21; **यतः शब्दोऽर्थं व्यंजकत्वेऽर्थांतरमपेक्षते** S. D. **-5** To take into account or consideration, consider, think of, respect, care for; **उपकृतमपि नापेक्षते** K. 35, 137, 257, 315; **नूनमस्यायमनपेक्षितास्मद्वचनो व्यापारः** Mal. 9; **अनलेक्ष्विष्टवाम् कस्मात्त्वया ऽपेक्षितः पिता** Bk. 6. 128 S. 5. 16, Ms. 8. 309; with **न** not to like, not to care for; **अनपेक्षितराजराजं** Mu. 3. 18; **तदनपेक्ष्य स्वशरीरमार्दवं** Ku. 5. 18.

अपेक्षा-क्षणं 1 Expectation, hope, desire. **-2** Need, requirement, necessity; **निरपेक्ष** without hope or need, regardless of; **सापेक्षत्वेऽपि गमकत्वात्समासः**; **अनपेक्षः शुचिर्दक्षः** Bg.12.16; or in comp.: **स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः** *S.* 7. 15 awaiting kindling.**-3** Consideration, reference, regard, with the obj. in loc. case; more usually in comp.; **मध्यभंगानपेक्षं** Ratn. 1. 17 regardless of; the instr. and sometimes loc. of this word frequently occur in comp. meaning 'with reference to', 'out of regard for', 'with a view to', 'for the sake of'; **सापि कार्यकरणापेक्षया क्षुरमेकमादाय तस्याभिमुखं प्रेषयामास** Pt. 1; **नियमापेक्षया** R. 1. 94; **वृषलापेक्षया** Mu. 1; **पौरजनापेक्षया** 2 out of regard for; **किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षया** 3 with a view to gain some object; **प्रथमसुकृतापेक्षया** Me. 17; **दंडं शक्त्यपेक्षं** Y. 2. 26 in proportion to, in accordance with; **अत्र व्यंग्यं गुणीभूतं तदपेक्षया वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारिकत्वात्** K. P. 1 as compared with it. **-4** Connection, relation, dependence as of cause with effect or of individual with species; **शरीरसाधनापेक्षं नित्यं यत्कर्म तद्यमः** Ak. **-5** Care, attention, heed; **देशापेक्षास्त्वया यूयं यातासार्यांगुरीयकं** Bk. 7.49. **-6** Respect, deference. **-7** (In gram.) =आकांक्षा q.v. **-Comp. —बुद्धिः** (In Vaiśeshika phil.) the distinguishing perception by which we apprehend 'this is one,' 'this is one &c.' and which gives rise to the notion of duality

see Sarva. chap. 10 where अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशकार्यनाशयानियोगिनी बुद्धिः; cf. Bhâshâ P. द्वित्वादय: परार्धान्ता अपेक्षाबुद्धिजा मताः । अनेकाश्रयपर्याप्ता एते तु परिकीर्तिता: अपेक्षाबुद्धिनाशाच्च नाशस्तेषां निरूपितः 107-8.

अपेक्ष्य,-क्षितव्य,-क्षणीय *pot. p.* To be desired, wanted, hoped for, expected, considered &c.; desirable.

अपेक्षित *p. p.* Looked for, expected; wanted, desired, required; considered, referred to &c. **—तं** Desire, wish; regard, reference, consideration.

अपेक्षिन् *a.* Hoping, waiting for, wishing or desiring for, wanting; considering, caring; usually as last member of comp. गुरुर्विधिबलापेक्षी R. 15. 85; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Ku. 3. 1 according to.

अपेय *a.* Not fit to be drunk; अपेयेषु तडागेषु बहुतरमुदकं भवति Mk. 2.

अपेहि (Imper. 2nd sing.). Used as the first member of some compounds (belonging to the class मयूरव्यंसकादि P. II. 1. 72); °करा, °द्वितीया, °प्रकसा, °वाणिजा, °स्वागता where it has the sense of 'excluding,' 'expelling', 'refusing admission to'; *e.g.* °वाणिजा a ceremony where merchants are excluded; so °द्वितीया &c. **-Comp. —वाता** N. of a plant which expels wind.

अपोगंडः [अ-पोगंडः, or अपासि (वेध) कर्मणि गंडः न्याय्यः Tv.] 1 Having a limb too many or too few (redundant or deficient). -2 Not under 16 years of age; बाल आषोडशाद्वर्षात्पोगंडश्चापि मंजितः Narada; Ms. 8. 148; पौगंडः पंचमादब्दादर्वाक् च दशमाब्दतः। -3A child or infant (किशोर, शिशु) -4 Very timid; -5 Wrinkled, flaccid. -6 One past 16.

अपोढ See under अप-वह्.

अपोदक *a.* Ved. 1 Waterless; water-tight (नौः Rv. 1. 116. 3). -2 Not watery, not fluid. **—कं** [अपकृष्टमुदकं यस्मात्] Poison &c. that removes water (जलापकर्षहेतुविषादि).

अपोदिका *f.* A sort of potherb (अपनद्धमुदकं यस्याः, तत्फलेषूदकवत्त्वात्तथात्वं).

अपोह् 1 U. [अप - उह् or ऊह्] To remove, drive or push away, dispel, take away, destroy; स हि विघ्नानपोहति S. 3. 1; कुसुमानि...प्रभवंत्यायुरपोहितुं यदि R. 8. 44, 54; पूर्वमुत्सवमपोहदुत्सवः (उत्तरः) 19. 5 pushed away, displaced, supplanted; V. 3. 10; अकिंचिदपि कुर्वाणः सौख्यैर्दुःखान्यपोहति U. 2. 19 removes; Bk. 17. 83; 15. 119; Ms. 8. 414, 11. 108: कल्पनाया अपोढः कल्पनापोढः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. removed from, or beyond, imagination. -2 To heal, cure (as illness). -3 To avoid, give up, leave; Ms. 10. 86; पंचवव्यां ततो रामः...अनपोढस्थितिस्तस्थौ R. 12. 31 not leaving (the path of) propriety. -4 To deny; स्थाप्यंतऽपोह्यते वा चेत् S.D. 730.-5 To reason, argue by way of opposing a statement.

अपोहः 1 Removing, driving away, healing &c. -2 Removal of doubt by the exercise of the reasoning faculty.-3 Reasoning, arguing; reasoning faculty. -4 Negative reasoning (opp. ऊह) (अपरतर्कनिरासाय कृतो विपरीततर्कः), one of the *dhîgunas* q.v.; स्वयमूहापोहासमर्थः Mbh.; ऊहापोहमिम सरोजनयना यावद्विधत्तेतरां Bv. 2. 74: hence ऊहापोह=complete discussion of a question. -5 Excluding all things not coming under the category in point; तद्वानपोहो वा शब्दार्थः (where Mahesvara paraphrases अपोह by अतद्व्यावृत्ति *i. e.* तद्भिन्नत्यागः)

अपोहनं 1 Removal &c. =अपोह above. -2 Reasoning faculty; मत्तः स्मृतिर्ज्ञानमपोहनं च Bg. 15. 15(Mr. Telang translates अ° by removal).

अपोह्य- अपोहनीय *pot. p.* To be removed, taken away, expiated (as sin); to be established by reason.

अपौरुष-पौरुषेय *a.* 1 Unmanly, cowardly, timid. -2 Superhuman, not of the authorship of man, of divine origin अपौरुषेया वेदाः; अपौरुषेयप्रतिष्ठः सुवर्णबिंदुरित्याख्यायते Mál. 9. not set up by (the hand of)man. **—षं, -षेयं 1** Cowardice, pussilanimity. -2 Superhuman power.

अप्त *a.* Ved. Obtained; watery (?)

अप्तस् *n.*.A sacrificial act.

अप्तु *a.* Ved. Busy, active, industrious. **—तुः** (or *n.* Un.1.74) 1 The body.- 2 Soma (सूक्ष्मरूपसोम). - 3 A sacrificial animal.

अप्तुर् *m.* [अद्भ्यः जलदानाय तुतोर्ति, जलानि प्रेरयति, तुर् क्विप् Tv.] 1 Active, busy,giving water, flowing as water; an epithet of Indra (Sáy. अपां प्रेरक इंद्रः). -2 Fire.

अप्तु-तुर्य [अप्तुरो भावः बाहु °वेदे यत्] Sending down water (वृष्टिप्रेरकत्वं),giving of water; zeal (?)

अप्तोर्यामः,-मन् *m.* N. of a sacrifice and of a verse of the Sáma V. closing that rite; the last of 7 part of the Jyotishtoma sacrifice.

अप्त्य *a.* [अप्नुनि देहे भवः यत वेदे टिलोपः Tv.] 1 Engaged in an act, active (देहकर्मणि स्थित). -2 Offspring (अपत्य Nir.)

अप्नः , **अप्नस्** *n.* [आप् -असुन् नुट् ह्रस्वश्च, Un. 4. 207] 1 Possession, property. -2 Work, sacrificial act or rite, any act. -3 Offspring. -4 Form, shape. -5 To be obtained (used actively); [cf. L. *ops*]. **-Comp. —स्थ** *a.* superintending work (कर्मण्यधिकृत). (or *m.*) proprietor of an estate. **—राजः** lord of wealth or property, illustrious by means of works; directing works to be done (कर्मप्रेरक).

अप्नवान *a.* 1 Having progeny. -2 Poor. **—नः** [अप्नसे आदायकर्मणे वानं यस्य-पृषो° सलोपः Tv.] 1 The arm.-2 N. of a Rishi in the family of or connected with Bhrigu.

अप्नस्वत् *a.* Having (sacrificial) acts or works; productive.

अप्पति, अप्पित्तं see under अप्.

अप्य *a.* [अपां इदं तत्रसाधु संस्कृतं वा यत्; अद्भिः संस्कृतं P. IV. 4. 134] 1 Connected with or coming from water Rv. 2. 38. 7; watery; consisting of, consecrated with, water (as हविः). -2 Obtainable. -3 Active, connected with sacrificial acts 1. 145. 5.

अप्यदीक्षितः N. of a celebrated Dravida writer, author of works on Alamkára and other subjects and a contemporary of Pandit Jagannátha who lived in the 16th century (written also as अप्पयादीक्षित.).

अप्यंच् [fr. अंच्] Gone into, reaching, hidden.

अप्यय &c. see under अपी.

अप्यर्धं *ind.* Ved. Near, in the neighbourhood.

अप्रकंप *a.* 1. Unshaken (fig. also), firm, steady. -2 Unanswerable (as argument).

अप्रकर *a.* Not acting well.

अप्रकरणं Not the main or principal topic, incidental or irrelevant matter.

अप्रकल्पक *a.* Not explicitly enjoining, not prescribing as obligatory.

अप्रकांड *a.* Stemless (small). **–डः** A bush, a shrub.

अप्रकाश *a.* 1 Not shining or bright, dark, wanting in brightness (fig. also); प्रकाशश्चाप्रकाशश्च लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68. –2 Self-illuminated.–3 Hidden, secret, concealed; Ms. 8. 251; 9. 256. **–शं,–शे** *ind.* In secret, secretly; अहमप्रकाशे तिष्ठामि M. 4; सत्यवत्या हस्तेऽप्रकाशं निक्षिप्तः V. 5 secretly. **–शः** Indistinctness, secrecy; a secret.

अप्रकाशक *a.* Making dark; not disclosing &c.

अप्रकाश्य *a.* Not to be disclosed, to be kept secret (one of 9 such things); जन्मर्क्षं मैथुनं मंत्रो गृहच्छिद्रं च वंचनं। आयुर्धनापमानं स्त्री न प्रकाश्यानि सर्वथा॥

अप्रकृत *a.* 1 Not principal or chief, incidental, occasional.–2 Not relevant to the subject under discussion, not to the point, irrelevant: see प्रकृत, प्रस्तुत; अप्रकृतं अनुसंधा 'to beat about the bush', not to come to the point. **–तं** (In Rhet.) उपमान *i.e.* the standard of comparison (opp. प्रकृत or उपमेय).

अप्रकृतिः *f.* 1 Not the inherent or natural property, accidental property or nature; an accident (विकृति). –2 Spiritual being; the Purusha of the Sánkhyas. –3 Not the original word; such as a termination.

अप्रकृष्ट *a.* Not excelled, low, vile. **–ष्टः** A crow.

अप्रक्षित *a.* Undecayed.

अप्रगम *a.* Going too fast to be followed by others.

अप्रगल्भ *a.* Not bold, bashful, modest (opp. धृष्ट); धृष्टः पार्श्वे वसति नियतं दूरतश्चाप्रगल्भः H. 2. 26.

अप्रगुण *a.* Perplexed, confounded.

अप्रग्राह *a.* Unrestrained, unbridled.

अप्रचंकश *a.* Ved. Without the power of seeing.

अप्रचेतस् *a.* Ved. Deficient in understanding, foolish, stupid.

अप्रच्छेद्य *a.* Inscrutable.

अप्रच्युत *a.* Unmoved, not swerving from, following, observing (with abl.); Ms. 12. 116.

अप्रज *a.* 1 Without progeny, childless; शौच्यं मैथुनमप्रजं Cháṇ. 57.–2 Unborn. –3 Unpeopled. **–जा** Having no child, not giving birth to children, not prolific.

अप्रजस्, अप्रजात *a.* Childless, having no issue or progeny: अतीतायामप्रजसि बांधवास्तदवाप्नुयुः Y. 2. 144. **–ता** A woman who has borne no child, a barren woman.

अप्रजज्ञि *a.* Ved. 1 Inexperienced, unskilful. –2 Childless.

अप्रणीत *a.* Unconsecrated, vulgar, profane. **–तं** Frying clarified butter without consecrated water.

अप्रतर्क्य *a.* Incomprehensible by reason or inference, undefinable.

अप्रता *a.* Ved. Very great or extensive, affluent Rv. 8. 32. 16.

अप्रतापः 1 Want of lustre, dulness, dimness. – 2 Meanness, want of dignity.

अप्रति *a.* Ved. 1 Without opponents or foes, irresistible; Rv. 5. 32. 3; °वीर्य of irresistible prowess. –2 Unsurpassed, unequalled.–*adv.* Irresistibly.

अप्रतिकर *a.* Trusting, trusty, confidential.

अप्रतिकर्मन् *a.* 1 Of unequalled deeds or achievements. –2 Irresistible, irremediable.

अप्रति (ती) कार *a.* Irremediable, helpless, that cannot be remedied or helped; °रेयमापदुपस्थिता K. 154. **–रः** Not remedying, non-requital, non-retaliation.

अप्रतिगृह्य *a.* One from whom one must not accept any thing as a gift &c.

अप्रतिग्राहक *a.* Not accepting.

अप्रतिग्राह्य *a.* Unacceptable.

अप्रतिघ *a.* 1 Not to be vanquished, invincible. –2 Not to be warded or kept off; रजः Ms. 12. 28.–3 Not angry.

अप्रतिद्वंद्व *a.* 1 Having no adversary in battle, irresistible. –2 Unsurpassed, unrivalled.

अप्रतिधुर *a.* Without the fellow-horse.

अप्रतिपक्ष *a.* 1 Without a rival or opponent. –2 Unlike.

अप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Non-performance, non-acceptance. –2 Neglect, omission, disregard. –3 Want of understanding. –4 Absence of determination (what to do), perplexity; °विह्वल &c. K. 159; ([illegible]); °निःसाध्वसजडा K. 240; Ki. 14. 43. –5 (Hence) absence of mind or ready wit (स्फूर्तिभंग); उत्तरस्याप्रतिपत्तिरप्रतिभा Gaut. S.

अप्रतिपद् *a.* Not going (विकल).

अप्रतिबंध *a.* 1 Unimpeded, unobstructed. – 2 Direct, undisputed; (in law) got by birth without any obstruction, not collateral (as inheritance).

अप्रतिबल *a.* Of irresistible might, of unequalled power.

अप्रतिभ *a.* 1 Modest, bashful.–2 Not ready-witted, dull. **–भा** Bashfulness, modesty.

अप्रतिभट *a.* Unrivalled.**–टः** An unrivalled warrior; आत्मानं °टं मन्यमानः Dk. 3.

अप्रतिम *a.* Without an equal or parallel, incomparable, matchless, unrivalled; so अप्रतिमान; °नमोजः Mv. 1. 62; °रूपत्वं; °वीर्य, °बुद्धि &c.

अप्रतियत्नः Natural or spontaneous state.

अप्रतियोगिन् *a.* 1 Without an adversary. –2 Having no opposite or counterpart.

अप्रतिरथ *a.* or **–थः** (A hero) who has no प्रतिरथ or rival warrior, a matchless or unrivalled warrior; शौर्यंतिमप्रतिरथं तनयं निवेश्य *S.* 4. 19, *S.* 7, 7. 33.–2 Matchless Mv. 1. 46. **–थः** N. of a Rishi. **–थः,–थं** N. of a hymn composed by अ°; यथायामंगलं साम तदप्रतिरथं विदुः.

अप्रतिरव *a.* Uncontested, undisputed; वर्षशताधिकभोगः संततोऽप्रतिरवः स्वत्वं गमयति Mit.

अप्रतिरूप *a.* 1 Not corresponding with, unfit. –2 Of unequalled form.–3 Incomparable (in a good or bad sense). –**Comp.** **–कथा** incomparable talk (संगणिका), उत्तरवाक्यरहिता वाक्.**–** वीर्य irresistible power.

अप्रतिवीर्य *a.* Of incomparable prowess.

अप्रतिशासन *a.* Having no rival ruler, subject to one rule; R. 8. 27.

अप्रतिष्ठ *a.* 1 Not stable or firmly fixed, fluctuating, not made permanent; U. 5. 25. –2 Thrown away, unprofitable, useless; Ms. 3. 180.

-3 Disreputable, infamous. —ष्ठ N. of a hell. —ष्ठा Instability, ill-fame, ill-repute, dishonour. —ष्ठं Brahma (स्वधामप्रतिष्ठितं ब्रह्म).

अप्रतिष्ठान *a.* Ved. Not firm. having no solid ground. —नं Instability, want of solidity or firmness (f.g. also); तर्काप्रतिष्ठानादप्यन्यथानुमेयं S. B.

अप्रतिष्ठित *a.* Unsettled, unfixed, uncelebrated, obscure: unconsecrated, unholy. —तः An epithet of Vishṇu.

अप्रतिसंक्रम *a.* Having no intermixture.

अप्रतिसंख्य *a.* Unobserved, unnoticed; °ख्य (ख्या) निरोधः unobserved nullity, annihilation of an object; one of the three topics included by the Buddhas under the category of निरूप, the other two being प्रतिसंख्यानिरोध wilful destruction, as of a jar by a mallet, and आकाश the ethereal element.

अप्रतिहत *a.* 1 Not obstructed or impeded, irresistible; °हतान् पुत्रान् K. 62; अस्मद्गृहे °गतिः Pt. 1 free to move; U. 3. 36; जृंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरमार्यस्य क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1. -2 Unimpaired, unmarred, unrepulsed, unaffected, at home in every respect; सा बुद्धिरप्रतिहता Bh. 2.40; Pt. 5. 26; so °चित्त, °मनस्.-3 Not disappointed. -**Comp.** —नेत्र *a.* of unimpaired eyes. (-त्रः) N. of a Buddhist deity.

अप्रतीक *a.* Without parts or body, epithet of Brahma.

अप्रतीत *a.* 1 Not pleased or delighted. -2 Unapproached; unassailable. -3 Unopposed. -4 (In Rhet.) Not understood or clearly intelligible (as a word), one of the defects of a word (शब्ददोष); अप्रतीतं यत्केवले शास्त्रे प्रसिद्धं K. P. 7, *i. e.* a word is said to be अप्रतीत if it be used in a sense which it has in particular classes of works only (and not in general or popular use); *e. g.* सम्यग्ज्ञानमहाज्योतिर्दलिताशयताजुषः (where आशय=वासना occurs in Yoga *Śástra* only).

अप्रतीतिः *f.* Unintelligibleness; mistrust.

अप्रतुलः 1 Want of weight. -2 Want, necessity.

अप्रत्त (°प्रदत्त) Not given away. —त्ता A girl, one not given away in marriage.

अप्रत्यक्ष *a.* 1 Invisible, imperceptible. -2 Unknown. -3 Absent. -**Comp.** —शिष्ट *a.* not distinctly taught.

अप्रत्यय *a.* 1 Diffident, distrustful (with loc.); बलवदपि शिक्षितानामात्मन्यप्रत्ययं चेतः *S.* 1. 2. -2 Having no knowledge.-3 (In gram.) Having no affix. —यः 1 Diffidence, distrust, disbelief, doubt; क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191. -2 Not being understood. -3 Not an affix; अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45. -**Comp.** —स्थ *a.* (in gram.) not pertaining to an affix.

अप्रत्यृत *a.* Not attacked.

अप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* From the left to the right.

अप्रदुग्ध *a.* Ved. Not milked completely.

अप्रधान *a.* Subordinate, secondary, inferior; आवां तावदप्रधानौ H. 2. —नं (°ता, °त्वं) 1 Subordinate or secondary state, inferiority..-2 A secondary or subordinate act. (The word अप्रधान usually occurs in the neuter gender either by itself, or as an attribute to a noun, or as last member of comp.).

अप्रधृष्य *a.* Unconquerable, invincible; यदाश्रौषं भीष्ममत्यंतशूरं हतं पार्थेनाहवेष्वप्रधृष्यं Mb.; यस्याप्रधृष्यः प्रभवस्त्वमुच्चैः M. 5. 17.

अप्रपदनं Ved. A bad place of refuge.

अप्रभ *a.* 1 Obscure, dull. -2 Mean.

अप्रभु *a.* 1 Wanting power, not powerful. -2 Having no power or control over, unable, incompetent; with gen. or loc.

अप्रभूतिः *f.* Little effort.

अप्रमत्त *a.* Not careless or inattentive, careful, attentive, vigilant, watchful; Ms. 7. 142.

अप्रमद *a.* Devoid of festivities, sad, joyless; Bk. 10. 9.

अप्रमाद *a.* Careful, vigilant, cautious, steady. —दः Care, attention, vigilance. —दं *ind.* Carefully, attentively, uninterruptedly.

अप्रमय *a.* Imperishable; unlimited (अप्रमेय).

अप्रमा Incorrect knowledge (opp. प्रमा q. v.).

अप्रमाण *a.* 1 Unlimited, immeasurable, boundless. -2 Without authority, proof or weight, unauthorized.-3 Not regarded as an authority, not trustworthy; आजन्मनः शाठ्यमशिक्षितो यस्तस्याप्रमाणं वचनं जनस्य *S.* 5. 25. —णं 1 That which cannot be taken as authority in actions; *i.e.* a rule, direction &c. which cannot be accepted as obligatory. -2 Irrelevancy. -**Comp.** —आभः, -शुभः (pl.) 'of unlimited lustre', N. of a class of deities (with Buddhists). —विद् *a.* not conversant with evidence, or incapable of weighing evidence.

अप्रमायुक *a.* [प्र-मि-उण् आत्वे युक्, स्वार्थे कन् Tv.] Not dying suddenly, very long.

अप्रमित *a.* 1 Not measured, unlimited. -2 Not proved or established by authority.

अप्रमूर, अप्रमूर्च्छित *a.* Not foolish, prudent, wise.

अप्रमृष्य *a.* Indestructible, unassailable (अबाध्य) Rv. 6. 20. 7.

अप्रमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, unbounded, boundless; °महिमा Mv. 4. 30.-2 That which cannot be properly ascertained, understood &c.; inscrutable, unfathomable (of person or thing); अचिन्त्यस्याप्रमेयस्य कार्यतत्त्वार्थवित्प्रभुः Ms. 1. 3; 12. 94. -3 Not to be proved. or demonstrated (as Brahma).—यं Brahma. -**Comp.** —अनुभाव *a.* of unlimited might. —आत्मन् 'of inscrutable spirit,' epithet of *S*iva.

अप्रमोदः-दं 1 Inability to remove pain. -2 Absence of delight.

अप्रयत्न *a.* Not energetic or diligent, indifferent, apathetic, not zealously devoted to (with loc.); °त्नः सुखार्थेषु Ms. 6. 26.—त्नः Absence of effort or exertion, indifference, apathy, laziness.

अप्रयाणिः *f.* [अ-प्र-या-अनि P. III. 3. 112, न changed to ण by P. VIII. 4. 29] Not going or progressing (used only in uttering imprecations); अप्रयाणिस्ते शठ भूयात् Sk. mayest thou not move onward or progress! See अजीवनि.

अप्रयापणि-निः *f.* Not allowing to go on or progress (P. III. 3. 112; VIII. 4. 30).

अप्रयावं *adv.* Without interruption, attentively.

अप्रयुच्छत्, अप्रयुत, अप्रयुत्वन् *a.* Ved. Unceasing, continual, not separated (अपृथग्भूत); careful, attentive.

अप्रयुक्त *a.* 1 Not used or employed, not applied. -2 Wrongly used, as a word. -3 (In Rhet.) Rare, unusual (as a word when used in a particular sense or gender though that sense or gender be sanctioned by lexicographers); अप्रयुक्तं तथाम्नानमपि कविभिर्नादृतं : तथा मन्ये दैवतोस्य पिशाचो राक्षसोऽथवा । where the mas. gender of दैवत, though sanctioned (by Amara), is not used by poets and is, therefore, अप्रयुक्त.

अप्रयोगः Non-application or bad application, non-employment.

अप्रलंब *a.* Prompt, quick.

अप्रवर्तक, अप्रवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Not exciting or stimulating to action, inert, abstaining from action. -2 Continuous, unbroken, uninterrupted.

अप्रवर्तनं Not engaging in, not exciting to any action.

अप्रवृत्तिः *f.* 1 Not engaging in action or proceeding, not taking place. -2 Inertia, inactivity, non-excitement, absence of incentive or stimulus. -3 (In medic.) Suppression of the natural evacuations, constipation, ischury &c.

अप्रवीत *a.* Ved. Not approached Rv. 4. 7. 9. —ता 1 Not loved (अकामिता). -2 Not impregnated.

अप्रवेद *a.* Difficult to be found.

अप्रशस्त *a.* 1 Not praiseworthy, worthless, contemptible. -2 Not approved, forbidden. -3 (Ved.) Disobedient. -4 Less, deficient, decayed (क्षीण).

अप्रसक्त *a.* 1 Not attached or addicted, moderate, temperate. -2 Unconnected.

अप्रसक्तिः *f.* Non-attachment, moderation.

अप्रसंगः 1 Want of attachment. -2 Want of connection. -3 Inopportune time or occasion; अप्रसंगाभिधाने च श्रोतुः श्रद्धा न जायते ।

अप्रसन्न *a.* 1 Not pleased. -2 Turbid, muddy.

अप्रसादः Disfavour, displeasure.

अप्रसव *a.* Not being prolific. —वः Not being born.

अप्रसूत *a.* Barren, childless.

अप्रसह *a.* Not being affected by evils or ill omens.

अप्रसिद्ध *a.* 1 Unknown, unimportant, insignificant. Ku. 3. 19. -2 Unusual, uncommon; पदं an obsolete word.

अप्रसिद्धिः *f.* Obscurity, insignificance.

अप्रस्ताविक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter, irrelevant (=अप्रास्ताविक q. v.)

अप्रस्तुत *a.* 1 Unsuitable to the time or subject, not to the point, irrelevant. -2 Absurd, nonsensical; रे गोरंभ किमप्रस्तुतं लपसि Pt. 1. -3 Accidental or extraneous. -4 Not ready. -**Comp.** —**प्रशंसा** a figure of speech which, by describing the अप्रस्तुत (what is not the subject-matter) conveys a reference to the प्रस्तुत or subject-matter; अप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा सा या सैव प्रस्तुताश्रया K. P. 10. It is of 5 kinds:- कार्ये निमित्ते सामान्ये विशेषे प्रस्तुते सति । तदन्यस्य वचस्तुल्ये तुल्यस्येति च पंचधा ॥ *I. e.* when the subject-matter is viewed (*a*) as an effect, information of which is conveyed by stating the cause; (*b*) when viewed as a cause by stating the effect; (*c*) when viewed as a general assertion by stating a particular instance; (*d*) when viewed as a particular instance by stating a general assertion; and (*e*) when viewed as similar by stating what is similar to it, see K. P. 10; and S. D. 706 for examples.

अप्रहत *a.* 1 Unhurt, intact. -2 Waste, unploughed, K. 326.-3 New and unbleached (as cloth); ईषद्धौतं नवं श्वेतं सदशं यन्नधारितम् । निर्णेजकाक्षालितं चाप्रहतं वास उच्यते ॥.

अप्रहन् *a.* Not destroying, favouring, aiding (अनुग्राहक).

अप्रहित *a.* 1 Not sent out. -2 Unattacked by foes.

अप्राकरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not belonging to the subject-matter; अप्राकरणिकस्याभिधानेन प्राकरणिकस्याक्षेपोऽप्रस्तुतप्रशंसा K. P. 10.

अप्राकृत *a.* 1 Not vulgar. -2 Not original. -3 Not ordinary, extraordinary; आकृतीनां K. 171, Mv. 1. 8. -4 Special.

अप्राग्र्य *a.* Secondary, subordinate, inferior.

अप्राचीन *a.* 1 Modern. -2 Not eastern, western.

अप्राण *a.* Lifeless, inanimate. —णः The Almighty Being.

अप्राप्त *a.* 1 Not obtained or got; अप्राप्तयोस्तु या प्राप्तिः सैव संयोग ईरितः । Bhāshā P. -2 Not arrived or come. -3 Not authorised or following, as a rule. -4 Not come to or reached; R. 12. 96. -5 Not of a marriageable age.-**Comp.** —**काल** *a.* 1. inopportune, ill-timed, unseasonable; °लं वचनं बृहस्पतिरपि ब्रुवन्। लभते बुद्ध्यवज्ञानमपमानं च पुष्कलं Pt. 1. 63. -2. under age. (-लं) an irregular discussion (of any subject). —**प्रापक** *a.* 1. conveying (the sense of) what is not otherwise specified, such as the use of the Potential mood in स्वर्गकामो यजेत. -2. not yet tamed (as a young calf) —**यौवन** *a.* not arrived at puberty or who has not reached his youth; R. 15. 12. —**व्यवहार, वयस्** *a.* (in law) under age, not old enough to engage in public business on his own responsibility, a minor (a boy before he reaches his 16th year); अप्राप्तव्यवहारोऽसौ यावत् षोडशवार्षिकः Daksha.

अप्राप्तिः *f.* 1 Non-acquisition; तदप्राप्तिमहादुःखविलीनाशेषपातका K. P. 4. -2 Not being proved or established by a rule before; विधिरत्यन्तमप्राप्तौ नियमः पाक्षिके सति Mim.-3 Not taking place or occurring. -4 Not being applicable =अनुपपत्ति q. v.

अप्रामाणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Unauthoritative, unwarranted; इदं वचनमप्रामाणिकं. -2 Untrustworthy, unreliable.

अप्रामि *a.* Ved. Unhurt, unimpaired.

अप्रायत्यं Ved. 1 Impurity. -2 Ungovernableness.

अप्रायु *a.* Ved. Not going forth (अगन्तृ) Rv. 1. 89. 1; unceasing.

अप्रायुस् *a.* Ved. With undiminished or unimpaired life or vigour.

अप्रिय *a.* 1 Disliked, disagreeable, unpleasant, offensive अप्रियस्य च पथ्यस्य वक्ता श्रोता च दुर्लभः Rām.; Ms. 4. 138; *S.* 5. 17; hated, distasteful. -2 Unkind, unfriendly.

—य: A foe, an enemy. —या A sort of fish (शृंगीमत्स्यः). —यं An unfriendly or offensive act; पाणिग्राहस्य साध्वी स्त्री नाचरेत्किंचिदप्रियं Ms. 5.156. -Comp. —कर, —कारिन्, —कारक a. unfriendly, ill-disposed. —भागिन् a. ill-fated. —वद, (°वं°), —वादिन् a. speaking unkind or harsh words; वं-ध्यार्थघ्न्यप्रियंवदा Y. 1. 73; माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी Chāņ. 44.

अप्रीतिः *f.* 1 Dislike, aversion. -2 Unfriendly feeling, enmity. -3 Pain. -Comp. —कर (-री *f.*). 1. unkind; unfavourable. -2. disagreeable, disliked.

अप्रेतराक्षसी=अपेतराक्षसी q. v.

अप्रेमन् *a.* Disliking, unfriendly. —*n.* Dislike.

अप्रौढ *a.* 1 Not arrogant. -2 Timid, gentle, not bold. -3 Not full-grown. —ढा 1 An unmarried girl. -2 A girl very recently married and not arrived at puberty or womanhood.

अप्लुव *a.* 1 Without a ship. -2 Not swimming.

अप्लुत *a.* Not protracted (as a vowel).

अप्व *a.* [आप् बाहु° व, पृषो° ह्रस्वः] Attainable. —प्वा Disease, danger; the region of the throat or neck (?).

अप्सः -प्सा *m.* (-प्साः) Ved. [अपःसनोति,सन्-ड] 1 Giving or yielding water; forming the essential portion of water (अपां सारभूतो रसः). -2 Not destroying. —प्सं Form, see अप्सस्.

अप्सरः [अप्-सृ-अच्] Any aquatic animal (moving in water).

अप्सरस् *f.* (-राः-रा). [अद्भ्यः सरंति उद्गच्छंति, सृ-असुन् Uņ. 4. 236; cf. Rām. अप्सु निर्मथनादेव रसात्तस्माद्वरस्त्रियः । उत्पेतुर्मनुजश्रेष्ठ तस्मादप्सरसोऽभवन्] A class of female divinities or celestial damsels who reside in the sky and are regarded as the wives of the Gandharvas. They are very fond of bathing, can change their shapes, and are endowed with superhuman power (प्रभाव). They are called स्वर्वेश्याः and are usually described as the servants of Indra, who, when alarmed by the rigorous austerities of some mighty sage, sends down one of them to disturb his penance, and her mission is generally successful; cf. का नियमितसंयमितस्य सुकुमारं प्रहरणं महेंद्रस्य V. 1. They are also said to covet heroes who die gloriously on the battle-field; cf. R. 7. 53. Bāņa mentions 14 different families of these nymphs (see K.136). The word is usually said to be in pl. (स्त्रियां बहुष्वप्सरसः); but the singular, as also the form अप्सरा, sometimes occur; नियमविघ्नकारिणी मेनका नाम अप्सराः प्रेषिता *S.* 1; एकाप्सरः &c. R. 7.53 and see Malli. thereon; अनप्सरेव प्रतिभासि V.1.-2 Direction or the intermediate point of the compass (दिक् च उपदिक् च). -Comp. —तीर्थं N. of a sacred pool in which the Apsarasas bathe; probably it is the name of a place, see *S.* 6. —पतिः lord of the Apsarasas, epithet of Indra.

अप्सव *a.* [अप्सं जलरसं वाति हिनास्ति, वा-क] Devoid of the essence (freshness) of water; possessed of form or shape; giving water (?)

अप्सव्य *a.* [अप्सु भवः यत्] Being in, or fit for, water.

अप्सस् *n.* Ved. Form, beauty; or one possessed of beauty; cheek(?).

अप्सु *a.* [नास्ति प्सु रूपं यस्य Nir.] 1 Formless, shapeless.-2 Not beautiful. Note —अप्सु forms the first member of several compounds. —क्षित् a god. —चर *a.* aquatic; moving in waters. —ज, —जा *a.* born in the waters or in the atmosphere. (—जाः) —योनिः 1. a horse. -2. a cane or reed. —जित् vanquishing the aerial Asuras. —मत् *a.* possessed of what is in water; not losing one's nature in water (as lightning); getting sufficient water.

अफल *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Unfruitful, fruitless, barren (lit. & fig.); °ला ओषधयः, °लं कार्यं &c.-2 Unproductive, useless, vain; यथा षंढोऽफलः स्त्रीषु यथा गौर्गवि चाफला । यथा चाज्ञेऽफलं दानं तथा विप्रोऽनृचोऽफलः Ms. 2.158. -3 Deprived of virility, castrated; emasculated; अफलोऽहं कृतस्तेन क्रोधात्सा च निराकृता Rām. —लः 1 N. of a plant (झाबुक). -2 A goat. —ला The Aloe plant (घृतकुमारी); another plant (भूम्यामलकी). -Comp. —आकांक्षिन्, -प्रेप्सु *a.* one who desires no reward (for his labours), disinterested; अफलाकांक्षिभिर्यज्ञः क्रियते ब्रह्मवादिभिः Mb.

अफेन *a.* Frothless, without scum or foam. —नं Opium (perhaps a corruption of अहिफेन; अ has here a depreciative force).

अब् = अंब् q. v.

अबद्ध-द्धक *a.* 1 At liberty, not bound or restrained.-2 Unmeaning, nonsensical, absurd, contradictory; *e. g.* यावज्जवि महं मौनी ब्रह्मचारी च मे पिता । माता तु मम वंध्यासीदपुत्रश्च पितामहः ॥ (contradictory); जरद्गवः कंबलपादुकाभ्यां द्वारि स्थितो गायति मंगलानि । ब्राह्मणी पृच्छति पुत्रकामा राजनगर्यां लवणस्य कोर्घः Rāyamukuta on Ak. -Comp. —मुख *a.* foul-mouthed, abusive, scurrilous.

अबध-ध्य See अवध-ध्य &c.

अबंधक *a.* 1 Not binding. -2 Without any pledge.

अबंधन *a.* Free, without bonds.

अबंध्र *a.* Ved. Without ligatures; falling asunder.

अबंधु, -बांधव *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely. -2 Unowned. -Comp. —कृत् *a.* causing want of companions. —कृत *a.* not brought about by relatives, growing spontaneously; *S.* 4. 16.

अबल *a.* 1 Weak, feeble. -2 Unprotected. —लः N. of a plant (वरुणवृक्ष). —ला 1 A woman (as belonging to the weaker sex); नूनं हि ते कविवरा विपरीतबोधा ये नित्यमाहुरबला इति कामिनीनाम् । याभिर्विलोलतरतारकदृष्टिपातैः शक्रादयोपि विजितास्त्वबलाः कथं ताः ॥ Bh.1. 11; compare also :— हृदये वहसि गिरींद्रौ त्रिभुवनजयिनी कटाक्षेण । अबला त्वं यदि मन्ये के बलवंतो न जानीमः॥ Udb.; °जनः a woman; *S.* 4. 3; R. 9. 46.-2 One of the ten earths according to the Buddhists. —लं Weakness, want of strength; see बलाबलं also. -Comp. —अबलः N. of of *S*iva.

अबलास *a.* Not consumptive.

अबल्यं 1 Weakness. -2 Sickness.

अबाध *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unobstructed.-2 Free from pain. —धा The segment of the base of a triangle. —धः 1 Non-obstruction. -2 Non-refutation.

अबाल *a.* 1 Not childish, youthful. -2 Not young, full (as the moon).

अबाह्य *a.* 1 Not exterior, internal; R. 14. 50. -2 (fig.) Familiar or intimately acquainted with, conversant with; गीतनृत्यवाद्यादिष्वबाह्यः Dk. 155. -3 Without an exterior.

अबिंधनः [अपः एव इंधनं यस्य]. The submarine fire (that feeds on the

waters of the ocean); आर्विभ्रनं वह्निमसौ बिभर्ति R. 13. 4.

अविर्भीवस् *a.* Ved. Fearless.

अबुद्ध *a.* Foolish, unwise; अपवादमात्रमबुद्धानां Sân. S.

अबुद्धिः *f.* 1 Want of understanding. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; °मत् foolish, ignorant. —*a.* Ignorant, dull-witted, stupid. -**Comp.** —पूर्व, -पूर्वक *a.* 1. not preceded by knowledge or consciousness; not wanton or intentional. -2. beginning with non-intelligence. (-र्वं,-र्वकं) *adv.* unconsciously, ignorantly.

अबुध्-बुध *a.* Foolish, stupid.—*m.* A fool. —*f.* (अभुत्) Ignorance, want of intellect.

अबुध्य *a.* Ved. Not to be perceived or awakened.

अबोध *a.* 1 Ignorant, foolish, stupid. -2 Perplexed, puzzled.—धः 1 Ignorance, stupidity, want of understanding; °धोपहताश्चान्ये Bh. 3. 2; निसर्गदुर्बोधमबोधविक्लवाः क भूपतीनां चरितं क जंतवः Ki. 1. 6. -2 Not knowing or being aware of *Si.* 6. 41-**Comp.** —गम्य *a.* incomprehensible, inconceivable.

अबोध्य, -बोधनीय *a.* 1 Unintelligible. -2 Not to be awakened.

अबुध्न *a.* Having no bottom or root, bottomless. —ध्नं Ved. The air or intermediate region.

अब्ज *a.* [अप्सु जायते, जन्-ड] Born in or produced from water Ms. 5. 112, 8. 100 —ब्जः 1 The conch (*n.* also). -2 The moon. -3 Camphor. -4 N. of a tree (निचुल). -5 Dhanvantari, physician of the gods, said to be produced at the churning of the ocean along with other jewels. —ब्जं 1 A lotus. -2 One thousand millions. -**Comp.** —कर्णिका the seed vessel of a lotus.—जः,-भवः,-भूः,-योनिः epithets of Brahmà, (being supposed to have sprung from the lotus which arose from the navel of Vishṇu). —दृश्,-नयन,-नेत्र,-लोचन &c. *a.* lotus-eyed, having large beautiful eyes. —बांधवः 'a friend of lotuses,' the sun. —भोगः 1. the root of a lotus. -2. a cowrie (वराटक) as large as a conch. —वाहनः 'carrying the moon on his forehead,' epithet of *Siva.* (-ना)'having the lotus for her seat,' N. of Lakshmi. —स्थितः N. of Brahmá. —हस्तः the sun (represented as holding a lotus in one hand).

अब्जा *m.* (ब्जाः) Ved. Born in water (P. III. 2. 67, VI. 4. 21). —*f.* A pearl-oyster.

अब्जिनी 1 A lotus plant. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place full of lotuses. -**Comp.** —पतिः the sun.

अब्जस् *n.* Ved. Shape, beauty.

अब्जित् *a.* Conquering waters.

अब्द *a.* [अपो ददाति, दा-क said in Un. 4. 98 to be from अब्; अवतात्यब्दः] Giving water.—ब्दः 1 A cloud. -2 A year (in this sense *n.* also). -3 N. of a grass (मुस्ता). -4 N. of a mountain-**Comp.** —अर्धं half a year. —वाहनः N. of *Siva.* —शतं a century. —सारः a kind of camphor.

अब्दया *adv.* Ved. With a desire to give water.

अब्दिः Ved. A cloud; °मत् possessed of clouds; giving water, as a cloud.

अब्दुर्गः A fortress in water, one surrounded by a moat or lake.

अब्दैवताक,-दैवत *a.* Having the waters for divinities, praising the waters; Ms. 11. 133.

अब्धिः [आपः धीयंते अत्र, धा-कि] 1 The ocean, receptacle of water; (fig. also), दुःख°,कार्य°, ज्ञान° &c.; store or reservoir of anything. -2 A pond, lake. -3 (In Math.) A symbolical expression for the number 7; sometimes for 4.-**Comp.**— अग्निः the submarine fire. —कफः, -फेनः 1. froth, foam. -2. the cuttle-fish bone, being regarded as the froth of the ocean. —ज *a.* born in the ocean. (-जः) 1. the moon.-2. The conch. (-जौ) (dual) N. of the Asvins. (-जा) 1. spirituous liquor (produced from the ocean).-2. the Goddess Lakshmi. —झषः a sea-fish. —द्वीपा 1. the earth.-2. a portion of land surrounded by the ocean. —नगरी N. of Dwáraká, the capital of Krishṇa. —नवनीतकः the moon (the butter of the ocean).—मंडूकी the pearl-oyster. —शयनः N. of Vishṇu (so called from his resting in the ocean at the destruction and renovation of the world). —सारः a gem.

अब्भक्ष *a.* Living upon water. —क्षः A serpent.

अब्भक्षणं Living upon water, a kind of fasting.

अभ्र &c. =अभ्र q. v.

अब्रह्मचर्य *a.* Unchaste. —र्यं-र्यकं 1 Unchastity.-2 Sexual union.

अब्रह्मण्य *a.* 1 Not fit for a Bráhmaṇa; अब्रह्मण्यमवर्णं स्यात् ब्रह्मण्यं ब्रह्मणः हितम् Halay. -2 Inimical to Bráhmaṇas. —ण्यं An act not befitting a Bráhmaṇa; an unbrahmanical act. In dramas usually found as an exclamation uttered by a Bráhmaṇa in the sense of 'to the rescue', 'help', 'help', 'a horrible or disgraceful deed has been committed'; अहो °ण्यं °ण्यं Pt. 1; *S.* 6, U. 1; अत्रांतरे ब्राह्मणेन मृतपुत्रमारोप्य राजद्वारि सोरस्ताडनमब्रह्मण्यमुद्घोषितम् U. 2 a cry of help, or distress; अयंत्य योगनंदस्य व्याडिना क्रंदितं पुरः। अब्रह्मण्यमनुत्क्रांतजीवो योगस्थितो द्विजः Bri. Kath.

अब्रह्मन् *a.* 1 Not accompanied by devotion: wanting in sacred or divine knowledge. -2 Separated from or devoid of Bráhmaṇas; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति Ms. 9. 322.-**Comp.** —विद् *a.* not knowing Brahma or the Supreme Spirit.

अब्राह्मण *a.* Devoid of or without Bráhmaṇas.—णः Not a Bráhmaṇa; Ms. 2. 241-2; (=शूद्र); six kinds are usually mentioned.

अब्राह्मण्यं 1 Violation of the duties of a Bráhmaṇa; breach of vows or sanctity.-2 =अब्रह्मण्यं q. v.

अब्रूकृतं Making a growling (or *Abrú*) sound, an indistinct speech uttered by shutting the lips.

अब्लिंगं [अपां लिंगं ज्ञापनसामर्थ्यं यत्र] A hymn or verse addressed to the waters; Y. 3. 30.

अभक्त *a.* 1 Not devoted or attached. -2 Not connected with, detached.-3 Not worshipping.-4 Unaccepted.-5 Not eaten. —क्तं Not food; °छंदस्, °रुच् want of appetite.

अभक्तिः *f.* 1 Want of devotion or attachment. -2 Unbelief, incredulity.

अभक्षः,-क्षणं Not eating any thing; fasting.

अभक्ष्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten.-2 Prohibited from eating. —क्ष्यं A prohibited article of food.

अभग *a.* Unfortunate, ill-fated.

अभंग *a.* Not broken &c. **—गः 1** Absence of fracture or defeat.-2 (In Rhet.) A variety of श्लेष where another meaning is obtained without dividing the words (this corresponds to अर्थश्लेष); S. D. 644.

अभंगुर *a.* Undisturbed, firm.

अभद्र *a.* Inauspicious, bad, evil, ill, wicked. **—द्रं 1** Evil, sin, wickedness.-2 Sorrow.

अभय *a.* [न. ब.] Free from fear or danger, secure, safe; **वैराग्यमेवाभयम्** Bh. 3. 35. **—यः** [न भयं यस्मात्] **1** An epithet of the Supreme Being, or knowledge concerning that being. -2 N. of *S*iva. -3 One devoid of all worldly possessions.-4 One who fearlessly executes scriptural commandments. -5 N. of a Yoga (conjunture or time) favourable to a march or expedition. **—या 1** N. of a plant (हरीतकी Mar. हिरडा). -2 A form of the goddess Durgâ. **—यं 1** Absence or removal of fear. -2 Security, safety, protection from fear or danger; **मया तस्याभयं दत्तं** Pt. 1; **अभयस्य हि यो दाता** Ms. 8. 303; *S*. 2. 16. -2 N. of a sacrificial hymn. -3 The root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूलं, उशीरं). **-Comp. —कृत्** *a.* 1. not terrific, mild. -2. giving safety. **—गिरिवासिन्** *m.* one dwelling on the mountain of safety, N. of a class of Kâtyâyana's pupils. **—डिंडिमः** 1. proclamation of assurance or safety.-2. a military or war-drum. **—द,-दायिन्,-प्रद** *a.* giving a guarantee or promise of safety; **भयेष्वभयदः** Râm.; **°प्रदः** Ms. 4. 232. (**-दः**) an Arhat of the Jainas; N. of Vishṇu. **—दक्षिणा,-दानं,-प्रदानं** giving a promise, assurance, or guarantee of safety or protection (from danger); **सर्वप्रदानेष्वभयप्रदानं** (प्रधानं) Pt. 1. 290; Ms. 4. 247. **—पत्रं** a written document or paper granting assurance of safety; cf. the modern 'safe-conduct'. **—मुद्रा** a variety of mudrâ in Tantra literature. **—याचना** asking for protection; **°अंजलिः** R. 11. 78. **—वचनं, -वाच्** *f.* an assurance or promise of safety. **—सनि** *a.* Ved. giving safety.

अभयंकर-कृत् *a.* (अ-भय -कृ with the insertion of खच् P. III. 2. 43). **1** Not dreadful. -2 Causing security.

अभर्तृका 1 A widow. -2 An unmarried woman.

अभवः 1 Non-existence; **मत्त एव भवाभवौ** Mb. -2 Absolution, final beatitude; **प्रार्थ्यमभवमभिवांछति वा** Ki. 12. 30; 18. 27. -3 End or destruction; **भवाय सर्वभूतानामभवाय च रक्षसां** Râm.

अभव्य *a.* **1** Not to be, not predestined. -2 Improper, inauspicious. -3 Unfortunate, luckless; **उपनतमवधीरयंत्यभव्याः** Ki. 10. 51.

अभवत् *a.* Not existing. **-Comp. —अभवन्मतयोगः,-संयोगः** (in Rhet.) a defect in composition; अभवन् असंभवन्नपि मतः इष्टः योगः संबंधः यत्र K. P. 7; the 'failure of an intended connection', or want of harmony between the ideas to be expressed and the words expressing them; *e. g.* ईक्षसे यत्कटाक्षेण तदा धन्वी मनोभवः, here the word यत् can have no *correlation* with तदा though intended by the poet. The proper reading would be ईक्षसे चेत् &c.; for other examples see S. D. 575 *ad. loc.*

अभस्त्रका, अभस्त्रिका, also **अभस्त्राका** [अ -भस्त्रा P. VII. 3. 47] **1** A badly made or inferior pair of bellows. -2 A young woman who has no bellows.

अभाग *a.* **1** Without a share (of inheritance). - **2** Undivided.

अभाव *a.* [न. ब.] **1** Without love or affection.-2 Non-existent. **—वः 1** Not being or existing, non-existence; **गतो भावोऽभावं** Mk. 1 has disappeared. -2 Absence, want, failure; **सर्वेषामप्यभावे तु ब्राह्मणा रिक्थभागिनः** Ms. 9. 188; mostly in comp.; **सर्वाभावे हरेन्नृपः** 189 in the absence of all, failing all; **तोय °, अन्न °, आहार °** &c. -3 Annihilation, death, destruction, non-entity; **नाभाव उपलब्धेः** S. B.; *S*i. 20. 64; Ki. 18. 10.-4 (In phil.) Privation, non-existence, nullity or negation, supposed to be the seventh category or पदार्थ in the system of Kaṇâda. (Strictly speaking अभाव is not a separate predicament, like द्रव्य, गुण, but is only a negative arrangement of those predicaments; all nameable things being divided into positive (भाव) and negative (अभाव), the first division including द्रव्य, गुण, कर्म, सामान्य, विशेष and समवाय and the second only one अभाव; cf. अत्र सप्तमस्याभावकथनादेव षण्णां भावत्वं प्राप्तं तेन भावत्वेन पृथगुपन्यासो न कृतः Muktâ.). अभाव is defined as भावभिन्नोऽभावः (प्रतियोगिज्ञानाधीनविषयत्वं) that whose knowledge is dependent on the knowledge of its प्रतियोगी. It is of two principal kinds संसर्गाभाव and अन्योन्याभाव; the first comprising three varieties प्रागभाव, प्रध्वंसाभाव, and अत्यंताभाव.-**Comp. —संपत्तिः** *f.* false attribution (=अ- यास q. v.)

अभावना 1 Absence of judgment or right discernment. -2 Absence of religious meditation.

अभावनीय *a.* Inconceivable.

अभावयित् *a.* Not perceiving, comprehending or inferring.

अभाविन्, अभाव्य *a.* What is not destined to be or take place; **यदभावि न तद्भावि** H. 1.

अभाषणं Not speaking, silence.

अभाषित *a.* Not told. **-Comp. —पुंस्कः** a word which cannot become mas. or neuter, *i. e.* always feminine.

अभि *ind.* **1** (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) It means (*a*) 'to', 'towards', 'in the direction of'; **अभिगम्** go towards, **अभिया, °गमनं, °यानं** &c.; (*b*) 'for', 'against'; **° लष्, ° पत्** &c.; (*c*) 'on', 'upon'; **°षिच्** to sprinkle on &c.; (*d*), 'over', 'above,', 'across'; **° भू** to overpower, **°तन्**; (*e*) 'greatly'; 'excessively' **°कंप्.**-2 (As a prefix to nouns not derived from verbs, and to adjectives) It expresses (*a*) intensity or superiority; **°धर्मः** 'supreme duty'; **°ताम्र** 'very red, **°नव** 'very new'; (*b*) 'towards,' 'in the direction of,' forming adv. compounds; **°चैद्यं, °मुखं, ° द्रुति** &c. -3 (As a separable adverb) It means towards, in the direction or vicinity of (opp. अप); in, above, aloft, on the top, (mostly Ved).-4 (As a preposition with acc.) (*a*) To, towards, in the direction of, against, (with acc. or in comp. in this sense); **अभ्यग्नि** or **अग्निमभि शलभाः पतंति**; **वृक्षमभि द्योतते विद्युत्** Sk.; *S*i. 9. 56, 7. 40; **अभ्यर्कबिंबं स्थितः** *S*. 7. 11. (*b*) Near, before, in front or presence of; *S*i. 7. 32; 15. 58. (*c*) On, upon, with regard or reference to; **सायमंडनमभि त्वरयंत्यः** Ki. 9. 6; **साधुर्देवदत्तो मातरमभि** Sk. (*d*) Severally, one after another (in a distributive sense); **वृक्षं वृक्षमभि सिंचति** Sk.; **भूतभूतमभि प्रभुः** Bop. By P.

I. 4. 91 अभि has all the senses of अनु given in I. 4. 90 except that of भाग; *e. g.* (लक्षणे) हरिमभि वर्तते; (इत्थंभूताख्याने) भक्तो हरिमभि; (वीप्सायां), देवं देवमभि सिंचति; but यदत्र ममाभिष्यात् तद्दीयतां; प्राज्ञो गोविंदमभितिष्ठति Bop. (*e*) In, into, to; *S*i. 8. 60. (*f*) For, for the sake of, on account of (Ved.). According to G. M. **अभि** has these senses:—अभि पूजाभृशार्थेच्छासौम्याभिमुख्यसौरूप्यवचनाहारस्वाध्यायेषु; *e. g.* पूजायां, अभिवंदते; भृशे, अभिनिवेशः; इच्छायां, अभिलाषः, अभिकः; सौम्ये or माधुर्ये, अभिजातः; आभिमुख्ये, अभिमुखं, अभ्यग्नि; सौरूप्ये, अभिरूपं; वचने, अभिधत्ते; आहारे, अभ्यवहरति; स्वाध्याये, अभ्यस्यति. [cf. L. *ob*; Gr. *amphi*; Zend *aibi* or *aiwi*, Goth. *bi*; also *umbi;um*].

अभि (भी) क *a.* [अभि-कन् निपातेयं; P. V. 2. 74] 1 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; **सोधिकारमभिकः कुलोचितं काश्चन स्वयमवर्तयत्समाः** R. 19. 4; **अपि सिंचेः कृशानौ त्वं दर्पं मय्यपि योऽभिकः** Bk. 8. 92. **—कः** A lover, voluptuous person.

अभिकम् 10 A. To love, desire; **कः स्त्रियमभिकामयमानां नाभिनंदति** Dk. 88; Ki. 18. 23.

अभिकाम *a.* [कम्-अच् or अभिवृद्धः कामो यस्य] Affectionate, loving, desirous, wishing for, lustful, with the object of love in acc. or in comp.; **याचे त्वामभिकामाहं** Mb. **—मः** 1 Affection, love. -2 Wish, desire. **—मं** *ind.* Longingly, with desire.

अभिकामिक *a.* Voluntary.

अभिकंप् 1 A. To shake or tremble violently. **—*Caus.*** 1 To stir, shake. -2 To allure, entice.

अभिकंपनं Shaking; alluring.

अभिकांक्ष् 1 U. 1 To ask, request; long for, wish or desire for.

अभिकांक्षा Wish, desire, longing.

अभिकांक्षिन् *a.* Longing, wishing.

अभिकृ 8 U. 1 To make, render, do; **कुरुक्षेत्रे निवेशमभिचक्रतुः** Mb. -2 To do with reference to, for the sake of, or in behalf of. -3 To procure, get, obtain, effect.

अभिकरणं 1 Effecting, doing. -2 A charm, incantation.

अभिकृतिः *f.* N. of a metre containing 100 syllablles.

अभिकृत्वन् *a.* (*m.* °त्वा; *f.* °त्वरी) Magical; a magician or spirit.

अभिक्रतु *a.* [आभिमुख्येन क्रतुर्युद्धकर्म यस्य] Haughty, very powerful (बलीयस्) (as an enemy), Rv. 3. 34. 10.

अभिक्रंद् 1 P. To shout at, roar at; neigh at.

अभिक्रंदः A shout, roar.

अभिक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step or go near to, approach; **तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽद्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु** Mb. -2 To roam over, wander, pass or walk over. -3 To attack, assail, fall upon. -4 To undertake, begin; to set about, prepare; **गमनायाभिचक्राम** Rám. **—*Caus.*** To bring near.

अभिक्रमः 1 Beginning, attempting, an undertaking; **नेहाभिक्रमनाशोऽस्ति प्रत्यवायो न विद्यते** Bg. 2. 40. -2 A determined attack or onset, assault, onslaught.-3 Ascending, mounting.

अभिक्रमणं,-क्रांतिः *f.* Approaching, attacking &c. = अभिक्रम above; **पुंड्रेश°** Dk. 92.

अभिक्रांतिन् *a.* [इष्टादिगण] 1 One who has approached or undertaken or begun.-2 Skilled or versed in, conversant with (with loc.).

अभिक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry out at, call out to. -2 To call out (to one) in a scolding manner; **अन्योन्यमभिचक्रुशुः** Mb. -3 To weep over, lament with tears, bemoan.

अभिक्रोशः 1 Calling out, crying. -2 Reviling, censure.

अभिक्रोशकः 1 One who calls out; a reviler, calumniator, -2 A herald.

अभिक्षत्तृ *a.* Ved. A murderer, killer, destroyer.

अभिक्षद *a.* [क्षद्-अच्] Ved. A destroyer; Rv. 6. 50. 1.; giving without being asked (?).

अभिक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw or fling at (as the lash of a whip at a horse); • to insult.-2 To excel; Bk. 8. 51.

अभिक्षिप्त *p. p.* Thrown, surpassed.

अभिख्या 2 P. Ved. 1 To see, perceive, view.-2 To be gracious, look graciously. **—*Caus.***(ख्यापयति) To tell, declare, make known, proclaim; **कलहकंटक इत्यभिख्यापिताख्यः** Dk. 136; 171; Ms. 8. 205, 9. 262.

अभिख्या *a.* [कर्तरि क्विप्] Going towards; well-known, celebrated. **—ख्या** [ख्या-अङ्] 1 (*a*) Splendour, beauty, lustre; **काप्यभिख्या तयोरासीद् व्रजतोः शुद्धवेषयोः** R. 1. 46; **सूर्यापाये न खलु कमलं पुष्यति स्वामभिख्यां** Me. 80; Ku. 1. 43; 7. 18. (*b*) Look, view, appearance, aspect (Ved.).-2 Telling, declaring. -3 Calling, addressing. -4 A name, appellation. -5 A word, synonym. -6 Fame, glory; notoriety (in a bad sense); greatness (माहात्म्यं). -7 Intellect (Nir.).

अभिख्यात *p. p.* Become or made known; celebrated; **°दोष:** Y. 3. 301.

अभिख्यातृ *a.* Ved. Looking, supervising, superintending.

अभिख्यानं Fame, glory.

अभिगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, go near to, approach (with acc.); **एनमभिजग्मुर्महर्षयः** R. 15. 59; Ki. 10. 21; **मनुमेकाग्रमासीनमभिगम्य महर्षयः** Ms. 1. 1; 11. 100. -2 To follow, go after; **अनुरागाद्वने रामं दिष्ट्या त्वमभिगच्छसि** Rám. -3 To find, meet with (casually or by chance). -4 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse (with man or woman); **अभिगंतास्मि भगिनीं मातरं वा तवेति ह** Y. 2.205; **अभ्यगच्छः पतिं यस्त्वं भजमानं** Mb.-5 To take to, undertake, betake oneself to. -6 To get, to share in; be subject to; **निद्रामभिगतः** Rám. -7 To conceive, apprehend, understand, comprehend. **—*Caus.*** 1 To cause to go to or approach; take, convey, send; Dk. 102. -2 To cause to apprehend; explain, teach.

अभिगंतृ *a.* One who approaches or has intercourse (with a woman); one who understands &c.

अभिगमः, -गमनं 1 (*a*) Approaching, going or coming to, visit, arrival; **तवार्हतो नाभिगमेन तृप्तं** R. 5. 11, 17. 72; **ज्येष्ठाभिगमनात्पूर्वं तेनाप्यनभिनंदिता** 12. 35, K. 158; Pt. 3. (*b*) Finding out, enjoying; **कृत्वा तासामभिगमपां** Me. 49 (सेवनं Malli.). -2 Sexual intercourse (with a man or woman); **परदाराभिगमनं** K. 107; **प्रसह्य दास्यभिगमे** Y. 2. 291; Pt. 1; H. 1. 104; **नीच°** Y. 3. 298, 2. 294.

अभिगम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be approached, visited or sought; Ku. 6. 56. -2 Accessible, that can be approached without fear, inviting; **तथाप्यनभिगमनीयो लोकस्य** Mk. 4; **भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः ...अधृष्यश्चाभिगम्यश्च** R. 1. 16.

अभिगामिन् *a.* Approaching, having intercourse with; Ms. 3.45, Y. 2. 282.

अभिगामुक *a.* Inviting, leading one to approach (as qualities).

अभिगर्ज् 1 P. To roar or bawl at, to raise wild or ferocious cries.

अभिगर्जनं, अभिगर्जितं A wild, savage or ferocious roar; up-roar.

अभिगा =अभी q. v.

अभिगुप् 10 P. 1 To guard, protect, defend; लंकायामभिगुप्तायां सागरेण समंततः Rām.–2 To hide, conceal.

अभिगुप्तिः *f.* Guarding, protecting.

अभिगोप्तृ *m.* Protector, guardian.

अभिगुर् 6 U. To assent or agree to, approve of (Ved).

अभिगूर्त *p. p.* Approved of; destined for an offering; uttered (with praise).

अभिगूर्तिः *f.* 1 Song of praise; constant desire or thought; Rv. 1. 162. 6.–2 Effort, exertion.

अभिगृ 9 U. Ved. 1 To call to or address approvingly, join in, welcome, praise.–2 To accept propitiously, allow, approve.

अभिगरः [गृ-अप्] Song of praise; praise.

अभिगै 1 P. 1 To call to, sing to. –2 To fill with song, make noisy with songs; भृंगराजाभिगीतानि (वनानि) Rām.–3 To sing, celebrate in song; तदप्येष श्लोकोऽभिगीतः Ait Br. –4 To approve, allow.

अभिगीत *p. p.* Sung, chanted, celebrated in song &c.

अभिगेष्ण-ष्णु *a.* [गै-इष्णुच्] Singing.

अभिग्रह् (Ved. ग्रभ्) 9 U. 1 To take or seize, catch, catch hold of, seize forcibly, attack; रिपुणाभिगृह्य Dk. 5, 98, 103. –2 To accept, take. –3 To receive, (as a guest). –4 To fold, lay or bring together (as the hands). –5 To set, show or bring forth (as blossom, fruit &c.).—*Caus.* To catch or surprise one in the very act, to let oneself be so caught; अर्थवर्यस्य कस्यचित् गृहे चोरयित्वा रूपाभिग्राहितो बद्धः Dk. 96.

अभिग्रहः 1 Seizing, robbing, plundering. –2 Attack, assault, onset. –3 Challenge. –4 Complaint. –5 Authority, power, weight.

अभिग्रहणं Robbing, seizing in the presence of the owner.

अभिघर्षणं 1 Rubbing, friction.–2 Possession by an evil spirit.

अभिघात, -घातक, - ताकिन् &c. See under अभिहन्.

अभिघृ (Used only in *caus*). To cause to trickle down, let fall down by drops; तां (वपां) अध्वर्युः स्रुवेणाभिघारयन्नाह Ait. Br. –2 To sprinkle with.

अभिघारः [घृ-णिच्-भावे घञ्] 1 Ghee or clarified butter. –2 Dropping down ghee upon offerings at sacrifices; प्रणीतपृषदाज्याभिघारघारिस्तनूनपात् Mv.3.

अभिघारणं Act of sprinkling (with ghee) besprinkling.

अभिघ्रा 1 P. To smell at, snuffle; to bring the nose close to another's forehead (as in caressing, kissing &c. as a token of affection).

अभिघ्राणं Smelling at or touching the forehead with the nose.

अभिचक्ष् 2 A.1 To look at, view, perceive, see; अभि यो विश्वा भुवनानि चष्टे (सूर्यः) Rv. 7. 61. 1. –2 To call to or address. –3 To address sharply, to assail with sharp words Rv. 7. 104. 8. –4 To name, call. –5 To look graciously upon, 5. 3. 9.

अभिचक्षणं Ved. Means of defence; (magical) remedy. —णा Viewing, indicating.

अभिचर् 1 P. 1 To act wrongly towards any one, offend, trespass; तत्र विराधदनुकबंधप्रभृतयः केप्यभिचरंतीति श्रुतं Mv. 2. –2 To be faithless (as wife or husband); पतिं या नाभिचरति मनोवाग्देहसंयता Ms. 5. 165; 9. 102.–2 To charm, conjure, exorcise (by spells or incantations), employ spells for magical purposes &c.; वृष्टयायुःपुष्टिकामो वा तथैवाभिचरन्नपि Y. 1. 295; 3. 289. –3 To possess, occupy.

अभिचरः A follower, servant, attendant.

अभिचरणं Enchanting, exorcising, employment of spells for malevolent purposes (such as श्येनयाग); Mu. 4. 12.

अभिचरणीय *a.* Fit for exorcising.

अभिचरितुः *f.* Ved. Enchanting.

अभिचारः 1 Exorcising, enchanting employment of magical spells for malevolent purposes; magic itself (being regarded as one of the Upapātakas or minor sins); अभिचारेषु सर्वेषु कर्तव्यो द्विशतो दमः Ms. 9. 290; 11. 64, 198; K. 109; Mv. 1. 62. –2 Killing.–**Comp.**—कल्पः N. of a work on incantations regarded as part of the Atharvaveda. —ज्वरः a fever caused by magical spells. —मंत्रः a magical formula, an incantation or formula for working a charm; *Si.* 7. 58. —यज्ञः, -होमः a sacrifice made for magical purposes.

अभिचारक, -चारिन् (°रिकी, रिणी *f.*) *a.* Conjuring, enchanting, using magical spells for evil purposes; magical Ki. 3.56. —कः, -री A conjurer, magician.

अभिच्छाय *a.* Being in shade or turned towards the shade.— यं *adv.* In shade or darkness.

अभिजन् 4 A. 1 To be born to or for (a person or thing), to claim as one's birth-right; स महीमभिजायते Mb.; see also under अभिजात (1) below. –2 To be born or produced, arise, spring from; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; H. 1. 205. – 3 To be born or produced again; Bg. 6. 41; 13. 23. –4 To be, become, be turned into; तस्याः स्पृष्ट्वैव सलिलं नरः शैलोऽभिजायते Rām. –5 To be born of a high family.

अभिज *a.* Born or produced all round.

अभिजनः 1 (*a*) A family, race, lineage; कलहंसकादभिजनं ज्ञात्वा Māl. 8; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104; Mu. 6. 6; Ms. 4. 18; Dk. 135, 170; U. 4. (*b*) Birth, extraction, descent; तुल्याभिजनेषु भूमिभरेषु (धरेषु ?) राज्ञां वृत्तिः M. 1; Ms. 1. 100; Y. 1. 123. –2 High or noble descent, noble birth or family; स्तुतं तन्माहात्म्यं यदभिजनतो यच्च गुणतः Māl. 2. 13; शीलं शैलतटात्पतत्वभिजनः संदह्यतां वह्निना Bh. 2. 39; M. 5. –3 Forefathers, ancestors; अभिजनाः पूर्वे बांधवाः Kāśi. on P. IV. 3. 90; also descendants. –4 Native country, motherland, ancestral abode (opp. निवास); cf. Sk. on P. IV. 3. 90:– यत्र स्वयं वसति स निवासः (यत्र संप्रति उष्यते Mbh.); यत्र पूर्वैरुषितं सोऽभिजनः इति विवेकः. –5 Fame, celebrity. –6 The head or ornament of a family; यद्विद्वानपि तादृशोप्यभिजने धर्म्यात्पथो विच्युतः Mv. 1. 33.–7 Attendants, retinue (=परिजन q. v.).

अभिजनन (नी *f.*) *a.* Becoming one's high birth; Mv. 5. 18.

अभिजनवत् *a.* Of noble descent, nobly born; °तीं मालविकां M. 5; °वतो भर्तुःश्लाघ्ये स्थिता गृहिणीपदे *S.* 4. 18; Bg. 16. 15.

अभिजनितुः *f.* Ved. Being born or produced (Ved.); °तोः to produce.

अभिजात p. p. 1 (a) Born to or for; भवंति संपदं दैवीमभिजातस्य भारत Bg. 16. 3, 4, 5. (b) Produced all around. (c) Born in consequence of. -2 Inbred, inborn. -3 Born, produced; अजातपक्षामभिजातकंठीं Râm.-4 Noble, nobly or well born, of noble descent; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4; Mâl. 4; courteous, polite; अभिजातं खल्वस्य वचनं V. 1; K. 102, M. 3, Mâl. 7; अनभिजाते Mu. 2.-5 Fit, proper, worthy. -6 Sweet, agreeable; प्रजल्पितायामभिजातवाचि Ku. 1. 45.-7 Handsome, beautiful.-8 Learned, wise; distinguished; संकीर्णे नाभिजातेषु नाप्रबुद्धेषु संस्कृतं (वदेत्).-तं Nobility, noble birth. -adv. Nobly, politely, courteously; °तं खलु एष वारितः S. 6.

अभिजातिः f. Noble birth.

अभिजि 1 P. 1 To conquer completely. -2 To acquire by conquest.-Desid. To desire to win or conquer, acquire.

अभिजयः Conquest; complete victory.

अभिजित् a. [अभि-जि-क्विप्] 1 Victorious, conquering completely. -2 Helping in conquering completely. -3 Born under the constellation अभिजित् P. IV. 3. 36, see अभिजित -m. 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of a sacrifice, part of the great sacrifice called गवामयन; Ms. 11. 75, also used for अतिरात्र q.v.-3 N. of a star; N. of one of the lunar mansions. -n. 1 The 8th Muhûrta of the day, midday (fit for a Sràddha ceremony). -2 N. of a लग्न favourable to setting out. -Comp. -मुहूर्तः The 8th Muhûrta or period comprising 24 minutes before and 24 minutes after noon.

अभिजितः N. of an asterism or the Muhûrta indicated by it; मुहूर्तेऽभिजिते प्राप्ते सार्धरात्रे विभूषिते। देवक्यजनवद्विष्णुं यशोदा तां तु कन्यकां ॥ V. P.

अभिजितिः f. Ved. Victory, conquest.

अभिजुष् 6 A. (or Ved. P.) 1 To visit, frequent, call upon; श्रियाभिजुष्टः Mb. -2 To be pleased or contented with, like, be fond of (Ved.).

अभिजुष्ट p. p. Visited, frequented.

अभिज्ञा 9 U. 1 To recognize, discern; (सा) नाभ्यजानान्नलं नृपं Mb. -2 To know, understand, be acquainted with, be aware of, perceive; अहं हि नाभिजानामि भवेदेवं न वेति वा Mb.; Bg. 18. 55, 4. 14; 7.13; भवदभिज्ञातं कथयतु Dk. 3, 78. -3 To look upon, consider or regard as, know to be. -4 To admit, own, acknowledge; न पुत्रमभिजानामि त्वयि जातं Mb. -5 To remember, recollect; used with the Future instead of the Imperfect, Imperfect with यत्, or both when interdependence of two actions is denoted, P. III. 2. 112, 114; cf. Bk. 6. 138, 139.

अभिज्ञ a. [ज्ञा-क] 1 Knowing, aware of, one who understands or is acquainted with, experiencing or having had experience of (with gen. or loc. or in comp.); यद्वा कौशलमिंद्रसूनुदमने तत्राप्यभिज्ञो जनः U. 5. 35; अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियंते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41, Me. 16; R. 7.64; अनभिज्ञो भवान्सेवाधर्मस्य Pt. 1. -2 Skilled in, conversant with, proficient, skilful, clever; यदि त्वमीदृशः कथायामभिज्ञः U. 4., see अनभिज्ञ also. -ज्ञा 1 Recognition. -2 Remembrance, recollection; अभिज्ञावचने लृट् P. III. 2. 112. -3 A supernatural faculty or power of which five kinds are usually mentioned:- (1) taking any form at will; (2) hearing to any distance; (3) seeing to any distance; (4) penetrating men's thoughts; (5) knowing their state and antecedents.-Monier Williams.

अभिज्ञानं 1 Recognition; तदभिज्ञानहेतोर्हि दत्तं तेन महात्मना Râm. (अभिज्ञान is a combination of अनुभव or direct perception and स्मृति or recollection; a sort of direct perception assisted by the memory; as when we say 'this is the same man I saw yesterday' सोयं ह्यो दृष्टो नरः, अनुभव or direct perception leading to the identification expressed by अयं and the memory leading to the reference to past action expressed by सः). -2 Remembrance, recollection; knowledge, ascertainment. -3 (a) A sign or token of recognition (person or thing); वत्स योगिन्यस्मि मालत्यभिज्ञानं च धारयामि Mâl.9; Bk. 8. 118, 124; R. 12. 62; Me. 112; उपपन्नैरभिज्ञानैर्दूतं तमवगच्छत Râm. -4 The dark portion in the disc of the moon. -Comp -आभरणं a recognition-ornament, a token-ring S. 4.-पत्रं a certificate, letter of recommendation. -शकुंतलं N. of a celebrated drama by Kálidása in seven acts, in which king Dushyanta marries Kaṇva's daughter Sakuntalâ by the Gândharva form of marriage, forgets all about her owing to the curse of Durvásas, but ultimately recollects, at the sight of the token-ring (अभिज्ञान) that he had duly married her; अभिज्ञानेन स्मृता शकुंतला अभिज्ञानशकुंतला; तामधिकृत्य कृतं नाटकं °शकुंतलं; (the reading °शाकुंतलं is grammatically indefensible).

अभिज्ञापक a. Making known, informing.

अभिज्ञु a. Ved. [अभिगते जानुनी येन] On the knees, kneeling up to the knees.

अभिडीनं Flying towards.

अभितड् 10 P. 1 To beat, knock, thump, hit, smite, strike (fig. also); to wound; वाक्शरैरभिताडितः Râm. -2 (Astr.) To eclipse the greater part of the disc; Bri. S. 11. 61.

अभिताडनं Beating, thumping.

अभितप् 1 P. 1 To irradiate with heat, heat, inflame; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R.8. 43; 19. 56.-2 To pain, distress, wound, afflict. -pass. To suffer intensely, be afflicted. -Caus. To pain, distress, afflict.

अभितप्त p. p. 1 Heated, inflamed, scorched, burnt.-2 Distressed, grieving or lamenting for (actively used).

अभितापः Extreme heat, whether of body or mind; agitation, affliction, great distress or pain; Si. 9. 1; Ki. 9. 4; बलवान्पुनर्मे मनसोभितापः V. 3.

अभितरां ind. Nearer to.

अभितस् ind. (Used as an adverb or preposition with acc.) 1 Near to, to, towards; अभितस्तं पृथासूनुः स्नेहेन परितस्तरे Ki. 11. 8.-2 (a) Near, hard by, close by, in the proximity of; ततो राजाब्रवीद्वाक्यं सुमंत्रमभितः स्थितं Râm.; sometimes with gen.; निषसादाभितस्तस्य ibid. (b) Before, in the presence of; तन्वंतमिद्धमभितो गुरुमंशुजालं Ki. 2. 59.-3 Opposite to, facing, in front of; त्रिपथगामभितः Ki. 6. 1, 5. 14.-4 On both sides; चूडाचुंबितकंकपत्रमभितस्तूणीद्वयं पृष्ठतः

U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18; पार्श्वैः पुष्पपत्राणि सृजद्भिरभितो नदीं Rām; Ś. 6. 16; Bk. 9. 137. -5 Before and after. -6 On all sides, round, round about (with acc. or gen.); कीर्त्याभितः सुरभितः Dk. 1; परिजनो यथाव्यापारं राजानमभितः स्थितः M. 1; Ś. 7; यस्याभितः U. 6. 36; everywhere Ki. 8. 10. -7 Entirely, thoroughly, completely, throughout.-8 Quickly. -**Comp.** -आस्थि *a.* surrounded by bones. -भाविन् *a.* being all round, surrounding P. VI. 2. 182. -रात्रं Ved. near the night; just at the beginning or end.

अभिताम्र *a.* Very red, dark-red; R. 15. 49.

अभितृप् 10 P. 1 To satiate, satisfy. -2 To refresh; Bri. S. 19. 15.

अभितर्पणं Satiation, refreshing.

अभिदक्षिणं *ind.* To or towards the right (=प्रदक्षिणं q. v.)

अभिदापनं The being trodden under the foot by elephants (?).

अभिदृश् 1 P. To look at, behold. —*Caus.* 1 To show, point out. -2 To show oneself to, appear before. —*pass.* 1 To be seen, be visible, appear.-2 To be considered or thought.

अभिदर्शनं 1 Seeing. -2 Becoming visible; appearance.

अभिद्यु *a.* 1 Directed to heaven, tending or going to heaven, heavenward.-2 Heavenly.-3 Bright, brilliant.—द्युः A half month.

अभिद्रु 1 P. 1 (*a*) To run up to, run near; पयस्यभिद्रवति भुवं युगावधौ Śi. 17. 40. (*b*) To invade, march against, fall upon, attack, assail; मकरंदेन प्रतिहतो जामाता बलात्कारेण अभिद्रवन् Māl. 7 laying violent hands on; गजा इवान्योन्यमभिद्रवंतः (वारिधराः) Mk. 5. 21; Ve. 3.-2 To overrun, infest, harass, afflict; जन्ममृत्युजराव्याधिवेदनाभिरभिद्रुतं (देहं) Mb.-3 To come over, pass or run over. -4 To befall. —*Caus.* To rout, put to flight; पुररक्षानभिद्राव्य Dk. 14.

अभिद्रुत *p. p.* Attacked, overrun.

अभिद्रवः,-वणं An attack.

अभिद्रुह् 4 P. (A. in epic poetry) To hate, seek to injure or maliciously assail, plot against (with acc.); नित्यमस्मच्छरीरमभिद्रोग्धुं यतते Mu. 1, 2; क्रूरमभिद्रुह्यति Sk. (sometimes with dat. also); मया पुनरेभ्य एवाभिद्रुग्धमज्ञेन U. 6; नाभिद्रुह्यति भूतेभ्यः Bhāg., Mu. 5.

अभिद्रुह् *a.* Ved. Seeking to injure, inimical.

अभिद्रोहः 1 Injuring, plotting against, harm, cruelty, oppression: Ms. 8. 271; Ki. 11. 21. -2 Abuse; censure.

अभिधर्मः The Supreme truth or Metaphysics according to Buddhistic dogmas. -**Comp.** -पिटकः 'basket of Metaphysics', one of the three sections (पिटक) of Buddhist holy writings which treat of अभिधर्म.

अभिधर्षणं 1 Possession by evil spirits, demons &c. -2 Oppressing.-3 Striking against.

अभिधा 3 U. 1 (*a*) To say, speak, tell (with acc., rarely with dat.); सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 1. 42; Bk. 7. 78; Bg. 18. 68. (*b*) To denote, express or convey directly or primarily (as sense &c.); state, mention, set forth; साक्षात्संकेतितं योऽर्थमभिधत्ते स वाचकः K. P. 2; तन्नाम येनाभिदधाति सत्त्वं. (*c*) To speak or say to, address. -2 To name, call, designate; usually in *pass.* (-धीयते); इदं शरीरं कौंतेय क्षेत्रमित्यभिधीयते Bg. 13. 1.-3 To lay or put on, fasten, bind; to overlay, load; assail; receive, comprehend, include; to draw oneself towards, hold, support (mostly Ved. in these senses).

अभिधा *a.* Ved. Naming; praised, invoked.—धा 1 A name, appellation; oft. in comp.; कुसुमवसंताद्यभिधः S. D. -2 A word, sound. -3 The literal power or sense of a word, *denotation*, one of the three powers of a word; वाच्योऽर्थोऽभिधया बोध्यः S. D. 2 'the expressed meaning is that which is conveyed to the understanding by the word's denotation', for it is this अभिधा that conveys to the understanding the meaning which belongs to the word by common consent or convention (संकेत) (which primarily made it a word at all); स मुख्योऽर्थस्तत्र मुख्यो यो व्यापारोऽस्याभिधोच्यते K. P. 2. -**Cmop.** -ध्वंसिन् *a.* losing one's name. -मूल *a.* founded on a word's denotation or literal meaning.

अभिधानं 1 Telling, mentioning, speaking, naming, denotation; एतायतामर्थानामिदमभिधानं Nir.; गोशब्दस्य वाहिकार्थाभिधानं S.D. -2 (In gram.) Asserting or predicating something of another, as the subject of an assertion, (which then can be put in the nom. case only); predication, assertion; See P. II. 3. 2 Sk. -3 A name, appellation, title, designation; अभिधानं तु पश्चात्तस्याहमश्रौषं K. 32; तवाभिधानाद् व्यथते नतानन: Ki. 1. 24; (at the end of comp.) called, named; ऋणाभिधानाद् बंधनात् R. 3. 20. -4 An expression, word. -5 Speech, discourse. -6 A dictionary, vocabulary (of words), lexicon (in these last 4 senses said to be also *m.*) -**Comp.** -चिंतामणिः N. of a celebrated vocabulary of synonyms by Hemachandra. -माला a dictionary. -रत्नमाला N. of a vocabulary of words by Halāyudha.

अभिधानकं A sound, voice, noise.

अभिधायक (यिका *f.*), अभिधायिन् *a.* 1 Naming, expressing, denoting; एतेषामभिधायकानि क्लीबे स्युः Sk.; कर्षूः कुल्याभिधायिनी Ak. denotes, means, has the sense of. -2 Saying, speaking, telling; लक्ष्मीमित्यभिधायिनि प्रियतमे Amaru. 23; वाच्याभिधायी पुरुषः पृष्ठमांसाद उच्यते Trik.

अभिधेय *pot. p.* To be named, mentioned, expressed &c.; वागेव मे नाभिधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया K. 151 words refuse, through shame, to express what I have to say. -2 Nameable, as a category or predicament (in logic); अभिधेयाः पदार्थाः, अभिधेयत्वं पदार्थसामान्यलक्षणं.—यं 1 Signification, meaning, sense, import; P. I. 1. 34 Sk.; Ki. 14. 5. -2 A substance.-3 The subject-matter; इहाभिधेयं सप्रयोजनं K. P. 1; इति प्रयोजनाभिधेयसंबंधाः Mugdha.-4 The primary or literal sense of a word (=अभिधा); अभिधेयाविनाभूतप्रतीतिर्लक्षणोच्यते K. P. 2.

अभिहित *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Said, declared, spoken, mentioned; मयाभिहितं, तेनाभिहितं &c. (*b*) Predicated, asserted; अनभिहिते कर्मणि द्वितीया P. II. 3. 1-2. (*c*) Spoken to, addressed, called, named. (*d*) Whispered, prompted to say; determined.-2 Fastened, placed upon. —तं A name, expression, word; °त्वं being said or spoken to, a declaration; authority, test. -**Comp.** -अन्वयवादः,-वादिन् *m.* a particular doctrine (or the follower of that doctrine) on the import of words, as opposed

to अन्विताभिधानवाद,-वादिन्. [The *anvitâbhidhânavâdins* (the Mîmâmsakas, the followers of Prabhâkara) hold that words only express a meaning (अभिधान) as parts of a sentence and grammatically connected with one another (अन्वित); that they, in fact, only imply an action or something connected with an action; *e. g.* घटं in घटं आनय means not merely 'jar', but 'jar' as connected with the action of 'bringing' expressed by the verb. The *abhihitânvayavâdins* (the Naiyâyikas, or the followers of Kumârila who hold the same doctrine) on the other hand hold that words by themselves can express their own independent meanings which are afterwards combined into a sentence expressing one connected idea; that, in other words, it is the logical connection between the words of a sentence, and not the sense of the words themselves, that suggests the import or purport of that sentence; they thus believe in a *tâtparyârtha* as distinguished from *vâchyârtha*; see K. P. 2 and Mahesvara's commentary *ad loc.*

अभिहितिः *f.* Naming, speaking &c.

अभिधानी Ved. A halter, rope.

अभिधाव् 1 P. 1 To run up towards, fly at or towards.-2 To rush upon, attack, assail; Bk. 6. 41.

अभिधावक *a.* Assailing, rushing upon. **—कः** An assailant: Y. 2. 234.

अभिधावनं Assault, pursuit.

अभिधृष्णु *a.* Ved. Overpowering, subduing.

अभिध्यै 1 P. (epic 2 P.) 1 To meditate upon, reflect, consider, think of; यदभिध्याम्यहं शश्वच्छुभं वा यदि वाशुभं Mb. -2 To covet, wish or desire for; Y. 3. 134.

अभिध्या [ध्यै-अङ्] 1 Coveting another's property. -2 Longing, wish; desire in general; अभिध्योपदेशात् Br. Sût.-3 Desire of taking (in general).

अभिध्यानं Desiring or longing for, coveting; a wish or desire; परद्रव्येष्वभिध्यानं Ms. 12. 5.-2 Meditation, profound thought.

अभिनंद् 1 P. (rarely A.) 1 (*a*) To rejoice at or in, exult over, be glad or satisfied; आत्मविडंबनामभिनंदति K. 108; Dk. 75. (*b*) To celebrate (with rejoicings &c.); महोत्सवेन मज्जन्माभिनंदितवान् K. 137; नाभिनंदति न द्वेष्टि Bg. 2. 57.-2 To congratulate, hail with joy, welcome, greet; एनां परिष्वज्य तातकाश्यपेनैवं अभिनंदितं *S.* 4; तापसीभिरभिनंद्यमाना शकुंतला तिष्ठति *ibid.*, 5, 6, 7; अभिनंदितागमनेषु समीरेषु K. 49, 63; अभिनंद्य ब्रवीति Mv. 2 says (writes) after compliments; R. 2. 74, 3. 68, 7. 69, 71; 11. 30; 16.64; 17. 15, 60; Y. 1. 332. -3 To rejoice at, approve, praise, applaud, commend; यो रत्नराशीनपि विहाय अभिनंद्यते *S.* 2; अतस्ते वचो नाभिनंदामि *ibid.* do not approve; तद्युक्तमस्या अभिलाषोऽभिनंदितुं *S.* 3; श्रूयंते परिणीतास्ताः (कन्यकाः) पितृभिश्चाभिनंदिताः 3. 24; नाम यस्याभिनंदंति द्विषोपि स पुमान्पुमान् Ki. 11. 73; 4. 4; with न reject; R. 12. 35. -4 To care for, like, desire or wish for, respect, delight in (usually with न in this sense): नाभिनंदति केलिकलाः Mâl. 3; नाहारमभिनंदति K. 61; Dk. 159; आर्यपुत्रस्यैव मनोरथसंपत्तिमभिनंदामि Ve. 2 wish or desire; नाभिनंदेत मरणं नाभिनंदेत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45, H. 4. 4. -5 To bless, grant success to; U. 5. 28. **—*Caus.*** To gladden, delight.

अभिनंद *a.* That which delights, encourages, praises &c. **—दः** 1 Rejoicing, delighting, joy, delight. -2 Praising, applauding, approving, greeting, congratulating. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Encouraging, inciting to action. -5 Very little happiness (सुखलव).-6 An epithet of परमात्मन् the Supreme Being. **—दा** Delight; wish, desire.

अभिनंदनं 1 Rejoicing at, greeting, welcoming. -2 Praising, approving. -3 Wish, desire.

अभिनंदनीय-नंद्य *pot. p.* To be rejoiced at, praised, or applauded; काममेतदभिनंदनीयं *S.* 5; R. 5. 31.

अभिनंदिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Rejoicing at, approving, praising &c.

अभिनभः,-नभ्यं *adv.* Ved. Towards the clouds or heaven; *Si.* 2. 2.

अभिनम् 1 P. To bow, to bend, to turn towards a person.

अभिनम्र *a.* Bent, deeply bowed or bent; स्तनाभिरामस्तबकाभिनम्रां R. 13. 32.

अभिनव *a.* [आधिक्येन नवः, भृशार्थे अभिरत्र] 1 (*a*) Quite new or fresh (in all senses); पदपंक्तिर्दृश्यतेऽभिनवा *S.* 3. 8; 5. 1; °कंठशोणित 6. 26; Me. 98; R. 9. 29; °वा वधूः K. 2 newly married. (*b*) Quite young or fresh, blooming, youthful (as body, age &c.); *S.* 1. 19; U. 5. 12; the younger; °शाकटायनः; °ओजः &c. (*c*) Fresh, recent. -2 Very young, not having experience. **—वः** [अभिन् अप्] Praise to win over, flattery. **—Comp.** **—उद्भिद्-द्** a new shoot or bud. **—चंद्रार्धविधिः** a ceremony performed at the time of the new moon. **—तामरसं** 1. a fresh-blown lotus.-2. a kind of metre. **—यौवन,-वयस्क** *a.* youthful, very young. **—वैयाकरणः** one who has newly begun his study of grammar.

अभिनह् 4 P. To bind up (as the eyes), to bind, tie, fasten; *Si.* 6. 75.

अभिनहनं A bandage (over the eyes), a blind.

अभिनिधन *a.* [अभिगतो निधनं मरणं] About to perish, approaching one's doom. **—नं** N. of certain verses of the Sâmaveda repeated at this time.

अभिनिधानं 1 Putting on, setting up. -2 Euphonic suppression, weakening in the pronunciation of words, especially the suppression of an initial अ after ए or ओ; cf. अवग्रह.

अभिनियुक्त *a.* Occupied in, busy.

अभिनियोगः Close application, attention or intentness, absorption; कार्य° Mu. 1.

अभिनिर्मुक्त *a.* 1 Left or quitted (by the sun when it sets).-2 One asleep at sunset and thus not doing the duties to be then performed.

अभिनिर्याणं 1 A march.-2 Invasion, marching against an enemy.

अभिनिर्वृत्तिः *f.* Accomplishment, completion.

अभिनिवर्तः Turning towards, turning again and again.

अभिनिविश् 6 A. (P. I. 4. 47) 1 (*a*) To enter into, be settled in; to occupy, set foot in. (*b*) To take possession of, resort to, be attached to (with acc.); अभिनिविशते सन्मार्गं Sk. takes to, follows, a good path; सैवं धन्या गणिकादारिका यामेवं भवन्मनोऽभिनिविशते Dk. 57, Mu. 5. 12, Bk. 8. 80. **—*Caus.*** To make one enter or occupy, lead, carry or conduct to; (fig.) apply, direct or turn (as mind, heart &c.) towards something; प्रतिबंधवस्त्वपि विषयेषु अभिनिवेश्य M. 3, *Si.* 1. 15

अभिनिविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Intent on,

engrossed in, engaged in or occupied with, applying oneself to; माधवापकारं प्रति अभिनिविष्टा भवामि Mál. 6. -2 Firmly or steadily fixed, uncontrollably fixed, steady, attentive, intent; अत्यभिनिविष्टविन्नदर्पस्य Dk. 29; Mál. 1. -3 Endowed with, possessed of; गुरुभिरभिनिविष्टं (गर्भं) लोकपालानुभावैः R. 2. 75. -4 Determined, resolute, persevering. -5 (In a bad sense) Obstinate, perverse; *Si.* 16. 43; Ki. 17. 11. -6 Well-versed or proficient in. **-ष्टं** Perseverance.

अभिनिविष्टता Resoluteness, determination of purpose; निराक्षेपापमानादेरमर्षोऽभिनिविष्टता S. D. *i. e.* adhering to one's purpose, not minding censure, abuse, dishonour &c.

अभिनिवेशः 1 (*a*) Devotion, attachment, intentness, being occupied with, adherence to, close application, with loc. or in comp.; कतमस्मिंस्ते भावाभिनिवेशः V. 3; अहो निरर्थकव्यापरिष्वभिनिवेशः K. 120, 146, Dk. 81; Mál. 7. (*b*) Firm attachment, love, fondness, affection; बलयान् खलु मेऽभिनिवेशः *S.* 3; अनुरूपोऽस्या °शः *ibid.*, V. 2; असत्यभूते वस्तुन्यभिनिवेशः Mit. -2 Earnest desire, ardent longing or expectation; wish, desire; Mál. 5. 27. -3 Resolution, determined resolve, determination of purpose, firmness of resolve, perseverance; जनकात्मजायां नितांतरूक्षाभिनिवेशमीशं R. 14.43; अनुरूप° शतोषिणा Ku. 5. 7; *Si.* 3.1.(*b*) Idea, thought; Ms. 12. 5; Y. 3.155.-4 (In Yoga phil.) A sort of ignorance causing fear of death; instinctive clinging to worldly life and bodily enjoyments and the fear that one might be cut off from all of them by death; अविद्याऽस्मितारागद्वेषाभिनिवेशाः पंचक्लेशाः Yoga S.; cf. also Sânkhya K. 150 and Malli. on *Si.* 4. 55.

अभिनिवेशिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, adhering or clinging to; कल्याणाभिनिवेशिनः K. 136 of blessed or noble resolve, 191.-2 Fixing on, directing or turning (the mind) to; गुणेष्वभिनिवेशिनी भर्तुरपि प्रिया M. 3; अहो नु खलु दुर्लभ °शी मदनः V. 1; Dk. 57. -3 Determined, resolute.

अभिनिष्कारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Doing completely. -2 Injuring, thinking ill of.

अभिनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out or forth. -2 (With Buddhists) Leaving the house to become an anchorite.

अभिनिष्टानः [स्तन्-घञ्, सस्य च षत्वं P. VIII. 3. 86] 1 A sound which dies away; विसर्जनीयोऽभिनिष्टानः. -2 A letter of the alphabet (°नो वर्णः). -3 The Visarga.

अभिनिष्पत् 1 P. To rush out, issue, sally, go forth; to spring or shoot forth; Bk. 1. 8.

अभिनिष्पतनं Sallying, issuing.

अभिनिष्पद् 4 A. 1 To go or come to. -2 To enter into, become. -3 To appear, become visible. **-*Caus.*** To bring to, help to.

अभिनिष्पत्तिः *f.* Completion, end, accomplishment, fulfilment.

अभिनिह्नवः Denial, concealment.

अभिनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, conduct or lead towards, carry to; तदाभिनीतेनागसा Ki. 8. 32; अमात्यस्य गृहजनं स्वगृहमभिनीय रक्षसि Mu. 1, 5; 6. 15; दृष्ट्वा शरं ज्यामभिनीयमानं Mb. being fitted to the bow. -2 To act, represent or exhibit dramatically, gesticulate; mostly occurring in stage-directions; श्रुतिमभिनीय *S.* 3 acting as if he heard something; Mu. 1. 2, 3. 31, M. 2. 6.-3 To quote, adduce, introduce. -4 To allow to elapse.

अभिनयः 1 Acting, gesticulation, any theatrical action (expressive of some sentiment, passion &c. by look, gesture, posture &c.); नृत्याभिनयक्रियाच्युतं Ku. 5.79; अभिनयान् परिचेतुमिवोद्यता R. 9. 33; नर्तकीरभिनयातिलंघिनीः 19. 14; Ki. 10. 42. -2 Dramatic representation, exhibition on the stage; ललिताभिनयं तमद्य भर्ता मरुतां द्रष्टुमनाः सलोकपालः V.2.18. S. D. thus defines and classifies अभिनयः– भवेदभिनयोऽवस्थानुकारः स चतुर्विधः । आंगिको वाचिकश्चैवमाहार्यः सात्त्विकस्तथा ॥ 274, 'acting is the imitation of condition'; it is of four kinds:— (1) *gestural*, conveyed by bodily actions; (2) *vocal*, conveyed by words; (3) *extraneous*, conveyed by dress, ornaments, decoration &c.; (4) *internal*, conveyed by the manifestation of internal feelings such as perspiration, thrilling &c. **-Comp.** **-आचार्यः** a dancing preceptor M. 1. 10. **-विद्या** science of acting or dramatic representation, art of dancing; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M.1.

अभिनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near, conveyed. -2 Performed, represented dramatically. -3 Highly finished or polished, most excellent. -4 Highly ornamented or decorated. -5 Fit, proper, suitable (योग्य); अभिनीततरं वाक्यमित्युवाच युधिष्ठिरः Mb. -6 Patient, forgiving, even-minded. -7 Angry (युक्तेऽतिसंस्कृतेमर्षिण्यभिनीतः Ak. where the word may be अमर्षिणि as well). -8 Kind, friendly.

अभिनीतिः *f.* 1 Gesture, expressive gesticulation. -2 Kindness, friendship, patience; सान्त्वपूर्वमभिनीतिहेतुकं Ki. 13. 36.

अभिनेय,-नेतव्य *pot. p.* To be acted or dramatically represented &c.; दृश्यं तत्राभिनेयं तद्रूपारोपात्तु रूपकं S. D. 273; M. 1; तस्य (प्रबंधस्य) एकदेशः अभिनेयार्थः कृतः U. 4 a part of it has been adapted to the stage.

अभिनेतृ *m.* An actor. **-त्री** An actress.

अभिन्न *a.* 1 Not broken or cut, unbroken; not split; अभिन्नपुटोत्तरान् R. 17. 12.-2 Unaffected; क्लेशलेशैरभिन्नं *S.* 2. 4.-3 Not changed or altered, unchanged; °गतयः *S.* 1. 14 with their gait unchanged.-4 Not different from, the same, identical (with abl.); जगन्मिथोऽभिन्नमभिन्नमीश्वरात् Prab.-5 Undivided, whole, one (as number). -6 Holding together, continuous.

अभिन्यासः A kind of fever.

अभिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly near, go or hasten near, approach; हंतुमभिपतति पांडुसुतं Ki. 12. 36; अधिरोढुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् *Si.* 9. 1; Dk. 72, 128; Mk. 9. 12; Ki. 10.42.-2 To fall upon, attack, assail; यंता गजस्याभ्यपतद्गजस्थं R.7.37; Dk. 62,70, 96; Ki.7.19.-3 To fall down, fall (as tears).-4 To fall into, enter or come into.-5 To overtake in flying.-6 To pass over, traverse.-7 To get back, withdraw, retire; *Si.* 7. 51; Ki. 10. 54.-8 (4A.) To be lord or master of (Ved.). **-*Caus.*** To throw upon, throw down into; ज्वलनमभिपातयामि Ve. 6.

अभिपतनं 1 Approaching. -2 Falling upon, assault, attack. -3 Going forth, departure.

अभिपद् 4 A. 1 To go to, draw near, approach (with acc.); रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा। अभिपेदे निदाघार्ता व्यालीव मलयद्रुमं ॥ R. 12. 32; 19. 11;

Dk. 166; K. 265; to enter (into) *Si.* 3. 25; sometimes with loc. also. -2 To look upon, consider, regard; to take or know to be; क्षणमभ्यपद्यत जनैर्न मृषा गगनं गणाधिपतिमूर्तिरिति *Si.* 9. 27.-3 To help, assist; मयाभिपन्नं तं चापि न सर्पो धर्षयिष्यति Mb.-4 To seize, catch hold of; overpower, attack, subdue, take possession of, overcome, afflict; सर्वतश्चाभिपन्नैषा धार्तराष्ट्री महाचमूः, चंडवाताभिपन्नानामुदधीनामिव स्वनः Mb.; see अभिपन्न also.-5(*a*) To take, assume; Ms. 1.30. (*b*) To accept, receive; निरास्वाद्यतमं शून्यं (राज्यं) भरतो नाभिपत्स्यते Râm. -6 To apply or devote oneself to, undertake, fall to, observe; स चिंतामभ्यपद्यत Râm. -7 To honour.

अभिपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, drawing near. -2 Completion.

अभिपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gone or come near, approached, run towards, gone to (a state &c.); त्वमन्यमाकारमिवाभिपन्नः Ki. 3. 46.-2 Fled, fugitive, seeking refuge with.-3 Subdued, overpowered, afflicted, seized &c.; कालाभिपन्नाः सीदंति सिकतासेतवो यथा Râm.; यदिदं सर्वं मृत्युनाभिपन्नं *Sat. Br.*; दोष°, कश्मल°, व्याघ्र° &c. -4 Unfortunate, fallen into difficulties &c. -5 Accepted. -6 Guilty. -7 Removed to a distance. -8 Dead.

अभिपद्म *a.* Very beautiful.

अभिपरिप्लुत *a.* Overflowed, filled with, inundated; (fig.) overwhelmed, affected; attacked; shaken; शोकेन, मन्युना &c.

अभिपित्वं *a.* or *s.* Ved. [पा भावे कित्वन्] 1 Come, approaching (अभिप्रात).-2 Visiting, putting up (for the night at an inn &c.); the time of coming. -3 Approaching time. -4 Close or departure of day, evening.-5 Dawn sacrifice.

अभिपुष्प *a.* [अभितः पुष्पाण्यस्य] Covered over with flowers (as a tree).-ष्पं An excellent flower.

अभिपूज् 10 P. 1 To adorn, worship. -2 To honour; approve, assent to; तथेति भरतो वाक्यं वसिष्ठस्याभिपूज्य तत् Râm.; Ms. 6. 58.

अभिपूजनं Honouring; approving.

अभिपूर्वं *ind.* One after another, successively.

अभिपॄ 3. 9. P. To fill.-*pass.* To become full. -*Caus.* 1 To fill, make full. -2 To load with (as animals); cover with. -3 To present with. -4 To overwhelm, overpower, master completely; शोको मामभ्यपूरयत् Râm.

अभिपूरणं Filling, overpowering.

अभिप्रज्ञा Thinking constantly of.

अभिप्रणी 1 P. To lead to, bring towards; consecrate; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा यथाध्वरे वह्निरभिप्रणीतः Bk. 1. 4.

अभिप्रणयः Affection, favour, propitiation.

अभिप्रणयनं Consecrating by sacred hymns.

अभिप्रतप्त *a.* 1 Intensely heated. -2 Dried up. -3 Exhausted with pain, fever &c.

अभिप्रथनं Spreading or extending over, throwing over.

अभिप्रदक्षिणं *ind.* Towards the right.

अभिप्रपद् = प्रपद् q. v.

अभिप्रमुर् *f.* The tongue of fire (जुहू); completely raised.

अभिप्रवृत् 1 A. 1 To advance up to, approach, go up to. -2 To fall or flow into; यत्र भागीरथीं गंगां यमुनाऽभिप्रवर्तते Râm. -3 To become conversant with. -*Caus.* To roll onward or towards.

अभिप्रवर्तनं 1 Advancing up to. -2 Proceeding, acting.-3 Flowing, coming forth, as of sweat.

अभिप्रवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Advancing, going up to. -2 Occurring. -3 Engaged or occupied in (with loc.); Bg. 4. 20.

अभिप्रश्निन् *a.* Ved. Desirous of asking many questions.

अभिप्राणनं Exhaling (opp. अपाननं)

अभिप्राप्, -प्तिः &c. = प्राप् q. v.

अभिप्रीतिः *f.* Wish; rejoicing.

अभिप्रे [अभिप्र-इ] 2 P. 1 To go to or near, approach; कर्मणा यमभिप्रैति स संप्रदानं P. I. 4. 32. -2 To intend, aim at, think of, mean; cf. अभिप्रेत.

अभिप्राय *a.* [इ-अच्] Going near, approaching; aiming at, intending, meaning, accruing to; कर्माभिप्राये क्रियाफले P. I. 3. 72. -यः 1 Aim, purpose, object, intention, wish, desire; अभिप्राया न सिद्ध्यंति तेनेदं वर्तते जगत् Pt. 1. 158; साभिप्रायाणि वचांसि Pt. 2 earnest words; भावः कवेरभिप्रायः.-2 Meaning, sense, import, implied sense of a word, passage &c.; तेषामयमभिप्रायः such is the meaning intended, import (of the passage &c.). -3 Opinion, belief. -4 Relation, reference.-5 N. of Vishṇu.

अभिप्रेत *p. p.* 1 Meant, aimed at, intended, designed; अत्रायमर्थोऽभिप्रेतः; किमभिप्रेतमनया Bh. 3. 67; निवेदयाभिप्रेतं Pt. 1. -2 Wished, desired; यथाभिप्रेतमनुष्ठीयतां H. 1. -3 Approved, accepted; पूर्वैरयमभिप्रेतो गतो मार्गोनुगम्यते Râm.-4 Dear or agreeable to, favourite with, beloved; धर्मस्तवाभिप्रेतः Dk. 42; *S.* 6. -5 Wishing.

अभिप्रोक्षणं Sprinkling upon.

अभिप्लु 4 A. 1 To go up to, jump or leap towards.-2 To overflow; (fig.) affect, fill with, overwhelm; तमसाभिप्लुते लोके रजसा च Mb.; रजसाभिप्लुतां नारीं Ms. 4. 41 being in her courses; Y. 2. 50.-3 To spring to or over, spring upon. -*Caus.* To wash or ripple against.

अभिप्लवः 1 Affliction, disturbance. -2 Inundation, overflowing.-3 N. of a religious ceremony performed as part of the sacrifice गवामयन.-4 N. of the Prâjâpatya Aditya.

अभिवलं A technical term in Rhetoric; अभिवलमभिसंधिश्छलेन यः S. D. 375 'an inquiry or examination by an artifice'. See Ratn. 3.

अभिबुद्धिः *f.* An organ of apprehension, a बुद्धींद्रिय or ज्ञानेंद्रिय (opp. कर्मेंद्रिय); these are the eye, tongue, ear, nose and skin.

अभिभंगः 1 Breaking down. -2 One who breaks down or destroys.

अभिभा 2 P. To glitter or shine; दिवि स्थितः सूर्य इवाभिभाति Mb.

अभिभा Ved. [आभिभा-अङ्] 1 Apparition, phenomenon; an inauspicious omen. -2 A calamity, state of being overpowered.-3 Superiority.

अभिभार *a.* Very heavy.

अभिभाष् A. (P. in epic poetry) 1 To speak to, address; talk or converse with (with acc.); भोभवत्पूर्वकं त्वेनमभिभाषेत धर्मवित् Ms. 2. 128; sometimes with instr. also; Ms. 4. 57. -2 To speak, say (as वाणीं, वचः &c.); इति अभिभाषंते so they say. -3 To relate, narrate, speak of. -4 To proclaim, announce, confess; Ms. 11. 104.

अभिभाषणं Speaking to, addressing, conversing with.

अभिभाषिन् *a.* Addressing, speaking to; speaking, talking; स्मितपूर्वाभिभाषिणं R. 17. 31 whose words are preceded by a smile, speaking with a smile.

अभिभू 1 P. 1 To overcome, subdue, conquer, vanquish (of persons or things); prevail over, predominate, defeat; (hence) excel, surpass; अभिभवति मनः कदंबवायौ Ki. 10. 23; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36; 4. 56; 6. 29, 16. 10; K. 52, 53; Mu. 3. 20; Ms. 7. 5; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत Bg. 1. 40 predominates over, overpowers; so शोकाभिभूत, विपद्°, काम° &c. -2 To attack, seize or fall upon, assail; विपदोऽभिभवंत्यविक्रमं Ki. 2. 14; अभ्यभावि भरताग्रजस्तया R. 11. 16, 84; Bṛi. S. 33. 30; ममापि सत्त्वैरभिभूयंते गृहाः *S.* 6 infested; परित्रायध्वं मामनेन मधुकरेणाभिभूयमानां *S.* 1 attacked, troubled; अभ्यभूत्रिलयं भ्रातुः Bk. 6. 117.-3 To humiliate, mortify, insult, disrespect; अंङभंगाभिभूता Pt. 1. -4 To go up to, turn to or towards (Ved). —*Caus.* To overpower, surpass, dafeat &c.

अभिभवः 1 Defeat, subjugation, subjection, overpowering; इतरेतरानभिभवेन मृगास्तमुपासते गुरुमिवांतसदः Ki. 6. 34 (cf. K. 45 and the Bible "The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb" &c.); 8. 28; स्पर्शानुकूला इव सूर्यकांतास्तदन्यतेजोभिभवाद्वमंति *S.* 2. 7 when assailed, opposed, overpowered by another energy; अभिभवः कुत एव सपत्नजः R. 9. 4, 4. 21. -2 Being overpowerd; जराभिभवविच्छायं K. 346; being attacked or affected, stupefied (by fever &c.); न रोगशांतिर्न चाभिभवः Susr.-3 Contempt, disrespect; निरभिभवसाराः परकथाः Bh. 2. 64. -4 Humiliation, mortification (of pride); अलभ्यशोकाभिभवेयमाकृतिः Ku. 5. 43; K. 195. -5 Predominance, prevalence, rise, spread; अधर्माभिभवात्कृष्ण प्रदुष्यंति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1. 41; Ki. 2. 37.

अभिभवनं Overpowering, overcoming, being subjected to or overpowered by; Ms. 6. 62.

अभिभावनं Making victorious, overpowering.

अभिभाविन्, -भाव (तु) क *a.* 1 Overpowering, defeating, conquering; शोकाभिभाविना भयेनाभिभूता K. 170 fear which conquered grief. -2 Surpassing, excelling; सर्वतेजोभिभाविना R. 1. 14; Ki. 11. 6. -3 Disrespecting, humiliating. -4 Attacking.

अभिभुः -भूः Ved. One who surpasses or prevails over, a superior.

अभिभूति *a.* That which defeats, conquers &c. —तिः 1 Predominance, prevalence, excessive or superior power. -2 Conquering, defeat, subjugation; अभिभूतिभयादसूनतः सुखमुज्झंति न धाम मानिनः Ki. 2. 20. -3 Disrespect, disgrace, humiliation. —**Comp.** —ओजस् *a.* of superior or predominant power. (-*n*). superior power.

अभिभूयं Ved. Superiority.

अभिभूवन् *a.* Ved. Prevailing or victorious over; surpassing.

अभिमद् 4 P. Ved. To gladden, exhilarate, inebriate.

अभिमादः Intoxication.

अभिमाद्यत्क *a.* Half drunk, partially intoxicated, stammering (like a drunkard).

अभिमन् 4 A. (P. epic) 1 To wish or desire, long for, covet, like; न त्वेवं ज्यायसीं वृत्तिमभिमन्येत कर्हिचित् Ms. 10. 95; see अभिमत below. -2 To assent to, approve of, allow, admit; give a grant (to any one, dat.). -3 To think, fancy, imagine, consider, believe, regard; तामार्यामसावन्यथाऽभ्यमन्यत Dk. 164; Bk. 5. 71, U. 5.-4 To injure, threaten (Ved). -5 (8 A.) To think of self.

अभिमत *p. p.* 1 Desired, wished, liked, dear, beloved, favourite (person or thing); agreeable, desirable; नास्ति जीवितादन्यदभिमततरमिह जगति सर्वजंतूनां K. 35, 58; अभिमतफलशंसी चारु पुस्फोर बाहुः Bk. 1. 27; यद्येवमभिमतं Pt. 1 if you like to do so; तयोरभिमतं वद Mv. 6. 21 choose which you will; U. 1. 44, *S.* 3. 4; Ku. 3. 23, Pt. 1. 70, Me. 49, Mu. 3. 4. -2. Agreed or assented to, liked, approved, accepted, admitted; न किल भवतां स्थानं देव्या गृहेऽभिमतं ततः U. 3. 32; प्रसिद्धमाहात्म्याभिमतानामपि कपिलकणभुक्प्रभृतीनां S. B. honoured, respected. —तं Wish, desire. —तः A beloved person, lover; *Si.* 7. 72, 8. 68, 10. 9.

अभिमतिः *f.* 1 Desire. -2 Pride. -3 Respect, regard, see अभिमान below.

अभिमनस् *a.* Intent on, desirous of, anxious, longing for; भवतोभिमनाः समीहते सरुषः कर्तुमुपेत्य माननां *Si.* 16. 2 (where अ° also means undaunted, of fearless mind).

अभिमनायते Den. A. To have life, be full of life and joy, be pleased or delighted, to long for; अभ्यमनायिष्ट चांतरात्मा Dk. 111, 119; कांर्ति (विलोक्य) नाभिमनायेत को वा स्थाणुसमोपि ते Bk. 5. 73 (Com= सचेताः or प्रीतमनाः).

अभिमंतु : *f.* Ved. Injuring, harming, destroying; °तो: to destroy; to claim as ones' own, pretending.

अभिमंतृ *a.* Longing for; self-conceited, referring all objects to self; Ms. 1. 14.

अभिमानः 1 Pride (in a good sense), self-respect, honourable or worthy feeling; सदाभिमानैकधना हि मानिनः *Si.* 1. 67; Bh. 3. 5; अभिमानधनस्य गत्वरैः Ki. 2. 19; संकल्पयोनेरभिमानभूतं Ku. 3. 24. -2 Self-conceit, pride, arrogance, haughtiness, egotism, high-opinion of oneself; शिथिल°नाः संवृत्ताः M. 2, Bh. 3. 46, Bg. 16. 4; °वत् proud, conceited. -3 Referring all objects to self, the act of अहंकार, personality, misconception (मिथ्याज्ञानं), see अहंकार. -4 Conceit, conception; supposition, belief, opinion; Ki. 13. 7. -5 Knowledge, consciousness (बुद्धि, ज्ञान); साधारण्याभिमानतः S. D. -6 Affection, love. -7 Desire, wishing for. -8 Laying claim to. -9 Injury, killing, seeking to injure.-10 A sort of state occasioned by love. —**Comp.** —शालिन् *a.* proud —शून्य *a.* void of pride or arrogance, humble.

अभिमानितं 1 Egotism. -2 Love; copulation, sexual union.

अभिमानिन् *a.* Possessed of self-respect; Ki. 1. 31; K. 212. -2 Having a high opinion of oneself, proud, arrogant, conceited. -3 Regarding all objects as referring to one's own self; अभिमानिव्यपदेशस्तु विशेषानुगतिभ्यां Br. Sût.-4 Fancying, pretending, or regarding oneself to be; नरेंद्र° Dk. 51; K. 194. —*m.* A form of Agni.

अभिमानुक *a.* Ved. [मन् बाहु° उकञ्] Striving to hurt or injure.

अभिमंत्र् 10 A. (P. also) 1 To consecrate or accompany with sacred hymns; पशुरसौ योऽभिमंत्र्य क्रतौ हतः Ak.; वामदेवाभिमंत्रितोऽश्वः U. 2; Y. 3, 326; 2. 102; 3. 278.-2 To

consecrate with magical formulas, charm, enchant, invoke or invite by means of charms; तदभिमंत्रितेन चरणेन Dk. 138; पानीयैरभिमंत्रितैः Mb. -3 To speak to, address, invite.

अभिमंत्रणं Consecrating, hallowing, making sacred by repetition of special formulas or Mantras; Y. 1. 237; मंत्रमुच्चारयन्नेव मंत्रार्थत्वेन संस्मरेत् । ऐक्षिणं तन्मना भूत्वा स्यादितदभिमंत्रणम् ॥ Mímámsá. -2 Charming, enchanting. -3 Addressing, inviting; advising.

अभिमंथ =अधिमंथ q. v.

अभिमन्युः N. of a son of Arjuna by his wife Subhadrâ, sister of Krishna and Balaràma; also known by the metronymic Saubhadra. [He was called *Abhimanyu* because at his very birth he appeared to be heroic, long-armed and very fiery (अभिवृद्धः मन्युर्यस्य). When the Kauravas at the advice of Drona formed the peculiar battle-array called 'Chakravyuha,' hoping that, as Arjuna was away, none of the Pandavas would be able to break through it, Abhimanyu assured his uncles that he was ready to try, if they only assisted him. He accordingly entered the Vyuha, killed many warriors on the Kaurava side, and was for a time more than a match even for such veteran and elderly heroes as Drona, Karna, Duryodhana &c. He could not, however, hold out long against fearful odds, and was at last overpowered and slain. He was very handsome. He had two wives, Vatsala daughter of Balarama and Uttara daughter of the king of Virata. Uttara was pregnant when he was slain and gave birth to a son named Parikshita who succeeded to the throne of Hastinapura].

अभिमरः [मृ-अच्] 1 Killing, destruction, slaughter. -2 War, combat. -3 Treachery in one's own camp; danger from one's own men or party. -4 Binding, confinement; a tie or fetter.-5 One's own party or army. -6 One who desperately goes to fight with tigers, elephants &c.

अभिमाति *a.* [मि कर्तरि क्तिन् न इत्वं] Striving or seeking to injure, inimical. **-तिः** *f.* 1 Seeking to injure, hurting, plotting against. -2 An enemy, a foe.

अभिमातिन् *a.* [मै-क्त, इष्टादिभ्यः इन्] One who hurts or injures, an enemy.

अभिमाय *a.* [अभिगतो मायामविद्यां] Bewildered (इतिकर्तव्यतामूढ); ignorant, foolish.

अभिमि (मे) ह्य *a.* Ved. To be wetted (by making water upon).

अभिमुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [अभिगतं मुखं यस्य P. VI. 2. 185] 1 With the face turned or directed towards, in the direction of, towards, turned towards, facing; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं *S.* 2. 11; ° खा शाला Sk.; गच्छन्नभिमुखो वह्नौ नाशं याति पतंगवत् Pt. 1. 237; with the acc.; राजानमेवाभिमुखा निषेदुः; पंपामभिमुखो ययौ Ram.; Bg. 11. 28; K. 264; sometimes with dat., or gen. or loc.; आश्रमायाभिमुखा बभूवुः Mb.; यस्ते तिष्ठेदभिमुखे रणे Râm.; मय्यभिमुखीभूय Dk. 124; also in comp.; शकुंतलाभिमुखो भूत्वा *S.* 1 turning towards *S.*; Ku. 3. 75, 7. 9. -2 Coming or going near, approaching, near or close at hand; अभिमुखीष्विव वांछितसिद्धिषु व्रजति निर्वृतिमेकपदे मनः V. 2. 9; यौवनाभिमुखी संजज्ञे Pt. 4; R. 17. 40.-3 Disposed or intending to, inclined to; ready for, about (to do something), in comp.; चंद्रापीडाभिमुखहृदया K. 198, 233; अस्ताभिमुखे सूर्ये Mu. 4. 19; प्रसादाभिमुखो वेधाः प्रत्युवाच दिवौकसः Ku. 2. 16; 5. 60; U.7. 4, Mál. 10. 13; कर्मण्यभिमुखेन स्थेयं Dk. 89; अनभिमुखः सुखानां K. 45; प्रातः प्रयाणाभिमुखाय तस्मै R. 5. 29; निद्राचिरेण नयनाभिमुखी बभूव 5. 64; sometimes as first member of comp. in this sense; फलमभिमुखपाकं राजजंबूद्रुमस्य V. 4. 13. -4 Favourable, friendly or favourably disposed; आनीय झटिति घटयति विधिरभिमतमभिमुखीभूतः Ratn. 1. 7. -5 Taking one's part, nearly related to.-6 With the face turned upwards. **-खी** One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists. **-खं,-खे** *ind.* Towards, in the direction of, facing, in front or presence of, near to; with acc., gen. or in comp., or by itself; ये गताभिमुखं विष्णुं Râm.; आसीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193; तिष्ठन्मुनेरभिमुखं स विकीर्णधाम्नः Ki. 2. 59; *Si.* 13. 2; Ki. 6. 46; नेपथ्याभिमुखमवलोक्य *S.* 1; स पुराभिमुखं प्रतस्थे Pt. 3; Me. 68; कर्णे दत्त्वाभिमुखं मयि भाषमाणे *S.* 1. 31; also at the beginning of comp.; अभिमुखनिहतस्य Bh. 2. 112 killed in the front ranks of battle.

अभिमुखता 1 Presence, proximity. -2 Favourableness; °तां नी to win over Ki. 10. 40.

अभिमुखीकृ,-मुखयति To propitiate, win over; Ki. 12. 19; K. P. 2.

अभिमुखीकरणं Causing (one) to turn the face towards; speaking to, addressing (in gram.); संबोधनमभिमुखीकरणं.

अभिमूर्छित *a.* Utterly confused, bewildered.

अभिमृद् 1 P. 1 To crush by standing, tread under foot, trample down; oppress, devastate (as a country). -2 (In astr.) To contend against, oppose, be in opposition.

अभिमर्दः 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Crushing down, trampling down, ravage, devastation of a country (by an enemy). -3 War, battle. -4 Spirituous liquor.

अभिमर्दन *a.* Crushing down, oppressing. **-नं** Crushing, oppression.

अभिमृश् 6 P. To touch (in all senses); come in contact with; strike or rub gently; पद्माभिमृष्ट, वचसा°, पादतल°, गदा°.

अभिमर्शः,-र्शनं,-मर्षः,-र्षणं 1 Touch, contact; उष्णांशुकराभिमर्षात् *Si.* 4. 16. -2 Assault, violence, attack, outraging, touching carnally, sexual intercourse; कृताभिमर्षामनुमन्यमानः *S.* 5. 20 carnally touched or embraced, seduced, outraged; पराभिमर्शो न तवास्ति Ku. 5.43 (Malli.=परधर्षणं); Ms. 8. 352, Y. 2. 284.

अभिमर्शक- र्षक, -मर्शिन्-र्षिन् *a.* 1 Touching, coming in contact with. -2 Outraging, assaulting; स्वल्कलत्राभिमर्षी वैरास्पदं धनमित्रः Dk. 63.

अभिमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, rubbed or stroked gently. -2 Brought close to, grazing.

अभिमेथिक *a.* Ved. -मेथिका 1 Use of words or language calculated to secure every thing (सर्वप्राप्तिसाधनो वाग्भेदः). -2 Abusive speech, obscene expression; an imprecation.

अभिम्लात-न *a.* Ved. Altogether faded or withered, decayed.

अभियज्ञः A sacrificial act.**-Comp. -गाथा** a sacrificial verse.

अभिया 2 P. 1 To go up to, approach, go or repair to; अभिययौ स हिमाचलमुच्छ्रितं Ki. 5. 1; R. 9. 27. -2 To come or draw near (without an object); come (as time). -3 To march against, attack, assail, encounter; कुबेरादभियास्यमानात् R. 5.30; Dk. 30. -4 To give or resign oneself to, devote, attach or betake oneself to.

-5 To partake or share in, get, obtain.—*Caus.* To send away.

अभिया *m. f.* Going to, approaching, assailing.

अभियातृ,-यातिन् *a.* Approaching, assailing, encountering; assailant; रामाभियायिनां तेषां R. 12. 43.

अभियातिः,-यायिन्-तृ *m.* (-यी,-ता) Approaching with hostile intentions, an assailant, enemy, a foe. **—तिः** *f.* Assailing.

अभियानं 1 Approaching. -2 Marching against, attack, assault; रणाभियानेन Dk. 10 marching out for battle.

अभियाच् 1 A. To beg, request, ask for, solicit (=याच् q. v.).

अभियाचनं, -याच्ञा Asking for, request, an entreaty, solicitation.

अभियुज् 7 A. 1 To apply oneself to, exert oneself, make oneself ready for, prepare, set about, strive or endeavour (used in *passive* also in this sense); तद्यदि न सहसे ततः स्वयमभियुज्यस्व। एते स्वकर्मण्यभियुज्यामहे। Mu. 3; Dk. 55; K. 300; व्यसनमभियुंजानस्य Mu. 4 trying to find out a weak point. -2 To attack, assail; भवंतमभियोक्तुमुद्युंक्ते Dk. 3; वृषलमभियोक्तुमुद्यत: Mu. 1; क इदानीमभियोक्ष्यते U. 3. -3 To accuse, charge; complain or inform against, prosecute, claim or demand (as in a law-suit); न तत्र विद्यते किंचिद्यत्परैरभियुज्यते Ms. 8. 183; विभावितैकदेशेन देयं यदभियुज्यते V. 4. 17 claimed, asked, or demanded; Y. 2. 9, 28, 100. -4 To wish or long for, desire, ask for, request. -5 To say, speak, tell; नाभियोक्तुमनृतं त्वमिष्यसे Ki. 13. 58, 14. 7. -6 To appoint to, entrust with (with loc.). -7 To use with (instr.). -8 To be working or operative. -9 To put to; harness; harness repeatedly. -10 To hurt. —*Caus.* To join or unite to, attach oneself to; परकलत्रेषु सुहृत्त्वेनाभियोज्य Dk. 163.

अभियुक्त *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Engaged or occupied or absorbed in, applying oneself to, intent on; स्वस्वकर्मण्यधिकतरमभियुक्तः परिजनः Mu. 1. (*b*) Diligent, persevering, resolute, zealous, intent, assiduous, zealously engaged, attentive, careful; इदं विश्वं पाल्यं विधिवदभियुक्तेन मनसा U. 3. 30; Mu. 1. 13; Dk. 55; अन्वेक्षणेऽनभियुक्ते Mu. 3; भवतु भूयोऽभियुक्तः स्वरव्यक्तिमुपलप्स्ये Mu. 1; Bg. 9. 22; Kām. 5. 77. -2 Well-versed or proficient in; शास्त्रार्थेष्वभियुक्तानां पुरुषाणां Kumārila. -3 (Hence) Learned, of acknowledged position; a competent judge, an expert, connoisseur, a learned person (*m.* also in this sense); न हि शक्यते दैवमन्यथा कर्तुमभियुक्तेनापि K. 62; अन्येऽभियुक्ता अपि नैवेदमन्यथा मन्यंते Ve. 2; सूक्ष्मामिदमभियुक्तैः प्रकृतिर्दृश्यजाति *ibid.*-4 Attacked, assailed; अभियुक्तं त्वयैनं ते गंतारस्त्वामतः परे Śi. 2. 101; Mu. 3. 25. -5 Accused, charged, indicted; Mk. 9. 9; prosecuted; a defendant; अभियुक्तोऽभियोगस्य यदि कुर्यादपह्नवं Nārada. -6 Appointed. -7 Said, spoken.

अभियुग्व (ग्व) न् *m.* One who hurts or attacks; an enemy.

अभियुज् *f.* (क्-ग्) 1 Attacking &c. -2 An enemy.

अभियोक्तव्य,-योज्य *pot. p.* To be rebuked or blamed; to be accused; Ms. 8. 50; assailable, indictable.

अभियोक्तृ *a.* Assailing, attacking, accusing.—*m.* (क्ता) 1 An enemy, assailant, invader; त्वय्युल्कृष्टबलेऽभियोक्तरि नृपे Mu. 4. 15; H. 3. 93. -2 (In law) A complainant, plaintiff, accuser, prosecutor; Ms. 8. 52, 58; Y. 2. 95. -3 A pretender, claimant; a stronger party.

अभियोगः 1 Application or devotion (to some thing); connection; गुरुश्चर्यातपस्तंत्रमंत्रयोगाभियोगजां Māl. 9. 51; Ch. P. 11. -2 Close application, perseverance, zealous intentness, energetic effort, exertion; °भाज् persevering, resolute Ki. 3. 40; संतः स्वयं परहितेषु कृताभियोगाः Bh. 2. 73; Māl. 1. 34; मत्प्रियाभियोगेन Māl. 1; तदभियोगं प्रति निरुद्योगः Mu. 1; स्वयमभियोगदुःखैः *ibid.*; Dk. 41, K. 345; Śi. 7. 63. -3 (*a*) Application or devotion to learn something; कस्यां कलायामभियोगो भवत्योः M. 5 to what art have you applied or devoted yourselves; K. 109. (*b*) Learning, scholarship; अनभियोगश्च शब्दादेरशिष्टानां अभियोगश्चेतरेषां Śabarasvāmin. -4 (*a*) Attack, assault; invasion (of a town or country); क्षुभितं वनगोचराभियोगात् Ki. 13. 10, 2. 46; Ku. 7. 50; Ve. 4; Māl. 8, Mu. 2, 1. 7, Mv. 6. 38. (*b*) Battle, war, conflict. -5 (In law) A charge, accusation, plaint, indictment; अभियोगमनिस्तीर्य नैनं प्रत्यभियोजयेत् Y. 2. 9.

अभियोगिन् *a.* 1 Devoted to, intent on, absorbed in (in comp.). -2 Attacking, assaulting. -3 Accusing; मिथ्याभियोगी Y. 2. 11.—*m.* A plaintiff, complainant.

अभियोजनं Ved. Harnessing (one horse) on to another, re-fastening to make firm or tight (Sāy. युक्ते पुनर्योजनं).

अभिरक्ष् 1 P. 1 To protect, preserve, keep, guard, help; भीष्ममेवाभिरक्षंतु Bg. 1. 10, 11. -2 To rule over, govern (as earth &c.); command.

अभिरक्षा,-रक्षणं Universal or complete protection; protection in every quarter; प्रशांतबाधं दिशतोऽभिरक्षया Ki. 1. 18.

अभिरक्षितृ *a.* Protecting, guarding.

अभिरंज् *pass.* 1 To be coloured or tinted.-2 To be flushed or greatly delighted, exult. —*Caus.* To tinge, colour, tint.

अभिरक्त *p. p.* Devoted, intent, attached.

अभिरंजनं Colouring.

अभिरम् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To be pleased or delighted (with loc.); दृष्टिरिहाभिरमते हृदयं च Mk. 4, 5. 15; न गंधहरिणो दमनककेदारिकायामभिरमति Vb. 3; Ratn. 2, Y. 1. 252.-2 To please or gratify oneself, take pleasure or delight in (with loc.); विद्यासु विद्वानिव सोऽभिरेमे Bk. 1. 9. —*Caus.* To gratify, please; मत्सपत्नीरभिरमयिष्यसि Dk. 90, 92, 163.

अभिरत *p. p.* 1 Glad, delighted, satisfied, Śi. 10. 55, 89. -2 Engaged in, devoted or attached to; performing, practising; Bg. 18. 45.-3 Attentive to.

अभिरतिः *f.* 1 Pleasure, delight, satisfaction; attachment or devotion to; न मृगयाभिरतिर्न दुरोदरं (तमपाहरत्) R. 9. 7; Ki. 6. 44. -2 Practice, occupation.

अभिरमणं Delighting in.

अभिराम *a.* 1 Pleasing, delightful, sweet, agreeable; मनोभिरामाः (केकाः) R. 1. 39; 2. 72; 6. 47; Ki. 6. 30. -2 Beautiful, lovely, graceful, charming; स्याद्स्थानोपगतयमुनासंगमेवाभिरामा Me. 51; कुमारा माराभिरामाः Dk. 10; °त्वं प्रमदवनस्य V. 2; रामइत्यभिरामेण वपुषा तस्य चोदितः R. 10. 67, 13. 32; K. 145; Mv. 5. 47-8.

S. 3. 26 —मः An epithet of *S*iva. —मं *ind*. 1 Gracefully, beautifully ; ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं दत्तदृष्टिः *S*. 1. 7. -2 Referring to Râma.

अभिराज् *a*. Reigning everywhere, supreme.

अभिराध् *Caus*. To propitiate; *S*i. 7. 1.

अभिराद्ध *a*. Propitiated, pleased *S*i. 1. 71.

अभिराष्ट्र *a*. Ved. Who has gained dominion or supremacy.

अभिरुच् 1 A. 1 To shine, look finely: धर्मोऽभिरोचते यस्माद्धर्मराजस्ततः स्मृतः Mârk. P.-2 To like, desire; यदभिरोचते or अभिरुचितं भवते V. 2 —*Caus*. To be inclined to, have a taste or liking for, long, desire or wish for.

अभिरुचिः *f*. 1 Desire, taste, liking, relish, delight, pleasure ; यशसि चाभिरुचिः Bh.2. 63; परस्पराभिरुचिनिष्पन्नो विवाहः K. 367. -2 Desire of fame, ambition; splendour.

अभिरुचित *p. p*. Liked, beloved. —तः A lover; *S*i. 10. 68.

अभिरुचिर *a*. Very pleasant or agreeable, beautiful, splendid.

अभिरुत *a*. Sounded, vocal; cooed (as the voices of birds &c.). —तं A sound, cry, noise.

अभिरूप *a*. [अभिगतो रूपं] 1 Corresponding with, conformable or suitable to, congruous ; अभिरूपमस्या वयसो वल्कलं *S*. 1. v.1. -2 Pleasing, delightful, handsome, charming, beautiful, well-formed; आभिरूपेणापि स्वदारसंतुष्टेन K. 51 ; उत्कृष्टायाभिरूपाय वराय सदृशाय च (कन्यां दद्यात्) Ms.9. 88. -3 Dear to, beloved or liked by, favourite; यो यः प्रदेशः सख्या मेऽभिरूपः *S*. 6.-4 Learned, wise, enlightened; अभिरूपभूयिष्ठा परिषदियं *S*. 1; K. 78; Ms. 3. 144. —पः 1 The moon.-2 *S*iva. -3 Vishnu.-4 Cupid, **-Comp.** —पतिः 'having an agreeable husband,' N. of a fast or rite performed to secure a good husband in the next world ; Mk. 1.

अभिरूपक = अभिरूप q. v.

अभिरोरुद *a*. Ved. Causing tears (of joy or earnest desire).

अभिलक्षित *a*. Marked with signs, bearing marks.

अभिलक्ष्य *a*. To be marked or noted. —क्ष्यं *ind*. Towards a mark or aim.

अभिलंघ् 1. 10. P. 1 To jump across or over ; Ms. 1. 54 ; Y. 1. 137. -2 To attack, rush upon or over, fly at ; तत्रभवत्या वदनमभिलंघति मधुकरः *S*. 6. -3 To violate. transgress ; to offend, injure.

अभिलंघनं Jumping across or over, flying at.

अभिलप् 1 P. To talk to or address; अभिलपतश्च द्वारनिहितलोचनौ Mk. 2.

अभिलापः 1 Expression, word, speech ; Ki. 10. 61.- 2 Declaration, mention, specification; न च स्मार्तमतद्धर्माभिलापात् Br. Sût. -3 Declaration of the object of a vow or religious obligation.

अभिलष् 1. 4. P. To desire or wish for, long for, covet, crave or yearn after ; तेन दत्तमभिलेषुरंगनाः R. 19. 12 ; मानुषानभिलष्यंती Bk. 4. 22.

अभिलषणं Desiring, longing.

अभिलषित *p. p*. Desired, wished, longed for. —तं Desire, wish, will, pleasure; यथाभिलषितं अनुष्ठीयतां Pt.1.

अभिलाषः (°सः sometimes) A desire, wish, longing for, craving after ; affection, longing of a lover, love, (usually with loc. of the object of desire) ; अतोऽभिलाषे प्रथमं तथाविधे मनो बबंध R. 3. 4; भव हृदय साभिलाषं *S*. 1. 28; Me. 110; साभिलाषं निर्वर्ण्य *S*. 3 casting a coveting or wistful look ; न खलु सत्यमेव शकुंतलायां ममाभिलाषः *S*. 2, Pt. 5. 67; sometimes with प्रति and acc., or in comp.

अभिलाषक, – लाषि (सि) न्,-लाषुक *a*. Wishing or desiring for (with acc., loc. or in comp.) ; desirous, covetous, greedy of ; यदार्यमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः *S*. 1. 22 ; जलाभिलाषी जलमाददानां R. 2. 6 ; 3. 36 ; Me. 78; जयमचभवाद्भुतमरातिष्वभिलाषुकः Ki. 11. 18 ; *S*i. 15. 59.

अभिलावः [लू-घञ् P. III. 3. 28] Cutting, reaping, mowing.

अभिलिखित *a*. Written, inscribed.—तं, अभिलेखनं 1 Writing, inscribing. -2 A writing.

अभिली 4 A. To enter into, lurk or lie hid into ; कपिलाशवस्य क्रोडमभ्यलीयत Dk. 6.

अभिलीन *a*. 1 Adhering or clinging to, attached to ; R. 3. 8. -2 Embracing, shrouding ; Me. 36.

अभिलुलित *a*. 1 Agitated, disturbed. -2 Playful, unsteady.

अभिलूता A sort of spider.

अभिवद् 1 U. 1 To speak to, address ; परस्त्रियं योऽभिवदेत्तीर्थेऽरण्ये वनेपि वा Ms. 8. 356; Y. 2. 301.-2 To speak of or with reference to, tell, declare, mention; यत्कर्म क्रियमाणं ऋगभिवदति Ait. Br.-3 To express, utter, signify; यद्वाचाऽनभ्युदितं येन वागभ्युद्यते तदेव ब्रह्म त्वं विद्धि नेदं यदिदमुपासते Ken. -4 To name, call.-5 To salute, greet ; see *caus*. —*Caus*. 1 To greet or salute respectfully, oft. with the mention of the person saluted and the person who salutes, तात प्राचेतसांतेवासी लवोऽभिवादयते U. 6 ; भगवन्नभिवादये V. 5; see अभिवाद also. -2 To cause to salute (with acc. or instr. of agent of action); अभिवादयते देवं भक्तं भक्तेन वा.-3 To utter, pronounce. -4 To play on an instrument.

अभिवदनं 1 Addressing &c. -2 Salutation.

अभिवादः,-वादनं 1 Reverential salutation, respectful obeisance, salutation of a superior or elder by an inferior or junior, or of a teacher by his disciple. It consists in (1) rising from one's seat (प्रत्युत्थान), (2) seizing the feet (पादोपसंग्रह), and (3) repeating the form of salutation (अभिवाद) which includes the name or title of the person addressed, followed by the mention of the person's own name. For the different ways of performing obeisance and the merit arising therefrom see Ms. 2. 120 126. -2 Abuse, insulting or scurrilous speech (for अतिवाद).

अभिवादक *a*. (दिका *f*.) 1 Saluting; saluter. -2 Polite, respectful, humble.

अभिवादयितृ *m*. A respectful saluter.

अभिवादिन् *a*. 1 Saluting respectfully. -2 Describing, referring to ; तदभिवादिनी एषा ऋग्भवति Nir.

अभिवाद्य-,वादनीय *pot. p*. To be respectfully saluted.—द्यः N. of *S*iva.

अभिवंद् 1 A. To salute respectfully.

अभिवंदनं Respectful salutation; पाद° holding the feet(of another) as an humble obeisance ; see अभिवादनं above.

अभिवयस् *a*. 1 Very fresh or young. -2 Possessed of food.

अभिवासः, -सनं Covering, clothing with.

अभिवासस् *ind.* Over the covering or cloth.

अभिवह *a.* Conveying towards or near, driving near.

अभिवहनं Carrying towards.

अभिवाह्य *pot. p.* To be carried near. —ह्यं 1 Conveyance, transmission, carrying; Ms. 1. 94. -2 Presentation, offering.

अभिवान्या, अभिवान्यवत्सा Ved. A cow suckling an adopted calf.

अभिविख्यात *a.* Universally known, renowned, famous; called, known as.

अभिविधिः [अभितो विधिर्व्याप्तिः] 1 Complete comprehension or inclusion; one of the senses of the particle आ; आङ् मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II. 1. 13, the limit *inceptive* as opposed to the limit *conclusive* and translated by 'from,' 'commencing with', 'including'; as in आबालं —आबालेभ्यः- हरिभक्तिः (मर्यादा and अभिविधि are thus distinguished तेन विना मर्यादा, तत्सहितोऽभिविधिः).-2 Complete pervasion, filling up or occupying completely; अभिविधौ भाव इनुण् P. III. 3. 44; also V. 4. 53 and Sk. thereon.

अभिविनी 1 U. To teach, instruct (=विनी q. v.).

अभिविनीत *p. p.* Well behaved, well principled.-2 Taught, instructed; कस्यां कलायां अभिविनीते भवत्यौ M. 5 v. l. for अभियोगः. -3 Pious, pure, devout.

अभिविमान *a.* Of unlimited dimensions, an epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभिविश्रुत *a.* Widely celebrated, renowned.

अभिवीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look at, view, behold, see, perceive, observe; न चैनं शुचि शक्नोति कश्चिदप्यभिवीक्षितुं Ms. 7. 6.-2 To aim at. -3 To prove, test, examine. -4 To be affected towards, incline or lean to.

अभिवीक्षणं Perceiving, beholding.

अभिवीर *a.* [अभिवृतो वीरैः] Surrounded by heroes.

अभिवृत् 1 A. 1 To go up to, go towards, go or come near, approach; used with or without any acc.; इत एवाभिवर्तते (in dramas) are coming hitherward or in this direction; श्रावस्तीमभ्यवर्तिषि Dk. 116; तमर्च्यमाराद्भिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; यतो यतः षट्चरणोभिवर्तते *S.* 1. 23 turns. -2 To attack, assail, rush upon or towards, turn towards (inimically or to attack); वदनं मे मधुकरोऽभिवर्तते *S.* 1; अयमेकचरोऽभिवर्तते मां Ki. 13. 3. -3 To face, encounter, stand opposite to. -4 To stretch or extend towards; ईर्षारण्यानि दक्षिणां दिशमभिवर्तते U. 2. -5 (*a*) To turn up, arise, begin. (*b*) To appear, commence, break (as day). -6 To be, exist, chance to be. -7 To procure for one (dat.). —*Caus.* 1 To carry over, transport. -2 To overcome, to be master of.

अभिवर्तिन् *a.* Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवर्तनं Going towards, approaching, attacking &c.

अभिवृध् 1 A. 1 To grow, increase, be augmented; हविषा कृष्णवर्त्मेव भूय एवाभिवर्धते Ms. 2. 94. -2 To thrive, prosper (of men also); दातारो नोऽभिवर्धतां वेदाः संततिरेव च Ms. 3. 259; 7. 27; Y. 1. 245. —*Caus.* 1 To increase, augment, add to; कोशं, धर्मं, प्रीतिं &c. -2 To stretch, extend, lengthen. -3 To bring up, rear.

अभिवृद्धिः *f.* Increase, growth, addition; success, prosperity; राष्ट्र°, लाभ°, धन° &c.

अभिवृष् 1 P. To rain upon, pour, sprinkle, water, bedew, cover with (a shower of any thing), pour or shower down upon; प्रसवेनाभिवर्षती (भुवं) R. 1. 84; 10. 48, 15. 58, 99; Ki. 2. 31; बाणैर्मामभिवर्षति V. 4. —*Caus.* To sprinkle or cover with, shower upon.

अभिवृष्ट *p. p.* Sprinkled; rained upon, showered; स्थली नवांभःपृषताभिवृष्टा R. 7. 69; 15. 99; V. 4. 6; also used actively; V. 4. 34.

अभिवर्षणं Raining upon, watering, bedewing.

अभिवर्षिन् *a.* Raining upon, bedewing &c.

अभिवेगः Ved. Consideration, thought, determination.

अभिव्यंज् 7 P. (°अंज्) or *Caus.* To manifest, make clear, reveal, disclose, exhibit, display.

अभिव्यक्त *p. p.* 1 Manifested, revealed, declared. -2 Distinct, plain, clear, R. 6. 12, 16. 23, Mu. 1, V. 3. —क्तं *ind.* Clearly, distinctly, plainly.

अभिव्यक्तिः *f.* 1 Manifestation (of a cause as an effect); distinction, exposition, declaration, revelation, display, exhibition; सर्वाः ... अष्टवाभिव्यक्तये M. 1; दूतीसंप्रेषणैर्नार्या भावाभिव्यक्तिरिष्यते S. D. 6. -2 Association, concomitance; P. VIII. 1. 15 (Sk. =साहचर्य).

अभिव्यंजक *a.* Displaying, showing, indicating; गुणाभिव्यंजकौ शब्दार्थौ S. D. 1.

अभिव्यंजनं Manifesting, revealing.

अभिव्यादानं 1 Suppressed sound. -2 Repetition of the same sound.

अभिव्याघ्रिन् *a.* Striking, injuring greatly, hurting much.

अभिव्याप् 5 P. 1 To extend to, include, comprehend; अधिकारोऽयं यूनस्तिः इत्याभिव्याप्य Sk.-2 To pervade, surround.

अभिव्यापक-, व्यापिन् *a.* 1 Including, comprehending, pervading. -2 (In gram.) One of the three kinds of आधार q. v.; °कः आधारः P. II. 3. 36 Sk.

अभिव्याप्तिः *f.* Inclusion, comprehension, universal pervasion, co-extension.

अभिव्याप्य *pot. p.* To be included. —प्यं Validity of a rule..

अभिव्याहृ 1 P. To utter, pronounce; say or express well.

अभिव्याहरणं, —व्याहारः 1 Uttering, pronunciation, speaking. -2 An articulate significant word, a name, appellation.

अभिव्याहारिन् *a.* Pronouncing, telling, speaking.

अभिव्लंगः Ved. Going towards or against, assault.

अभिशंस् 1 P. 1 To blame, accuse, charge, calumniate, defame, traduce; महापापोपपापाभ्यां योऽभिशंसेन्मृषा परं Y. 3. 286.-2 To praise, extol.

अभिशंसक,-शंसिन् *a.* Accusing, charging, calumniating, insulting, abusive; Y. 3. 285.

अभिशंसनं Accusation, charge, (whether true or false); मिथ्या° Y. 2. 289; abuse, insult, affront; पंचाशद् ब्राह्मणो दंड्यः क्षत्रियस्याभिशंसने Ms. 8. 268.

अभिशस्त *p. p.* 1 Charged, falsely

accused, calumniated, abused, insulted; Ms. 8. 116, 373; Y. 1. 161. –**2** Hurt, injured, attacked (supposed to be from अभिशस्); देवि केनाभिशस्तासि केन वासि विमानिता Rám.; Ms. 11. 113 threatened. –**3** Cursed (for अभिशप्त). –**4** Wicked, sinful, infamous. **–स्तं**=अभिशस्ति q. v.

अभिशस्तक *a.* **1** Falsely accused, defamed; wicked; Y. 1. 223; a person of bad repute; 2. 70.–**2** Caused by imprecation or curse.

अभिशस्तिः *f.* **1** A curse. –**2** Effect of an imprecation, misfortune, evil, calamity. –**3** Censure, calumny, abuse, defamation, charge, insult. –**4** Asking, begging.–**5** What curses or injures; the cause or source of injury.

अभिशंक् 1 A. To doubt, mistrust, suspect, be suspicious of (with acc. of person or thing); माभिशंकीर्वचो मम Mb.; Mk. 9. 8; Ms. 8. 96; also with abl.; be afraid of; Bk. 6. 2.

अभिशंका Doubt, suspicion, apprehension, fear, alarm, anxiety.

अभिशंकित *p. p.* Doubtful, suspicious, apprehensive.

अभिशप् 1 U. To curse, execrate; अभिशप्तः फलमेतदन्वभूत् Ku. 4. 41. –*Caus.* To conjure, invoke (as by charms), charm, enchant; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108.

अभिशपनं–शापः **1** A curse, imprecation.–**2** A serious charge, accusation; Y. 2. 99; अभिशापः पातकाभियोगः Mit.–**3** Slander, calumny, false charge; असतो दोषस्य अध्याहारोऽभिशापः. –**4** An injury, hurt. –**Comp.** –**ज्वरः** fever caused by the pronunciation of a curse.

अभिशापनं Pronouncing a curse.

अभिशब्दित *a.* Declared, announced, said, named.

अभिशस् 1 P. To hurt, injure, attack (=अभिशंस् q.v.).–*f.* Ved. Accusation, charge, imprecation &c.

अभिशस्त *p. p.* Hurt, attacked.

अभिशस्तृ *m.* An enemy, injurer.

अभिशिरोग्र *a.* With the top and bottom inverted.

अभिशीत,–श्यान [श्यै–क्त] *a.* Cold, chilly, as wind.

अभिशीन,–श्यान *a.* Congealed, coagulated.

अभिशोकः **1** Intense grief. –**2** Warmth; ardour (Ved.).

अभिशोच *a.* **1** Shining, glowing with heat.–**2** Causing great grief.

अभिशोचनं **1** Intense grief or pain, torment.–**2** That which torments; a spirit or demon.

अभिशोचयिष्णु *a.* Tormenting.

अभिश्रवणं Repeating Vedic texts, while Bráhmaṇas are sitting down to a *S*ráddha.

अभिश्रावः Hearing; becoming renowned.

अभिश्री *a.* Ved. **1** Joining, connected with, mixing. –**2** Combining; arranging. –**3** Approaching, having recourse to. –**4** Worthy. –**5** Shining. –**6** Powerful.

अभिश्रिष् **–श्लिष्** *f.* (–ट्) Ved. A ligature.

अभिश्लेषणं A bandage.

अभिश्वस् *m.* Ved. One who breathes upon or towards.

अभिश्वसः Ved. Breathing forth or upon, eructation (of the stomach).

अभिश्वासः Breathing or blowing upon; blowing into a flame.

अभिषंज् 1 P. [°संज्, स् being changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 65]. To be in contact with, touch; attach oneself to.

अभिषंगः (also अभिसंगः) **1** Complete contact or union; attachment, connection, association; कन्यका दुन्वंति हृदयं मनुष्याणामीदृशाहुरभिसंगात् Mál. 7 ill attachment or union; Mál. 8; मुहुरिति वनविभ्रमाभिषंगात् *S*i. 7. 68; K. 146, 290.–**2** Defeat, mortification, discomfiture; जाताभिषंगो नृपतिः R. 2. 30. –**3** A sudden blow, shock, or grief, a sudden calamity or misfortune, unexpected reverse; ततोऽभिषंगानिलविप्रविद्धा R. 14. 54, 77; Ku. 3. 73; °जडं विजज्ञिवान् R. 8. 75. –**4** Possession by devils or evil spirits; अभिघाताभिषंगाभ्यामभिचाराभिशापतः Mádh. N.–**5** An oath. –**6** Embracing; copulation. –**7** A curse or imprecation, abuse. –**8** A false charge or accusation, calumny or defamation. –**9** Contempt, disrespect. –**Comp.** –**ज्वरः** fever caused by the action of evil spirits.

अभिषंजनं=अभिषंग q. v.

अभिषव see under अभिषु.

अभिषह्य *ind.* By force, forcibly, violently; insolently.

अभिषाच् *a.* [अभि-सच् स्वार्थे णिच् क्विप्] Ved. **1** Following.–**2** Honouring, devoted. –**3** Defeating.

अभिषाह् *a.* **1** Bearing, patient. –**2** Overpowering.

अभिषिच् 6 U. [°सिच्, स् changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 65] **1** To sprinkle pour down upon, water, wet, shower upon (fig. also); स्नातीहाभ्यषिञ्चज्जलैः Bk. 6. 21; 15.3; 6. 23 संगे पुनर्बहुतराममृताभिषिक्तां Ch. P. 29 v.1.; अथ वपुरभिषेक्तुं तास्तदांभोभिरीशुः *S*i. 7.75.–**2** To anoint, consecrate, appoint &c. (by sprinkling water on the head); to crown, install, inaugurate (with loc. of the post of authority). अभिवर्णमभिषिच्य राघवः स्वे पदे R. 19. 1, 17. 13; सोऽटवीराज्येऽभिषिक्तः H. 2; V. 5. 23. –*Caus.* **1** To have another consecrated, inaugurated &c.–**2** To let oneself be crowned.

अभिषेकः **1** Sprinkling, watering, wetting.–**2** Anointing, inaugurating or consecrating by sprinkling water (a king, idol &c.). –**3** (Particularly) Coronation, inauguration, installation (of kings); royal unction; अथाभिषेकं रघुवंशकेतोः R. 14. 7. –**4** The (holy) water required at inauguration, coronation water; अमात्यपरिषदं ब्रूहि संभ्रियतामायुषो राज्याभिषेक इति V. 5; यौवराज्य° *ibid.*; R. 17. 14. –**5** Bathing; ablution, holy or religious bathing; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय काश्यपाय *S*. 4; अत्राभिषेकाय तपोधनानां R.13.51, 1. 85, 10. 63, 13. 58, 14. 82; K. 22, 36, 96; Ku. 5. 16; 7. 11; *S*. 7. 12; H. 4. 87.–**6** Bathing or sprinkling with water (of a divinity to whom worship is offered). –**Comp.**–**अहः** day of coronation. –**शाला** coronation-hall.

अभिषेक्तृ *a.* One who sprinkles, anoints, inaugurates.

अभिषेचनं **1** Sprinkling. –**2** Coronation, inauguration; R. 8. 3.

अभिषेचनीय,–षेच्य,–क्त **1** Worthy of inauguration, fit to be crowned. –**2** Belonging to coronation. –**यः** N. of a sacrificial ceremony performed at the coronation of a king.

अभिषु 5 P. (°सु) **1** To extract Soma juice or any juice; अभिषुण्वंत आसते Ait. Br. –**2** To apply water to or press out; Ms. 5. 10 (Kull.

उदकेन मंथा). -3 To moisten, sprinkle; Bk.9. 90.

अभिषवः [अभि-सु-अप्] 1 Extracting or pressing out the Soma juice. -2 Distillation or extraction (of liquors &c.). -3 Religious bathing, ablution preparatory to religious rites. -4 Bathing or ablution (in general); Ki. 3. 28. -5 Drinking the Soma juice.-6 A sacrifice in general.-7 Ferment, yeast; any substance producing fermentation.-8 A finger used in extracting Soma juice. (Nir.) —वं Sour gruel.

अभिषवणं 1 Bathing; Ki. 6. 23. -2 Means of extracting or pressing out Soma juice.

अभिषवणी A mechanical contrivance to press out the Soma juice.

अभिषावकः, -षोतृ m. The priest who extracts the Soma juice.

अभिषुत p. p. Extracted, pressed out, as Soma juice.—तं Sour gruel.

अभिषेण a. Ved. Approaching (as an enemy) with an army.

अभिषेणनं Marching against an enemy, encountering a foe.

अभिषेणयति Den. P. [अभिसेना-णिच् P. III. 1. 25, VIII. 3. 65] To march against (with an army), to attack, to face or encounter (another) with an army; कः सिंधुराजमभिषेणयितुं समर्थः Ve. 2. 25; Si. 6. 64.

अभिष्टनः[अभि-स्तन-अप् षत्वं] Ved. Roaring, a loud shout(सिंहनाद).

अभि(भी)ष्टि a. (Ved.) To be worshipped by offering sacrifices (Sáy. अभियष्टव्य); an assistant, a protector, one who is praised or worshipped as a protector, one who approaches to assist or attack, one who assails or overpowers an enemy, one who approaches in order to obtain, desiring, desire (these meanings are given by European scholars). —ष्टिः f. Assistance, help, worshipping, praising; a sacrifice; a hymn; approaching to assist or approaching in general; access.

अभिष्टिमत् a. Ved. Desirable.

अभिष्टु 2 P. (-स्तु) 1 To praise, laud, extol; अथ इतरामभिष्टुवंति U. 5; Si. 15. 20. -2 To consecrate, invoke; Y. 3. 307.

अभिष्टवः Praise, eulogy.

अभिष्यंद् 1 A. (स् changed to ष् by P. VIII. 3. 72) 1 To ooze, flow, trickle; अभिस्यं-ष्यं-दते दुग्धं Sk.; सततमभिष्यंदमानमेघमेदुरितनीलिमा (गिरिः) U. 1 raining or pouring down water. -2 (fig.) To be melted (with pity, love &c), to overflow with; यदि स्वामीदृशं रामभद्रः पश्येत् तदास्य हृदयं स्नेहेनाभिष्यंदेत U. 5.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)दः 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Weakness of, or running at, the eyes. -3 Great increase or enlargement, surplus, excess, superfluous portion; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं (ओषधिप्रस्थं) Ku.6. 37 by drawing off the surplus population *i. e.* by emigration (अभिष्यंदः अतिरेकः अतिरिक्तजन इति यावत् तस्य वमनं निःसारणं कृत्वा स्थितमिव); cf.also R. 15. 29 Hemachandra's remarks thereon.

अभिष्यं(स्यं)दिन् a. 1 Oozing, flowing, trickling. -2 Laxative, opening the bowels. -3 Causing defluxions or watery effusion.-**Comp.** —रमणं a suburb, a smaller city appended to and regarded as part of a larger one; cf. शाखानगरं.

अभिष्वंगः [स्वंज्-घञ्] 1 Contact. -2 Intense attachment, love, affection; विद्यास्वभिष्वंगः Dk. 155; अहो अभिष्वंगः Mál.1; काम° *ibid*.Bg. 13. 9.

अभिसंयोगः Close contat or union, intimate connection.

अभिसंवृत a. Clothed, clad.

अभिसंश्यान a. [श्यै-क्त] Coagulated, congealed.

अभिसंश्रयः Refuge, shelter.

अभिसंसारः Coming together or in groups or flocks.—रं adv. Having approached together.

अभिसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To shape, form, build. -2 To make, render. -3 To consecrate.

अभिसंस्कारः 1 Idea, thought, imagination. -2 Vain or profitless performance.

अभिसंस्तवः High praise.

अभिसंक्षिप्-संक्षेपः=संक्षिप्, &c.q.v.

अभिसंख्या 2 P. 1 To enumerate. -2 To infer.

अभिसंख्य a. Inferable, clearly ascertainable.

अभिसंचारिन् a. 1 Moving or wandering about.-2 Fickle, changeable.

अभिसत्वन् a. Ved. Surrounded by heroes; (cf. अभिवीर).

अभिसंतप् 1 P. To torment, =संतप् q. v.

अभिसंतापः War, battle, contest; जन्यं स्यादभिसंतापः Halây.

अभिसंदष्ट a. Compressed, tightened.

अभिसंदेहः 1 Exchange.-2 Organ of generation (written also अभिसंदेह).

अभिसंधा 3 U. 1 To hold together. -2 To acknowledge, recognize; own. -3 To fit or fix a missile, arrow &c. to the bow. -4 To throw or shoot at, aim at; (शूलं) चिक्षेप परमक्रुद्धो लक्ष्मणायाभिसंहितं Rám. -5 To aim at, have in view, think of, (with acc.); पद्मविद्धं यांती स्खलितमभिसंधाय बहुशः V. 4. 28 calling to mind, thinking of my fault; ऋष्यमूकमभिसंधाय Mv. 5 towards, in the direction of; Mv. 6; Bg. 17. 12, 25; sometimes with dat.; अभिसंदधते ये च विश्वासायास्य मानवाः Mb. -6 To deceive, cheat; जनं विद्वानेकः सकलमभिसंधाय Mál. 1. 14. -7 To come to an understanding or agreement; फलं त्वनभिसंधाय Ms. 9. 52 (एवं यत्र नियमो न कृतः). -8 To win over, make friendship with, ally oneself with; तान् सर्वानभिसंदध्यात्सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 159 (वशीकुर्यात्). -9 To declare solemnly, agree, promise. -10 To calumniate, traduce. -11 To add. -12 To prefer.

अभिसंधः,-धकः 1 A deceiver, cheat. -2 Traducer, calumniator; Ms. 4. 195.

अभिसंधा 1 Speech, declaration; word, assertion, promise; तेन सत्याभिसंधेन त्रिवर्गमनुतिष्ठता Rám. true to his word. -2 Deceit.

अभिसंधानं 1 Speech, word, deliberate declaration, promise; सा हि सत्याभिसंधाना Rám.-2 Cheating, deception; पराभिसंधानपरं यद्यप्यस्य विचेष्टितं R. 17. 76. -3 Aim, intention, purpose; अन्याभिसंधानेनान्यवादित्वमन्यकर्तृत्वं च Mit. -4 Making peace. -5 Attachment or interest in any object.

अभिसंधायः =अभिसंधि.

अभिसंधिः 1 Speech; deliberate declaration, promise. -2 Intention, object, purpose, aim; तस्या अभिसंधिना विधेयीकृतोपि Mál. 1; Dk. 38; स्वर्ग° Ku. 6. 47. -3 Implied sense,

the meaning intended, as in अयमभिसंधिः (frequently occurring in explanatory glosses). -4 Opinion, belief. -5 Special agreement, terms of an agreement, condition, stipulation ;अथावश्यमेव माधवसेनः पूज्येन मोचयितव्यः श्रूयतामभिसंधिः M. 1. -6 Deception. -7 Making peace or alliance. -8 Junction, combination. -**Comp.** -कृत *a.* done intentionally.

अभिसमवायः Union.

अभिसंपत् 1 P. 1 To fly towards, hasten, jump upon; महीतलात्केचिदुदीर्णवेगाः पुनर्द्रुमाग्रानभिसंपतंति Rām.-2 To fly along; शस्त्रैश्च दिव्यैरभिसंपतद्भिः Mb.

अभिसंपातः 1 Meeting together, concourse, confluence. -2 War, battle, contest.-3 A curse.

अभिसंपद् 4 A. 1 To become (any thing); to be changed to, be similar to, assume the state of; इष्टकाममिरभिसंपद्यते *Sat.* Br. श्रोत्रे हीमे सर्वे वेदा अभिसंपन्नाः *ibid.*-2 To come or go to, arrive at. -3 To get, obtain.—*Caus.* To make similar to, change into.

अभिसंपत्तिः *f.* Becoming or being effected completely ; going over, transition ; being changed into.

अभिसंपद् *f.* Becoming complete ; complete number.

अभिसंपन्न *p. p.* Complete, completely effected; वस्त्यमभिसंपन्नमार्षेण संस्कारेण U. 5 quite in keeping with his holy instruction.

अभिसंपरायः Futurity.

अभिसंबंध् 9 P. To bind together. —*pass.* To be connected with, to relate or refer to.

अभिसंबंधः Connection, relation ; conjunction, contact ; sexual connection ; Ms. 5. 63.

अभिसंबाध *a.* Very much contracted or confined.

अभिसंमुख *a.* Facing, fronting; looking respectfully towards.

अभिसर,-सर्ग,-सर्जन &c. see under अभिसृ, अभिसृज् &c.

अभिसर्पणं Approaching, drawing near (with hostile intention).

अभिसां (शां) त्व् 10 P. To conciliate, propitiate, pacify, comfort, console.

अभिसां (शां) त्वः,-त्वनं Conciliation, consolation.

अभिसायं *ind.* At sunset, about evening ; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः *Si.* 1. 16 ; Ki. 11. 51.

अभिसृ 1 P. 1 To go up to, go towards, approach ; to go to some place or other, go or proceed ; पुरोभिसस्रे सुरसुंदरीजनैः Ki. 8. 4. -2 To attack, assail. -3 To go or advance to meet (as at an appointed place); सुंदरीरभिससार K. 58 ; Dk. 51, 52, 91 ; *Si.* 6. 26. —*Caus.* To visit, approach, go to meet ; वल्लभानभिसिसारयिषूणां *Si.* 10, 20, 21 ; S. D. 115 ; Ki. 9. 38; Mk. 8.

अभिसरः 1 A follower, an attendant; Dk. 73, 127.-2 A companion; मन्मथाभिसरा तवागारमभिसरामि Dk. 15. -3 N. of a people.

अभिसरणं 1 Approaching, going to meet (also with hostile intentions). -2 Meeting, rendezvous, assignation or appointment of lovers; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gīt. 6.

अभिसर्तृ *a.* One who attacks; an assistant.

अभिसारः 1 Going to meet (as a lover), appointment, assignation ; रतिसुखसारे गतमभिसारे मदनमनोहरवेशं Gīt. 5. -2 The place where lovers meet by appointment, rendezvous; त्वरितमुपैति न कथमभिसारं Gīt. 6.-3 An attack, assault; श्वोऽभिसारः पुरस्य नः Rām.-4 War, battle.-5 A follower, companion.-6 Might, power.-7 An instrument.-8 A purificatory rite.-9 (°राः pl.) N. of a people. —री N. of a town. -**Comp.** -स्थानं a place fit for making appointments; see under अभिसारिका below.

अभिसारणं Going to meet a lover &c.; Ki. 10. 58.

अभिसारिका A woman who either goes to meet her lover or keeps an appointment made by him; Ku. 6. 43; R. 16. 12; अभिसारयते कांतं या मन्मथवशंवदा । स्वयं वाभिसरत्येषा धीरैरुक्ताऽभिसारिका S. D. 115 ; कांतार्थिनी तु या याति संकेतं साभिसारिका Ak. The directions as to dress &c. to be observed by the different kinds of अभिसारिका are given in S. D. 116. The S. D. further recommends the following 8 places as eligible spots for lovers to meet:-(1) a field ; (2) a garden ; (3) a ruined temple; (4) the house of a female messenger; (5) forest ; (6) caravansary (a place for pilgrims &c.) ; (7) a cemetery ; and (8) the bank of a river ; क्षेत्रं वाटी भग्नदेवालयो दूतीगृहं वनं । मालयं च श्मशानं च नद्यादीनां तटी तथा ॥

अभिसारिन् *a.* Going to meet, visiting ; attacking, rushing out, going forth; युद्धाभिसारिणः U. 5. —णी 1 = अभिसारिका see above. -2 N. of a species of the त्रिष्टुभ् metre in which the Pádas contain 12 instead of 11 syllables, and which is therefore said to approach (अभिसरति) another metre called जगती.

अभिसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or forth ; Rv. 1. 135. 6. -2 To make, prepare; तस्य चितेयमभिसृष्टा Mv. 5. -3 To unloose, untie. -4 To give, grant ; अभिसृज्य वरद्वयं Rám. -5 To fall upon, attack.

अभिसर्गः Creation.

अभिसर्जनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Killing.

अभिसेवनं 1 Practising, observing. -2 Cultivating. -3 Fondness of, indulgence in.

अभिस्कंदः Ved. 1 An attack, assault. -2 An assailant, enemy. —दं *adv.* By attacking.

अभिस्नेहः Attachment, affection ; love, desire ; यः सर्वत्रानभिस्नेहः Bg. 2. 57.

अभिस्फुरित *a.* Expanded to the full, full-grown (as a blossom).

अभिस्वृ 1 P. 1 To assent or agree to, approve of. -2 To praise, invoke.

अभिस्वर् *f.* (or *n.* according to some) [अभितः स्वः स्वरणशब्दो यस्य] Ved. 1 Invocation, calling into one's presence. -2 A song or hymn of praise.

अभिस्वरः Urging towards, driving onwards. —रे Very close or near.

अभिस्वर्तृ *m.* Praising; invoking.

अभिहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite, beat (fig. also) ; thump at; अभिहंति हंत कथमेष माधवं (स्मरः) Mál. 1. 39 ; लोष्टैरभिघ्नंतो नयत U. 4 ; कल्लोलमालाभिहतः पोतः Dk. 7. -2 To hurt, injure, kill, destroy. -3 To drive or beat off, ward off ; आलोलपत्राभिहतद्विरेफं (अरविंदं) R. 6, 13. -4 To strike or beat (as a drum &c.) Bg. 1. 13. -5 To befall, attack ; affect, overpower ; Dk. 6. —*Caus.* To strike &c.

अभिहत *p. p.* 1 Struck (fig. also), beaten, smitten, attacked, infl[illegible]

[illegible] M[illegible] Anuttu. [illegible] sound): [illegible] 2 [illegible] afflicted, overcome; [illegible] दुःख॰, क्षुत्तृषा॰. -3 Ob[illegible] 4 (In math.) Multiplied; [illegible] Lilâ.

अभिहतिः *f.* 1 Striking, beating, hurting; &c. -2 (In Math.) Multiplication.

अभिघातः 1 Striking, (fig. also); beating, smiting, attack, injury, hurt: तदभिघातादिव लसपंक्ति Ku. 7. 19; शीतातपाभिघातान् Ms. 12. 77 attacks of heat and cold: so दुःख॰, शोक॰ &c. -2 (In Vaiśeshika phil.) Striking against (such as gives rise to sounds &c.), regarded as a kind of संयोग. -3 Striking back, driving or warding off.-4 Extirpation, complete destruction or removal; दुःखत्रयाभिघाताज्जिज्ञासा तदभिघातके हेतौ Sân. K. 1.-5 Abrupt or vehement articulation of words (as of Vedic texts); sudden shock.—तं 1 The combination of the 4th letter of any class with the first or third letter of that class; of the second with the first; and of the third with the second letter of any class; अभिघातं स्यात्पूर्वं वेदाद्रित्र्यादिवर्णश्चेत्। नवगणां नवतां धरणीचंद्रद्रिरामाद्याः Sabdak. -2 A harsh pronunciation caused by the neglect of *Sandhi* rules.

अभिघातक *a.* Striking; keeping or beating back, repelling, extirpating. —कः An enemy.

अभिघातिन् Striking, hurting. —*m.* An enemy; assailant.

अभिहवः [ह्वे-अप्] 1 Invocation, calling. -2 Sacrificing fully or completely.

अभिहूतिः *f.* Calling, invocation; worshipping.

अभिहस्य *a.* Ved. Ridiculous.

अभिहासः Jest, joke, mirth.

अभिहित,-ति See under अभिधा.

अभिहु 3 P. To make an oblation, sacrifice.

अभिहवः An oblation, a sacrifice.

अभिहोमः Offering an oblation of clarified butter.

अभिहृ 1 P. 1 To carry or bear off, snatch away, remove, take away. -2 To tear off, pull down. -3 To bring; bring near. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take away. -2 To bring on the table, serve up in dishes &c. (as food). -3 To lay or put on(as a coat).-4 To attack.

अभिहरः Carrying off, removing.

अभिहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching; R. 11. 43. -2 Robbing.

अभिहर्तृ *m.* 1 One who takes away, bears off, or takes by violence. -2 A ravisher, robber.

अभिहारः 1 Carrying away, robbing, stealing. -2 An attack, assault.-3 Arming oneself, taking up arms. -4 Mingling together, mixture. -5 An effort. -6 A drunkard; drinker of smoking drinks.

अभिह्रुत् *a.* Ved. Bending, causing crookedness, acting injuriously. —*f.* Fall; defeat, loss.

अभिह्रुति *a.* Offensive, injurious; acting crookedly.—तिः *f.* 1 Causing to fall. -2 Defeat; loss.-3 Offence, injury.

अभिह्वर,-ह्वार *a.* Falling off, crooked.—रः Crookedness, sin.

अभी [अभि - इ] 2 P. 1 To approach, come or draw near, go up to (with acc.) अस्मानसुमितोऽभ्येति Bk. 7. 81.; Ki. 2. 54. -2 To go along or after, follow, serve. -3 (*a*) To go into, enter; Bk. 5. 67; Ms. 8. 75. (*b*) To go over to, reach, arrive at; Me. 34 v. l. (*c*) To fall to one's share, come to; Bk. 7. 99. -4 To get, meet with, fall into, suffer, undergo (said of good or bad things); कार्यं संसिद्धिमभ्येति Pt. 1.

अभीतिः *f* Ved. Approach, attack.

अभीत्वन् *a.* (री *f.*), अभीत्वर *a.* Approaching, attacking, assailing.

अभ्ययः 1 Going over, approach, arrival. -2 Entering.-3 Setting (of the sun).

अभी *a.* Without fear; R. 9. 63; 15. 8.

अभीक *a.* [For ety. see अभिक] 1 Longing after, desirous, anxious. -2 Lustful, libidinous, voluptuous; मेदस्विनः सरभसोपगतानभीकान् Si. 5. 64. -3 Fearless. -4 Gone to (अभिगत).-5 Dreadful. —कः 1 A lover, husband. -2 A poet. -3 A master. —कं Ved. 1 Proximity, nearness. -2 Collision; combat, encounter, opposition. (The form अभीके frequently occurs in the Vedas in the sense of (*a*) near; (*b*) at the same time or place, at the right time, just in time; (*c*) in a moment, instantaneously, or (used like a preposition with abl.), (*d*) from, out of; (*e*) on account of, with regard to; (*f*) from.

अभीक्ष्ण *a.* [अभिगतः क्षणं पुर्षो॰; अभीक्ष्णं अभिक्षणं भवति, ताद्धि क्षणमाभिमुख्येन स्थितं भवति Nir.] 1 Repeated, frequent. -2 Constant, perpetual. -3 Excessive. —क्ष्णं *ind.* 1 Frequently, repeatedly; क्षते प्रहारा निपतंत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178. -2 Constantly, -3 Very much, exceedingly.-4 Quickly.

अभीक्ष्णशः *ind.* Repeatedly.

अभीघात =अभिघात q. v.

अभीज्य *a.* [fr. यज्] To be sacrificed to; one to whom a sacrifice is offered.—ज्यः A God.

अभीत,-ति *a.* Not afraid, fearless.—तिः *f.* 1 Fearlessness.-2 Approach, attack.-3 Nearness.

अभीद्ध [इंध्-क्त] Inflamed, shining.

अभीपत् *m.* [आभि-पत्-क्विप् दीर्घः] One who goes or resorts to (अभिगमनवान् Say.), a pond or any spot in which water collects; a favour.

अभीप्सित *a.* Desired, wished. —तं A wish, desire.

अभीप्सिन्, अभीप्सु *a.* Wishing for, desirous of obtaining.

अभीम *a.* Not causing fear, not terrific. —मः N. of Vishṇu.

अभीमान =अभिमान q. v.

अभीमोदः Joy, delight. —मुद् Ved. great joy, or (*a.*) excessively delighted.

अभीरः [अभिमुखीकृत्य ईरयाति गाः, ईर् अच्] 1 A cowherd. -2 N. of a pastoral people; more usually written आभीर q. v. —री The language of the अभीर people. —रं N. of a metre see आभीर. -Comp. —पल्ली a hamlet of cowherds.

अभीरणी A kind of serpent.

अभीराजी N. of a poisonous insect.

अभीरु *a.* (रु,-रू *f.*) 1 Fearless. -2 Unterrific, harmless. —रुः N. of Śiva or Bhairava. —रुः *f.*-अभीरुपत्री N. of a plant (Mar. शतावरी) Asparagus Racemosus. —रु *n.* A place of battle.

अभीरुण *a.* Fearless, innocent *ind.* Before or in front.

अभीलं 1 A difficulty, distress. -2 A dreadful scene.

अभीलु-लुक =अभीरु q.v.

अभीलापः [लप् घञ्-दीर्घः] Discourse.

अभीवर्गः Circuit, compass.

अभीवर्तः [वृत्- करणे घञ्] 1 N. of a Sáman, *Brahma Sâman*. -2 N. of a hymn (Rv. 10. 174) recited in attacking the enemy. -3 A year. -4 A sort of oblation (B. and R. take this word to mean 'existing everywhere', 'attacking successfully', 'successful attack or victory.'

अभीवृत् *a.* Existing everywhere.

अभीवृत *a.* Covered, surrounded.

अभीशापः A curse; see अभिशाप.

अभीशुः-षुः [अभि-अश्-उन्, पृषो° अत इत्वं] 1 A rein, bridle; तेन हि मुच्यंतामभीशवः *S.* 1. -2 A ray of light; प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीशुभिः *Si.* 1. 22; °मत् resplendent, splendid. -3 An arm (अभ्यश्नुते कर्माणि Nir.). -4 A finger.

अभीषू 6 P. To wish or desire for, seek for, strive to get.

अभीष्ट *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. -2 Dear, favourite, darling; अनभीष्टसंपत्योः Pt. 1. 175; oft. with gen. of person; H. 1. 12. -3 Optional. **-ष्टः** A darling. **-ष्टा** 1 A mistress, beloved woman. -2 Betel. **-ष्टं** 1 An object of desire. -2 A desirable object (अभिमत); अन्यस्मै हृदयं देहि नानभीष्टे घटामहे Bk. 20. 24. **-Comp.** **-देवता** favourite deity. **-लाभः,-सिद्धिः** *f.* gaining a desired object.

अभीषंग = अभिषंग q. v.

अभीषया *adv.* Fearlessly.

अभीषाह् *a.* Overpowering; guaranteeing safety from enemies (परेभ्योऽभयदाता; अभिषहमाणः सपत्नान्, अभिभवति शत्रून् Nir.). *-f.* (ट्) Great power.

अभुक्त *a.* 1 Uneaten, unenjoyed, unused; Bh. 3. 25. -2 (Actively used) One who has not eaten, enjoyed, used &c.; cf. पीत. **-Comp.** **-मूलं** the interval between the closing part of Jyesthâ and the beginning of Mûla.

अभुज् *a.* Ved. One who has not experienced or enjoyed; one who does not keep a promise.

अभुंजत् *a.* 1 Not eating. -2 Not allowing to enjoy. -3 Not protecting.

अभुग्न *a.* 1 Not bent or crooked, straight. -2 Well, free from disease.

अभुज *a.* Armless, maimed.

अभुजिष्या Not a slave or servant, an independent woman; Mk. 4.

अभूः 'Unborn,' N. of Vishnu.

अभूत *a.* Non-existent, what is not or has not been; not true or real, false; Mu. 3. 16, Ki. 14. 19. **-Comp.** **-आहरणं** 'utterance of an unreality,' a covert expression, a speech founded on fraud, one of the members of *garbha* S. D. 365. **-तद्भावः** the becoming or being changed into, or making, that which it is not before; कृभ्वस्तियोगे संपद्ये कर्तरि च्वि P. V. 4. 50; अभूततद्भावे इति वक्तव्यं; अकृष्णः कृष्णः संपद्यते तं करोति कृष्णीकरोति Sk.; cf. पयोधरीभूतचतुःसमुद्रां R. 2. 3. **-पूर्व** *a.* unprecedented, unsurpassed; अभूत पूर्वो राजा चिंतामणिर्नाम Vâs. 1, Ve. 3. 2, *Si.* 3. 3. **-प्रादुर्भावः** becoming manifest of what has not been before. **-शत्रु** *a.* having no enemy.

अभूतिः *f.* 1 Non-existence, nonentity. -2 Want of power. -3 Poverty.

अभूमिः *f.* 1 Non-earth, any thing but earth. -2 An unfit place or object, no proper object for, beyond the reach or scope of; अभूमिरियं मालविकायाः M. 3; अभूमिरियमविनयस्य *S.* 7; स खलु मनोरथानामप्यभूमिर्विसर्जनावसरसत्कारः *ibid.* far exceeded or transcended my (highest) expectations; *Si.* 1. 42; *Sânti.* 4. 22, K. 45, 196, 204. **-Comp.** **-ज** 1. produced in a bad or improper place. -2. not produced in earth.

अभूरि *a.* Few, some; several; so अभूमन्, अभूयिष्ठ.

अभृत, -अभृत्रिम *a.* Not hired or paid; Ms. 8. 231. -2 Not supported.

अभृश *a.* Not much, little, few.

अभेद *a.* 1 Undivided. -2 Identical, same, alike; तयोरभेदप्रतिपत्तिरस्ति मे Bh. 3. v.l. **-दः** 1 Absence of difference or distinction, identity, sameness; तद्रूपकमभेदो य उपमानोपमेययोः K. P. 10, *Si.* 13. 25. -2 Close union; इच्छतां सह वधूभिरभेदं Ki. 9. 13; H. 3. 79, आशास्महे विग्रहयोरभेदं Bh. 1. 24.

अभेद्य, अभैदिक *a.* Not to be divided, broken or pierced through, impenetrable. -2 Indivisible. **-द्यं** A diamond.

अभोक्तृ,-भोगिन् *a.* Not using or enjoying, abstemious.

अभोगः Non-enjoyment.

अभोज् *a.* Ved. Not sacrificing; not giving food to the gods.

अभोजनं Not eating, fasting, abstinence; Ms. 11. 167, 204, 216.

अभोजिन् *a.* Not eating, fasting.

अभोज्य *a.* 1 Not to be eaten, prohibited as food, impure, unholy; °अन्न *a.* one whose food is prohibited from being eaten by others; Ms. 4. 221.

अभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Not material, not elemental, not produced by the gross elements; mental.

अभौम =अभूमिज q. v.

अभ्यग्र *a.* [अभिमुखं अग्रं यस्य] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Fresh, new; इदं शोणितमभ्यग्रं संप्रहारेऽच्युतत्तयोः Mb. **-ग्रं** Proximity, vicinity.

अभ्यंक *a.* Recently marked.

अभ्यंज् 7 P. 1 To smear, anoint as with oily substances. -2 To decorate, adorn (Ved). -3 To defile.

अभ्यक्त *p. p.* Smeared, anointed (with oil, perfumes &c.); अभ्यक्तमिव स्नातः *S.* 5. 11; Y. 1. 68; Ms. 4. 44.

अभ्यंगः 1 Smearing the body with unctuous or oily substances, smearing with oil; अभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलंचकार Ku. 7. 7; स्तन्यत्यागात्प्रभृति सुमुखी दंतपांचालिकेव ... स्तन्यक्षानाभ्यंगपोषणादिभिः पुपोष Pt. 5, Ms. 2. 178. -2 Smearing in general, inunction. -3 An unguent, salve, liniment.

अभ्यंजनं 1 Smearing the body with oily substances, inunction; Ms. 10. 91. -2 Smearing or anointing in general. -3 Applying collyrium to the eyelashes; Ms. 2. 211. -4 An oily substance; oil, unguent. -5 An ornament, decoration (Ved.)

अभ्यतीत *p. p.* Dead, passed away; Ms. 4. 252.

अभ्यधिक *a.* 1 More than, exceeding, beyond; सद्यःप्रसूताप्रियापीताद्‍भ्यधिकं U. 4. 1 remaining after &c. Pt. 2. -2 Surpassing, more than in quality or quantity, higher, greater; एष चाभ्यधिकोऽस्माकं गुणः Rám.; न त्वत्समोस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43; M. 3. 3, Ms. 7. 177; Y. 2. 295; sometimes with abl. or instr.; धान्यं दशभ्यः कुंभेभ्यो हरतोऽभ्यधिकं वधः Ms. 8. 320, 322; Y. 2. 27; प्रभुः क्षमावान् वीरश्च दाता चाभ्यधिको नृपैः Nala. 21. 13. -3 More

than ordinary, extraordinary, pre-eminent; भव पंचाभ्यधिकः *S*. 6. 2. —कं *adv*. Very much, exceedingly.

अभ्यध्वं *Adv*. Towards the way, on the way. —ध्वे Near the way.

अभ्यनुज्ञा 9 U. 1 To permit, assent or agree to, approve; अतोऽभ्यनुजानातु भवती K. 209; M. 3; Ms. 2. 1. -2 To permit one to go, grant leave to, dismiss. —*Caus*. To ask for leave to depart, take leave.

अभ्यनुज्ञा,-ज्ञानं 1 Consent, approval, permission; कृताभ्यनुज्ञा गुरुणा गरीयसा Ku. 5. 7, R. 2. 69. -2 Order, command. -3 Granting leave of absence, dismissing.-4 Admission of an argument.

अभ्यनूक्त *a*. Said agreeably to what was said before.

अभ्यंतर *a*.[अभिगतमंतरं]1 Interior, internal, inner (opp. बाह्य); R. 17. 45; K. 66; Y. 3. 293. -2 Being included in, one of a group or body; देवीपरिजनाभ्यंतरः M. 5; गणाभ्यंतर एव च Ms. 3. 154; R. 8. 95. -3 Initiated in, skilled or proficient in, familiar or conversant with; with loc., or sometimes gen., or in comp.; संगीतकेऽभ्यंतरे स्वः M.5, अहो प्रयोगाभ्यंतरः प्राश्निकः M.2; अनभ्यंतरे आवां मदनगतस्य वृत्तांतस्य *S*. 3; मंत्रेष्वभ्यंतराः के स्युः Rám., see अभ्यंतरीकृ below. -4 Nearest, intimate, closely or intimately related; त्यक्ताश्चाभ्यंतरा येन Pt.1. 259. —रं 1 The inside or interior, inner or interior part (of any thing), space within; प्रविश्याभ्यंतरं रिपुः (नाशयेत्) Pt. 2. 38; K. 15, 17, 18; °गतः आत्मा M. 5 inmost soul; शमीमिवाभ्यंतरलीनपावकां R. 3. 9; Bg. 5. 27, V. 2, Mk. 1, *S*. 7. 8.-2 Included space, interval (of time or place); षण्मासाभ्यंतरे Pt. 4 -3 The mind. —रं, -रतः *adv*. In the interior, inside, inward. -**Comp.** —आयामः 1. curvature of the spine by spasm. -2. emprosthonos. —आराम *a*. internally delighted; see अंतराराम. —करण *a*. having the organs (concealed) inside, internally possessed of the powers of perception &c.; °नया मया प्रत्यक्षीकृतवृत्तांतो महाराजः V. 4 (-णं) the internal organ *i. e*. अंतःकरण. —कला the secret art, the art of coquetry or flirtation.

अभ्यंतरकः An intimate friend.

अभ्यंतरीकृ 8 U. 1 To initiate, familiarize with; प्रागल्भ्याद्वक्तुमिच्छंति मंत्रेष्वभ्यंतरीकृताः Rám. -2 To admit or introduce to; सर्वविश्रंभेषु अभ्यंतरीकरणीया K. 101; Dk. 159, 162; मुष्टिमर्धमुष्टिं वाभ्यंतरीकृत्य Dk. 156 throwing down into (the belly). -3 To make a near friend of (a person); बाह्याश्चाभ्यंतरीकृताः Pt.1. 259.

अभ्यंतरीकरणं Initiating, introducing &c.; सजीवनिर्जीवासु च द्यूतकलास्वभ्यंतरीकरणं Dk. 39.

अभ्यम् 1 P. Ved. 1 To injure, pain, attack. -2 To overcome. -3 To be angry with.

अभ्यमनं 1 Attack, assault, injury. -2 Disease; °वत् diseased.

अभ्यमित, अभ्यांत *p. p*. 1 Diseased, sick. -2 Injured.

अभ्यमिन् *a*. [अम् -णिनि P. III. 2. 157] 1 Attacking, inclined to attack. -2 Diseased, sick.

अभ्यमित्रं An attack on an enemy. —*adv*. Towards or against the enemy; to face the enemy; Ki. 16. 5; Mv. 6; Ve. 5. 37.

अभ्यमित्रीणः,-यः, -मित्र्यः [अभ्यमित्र -ख, छ, or यत्; आमित्रानभिमुखं सुष्ठु गच्छतीत्यर्थः P. V. 2. 17.] A warrior who valiantly encounters his enemy; उद्योगमभ्यमित्रीणो यथेष्टं त्वं च संतनु Bk. 5. 47; मारीचोऽनुनयंस्त्रासादभ्यमित्र्यो भवामि ते 46; Dk.171.

अभ्यय See under अभी.

अभ्यर्च् 1. 10. P. 1 To honour, worship, R. 1. 35. -2 To praise, celebrate in song.

अभ्यर्चन,-र्चा Worship, adoration, reverence.

अभ्यर्ण *a*.[अभि-अर्द्-क्त, P. VII.2. 25 Sk.] Near, proximate, adjoining, being close or near (of space); approaching, drawing near (of time); अभ्यर्णमागस्कृतमस्पृशद्भिः R.2.32; आश्रम° भूमिः U. 4; Mu. 6; K. 69, 125, 208, 286; Mál. 5. 13; Ratn.3.10, Bk. 3. 28. —र्णं Proximity, vicinity; अंधकारिणि वनाभ्यर्णे किमुद्भ्राम्यसि Gît. 7; अभ्यर्णे परिरभ्य निर्भरभरः प्रेमांधया राधया Gît. 1, *S*i. 3. 21.

अभ्यर्णता Proximity; *S*i. 12. 66.

अभ्यर्थ् 10 A. 1 To request, beg, solicit, ask, entreat (with two acc.); इमं सारंगं प्रियाप्रवृत्तिनिमित्तं अभ्यर्थये V. 4; मां अनभ्यर्थनीयमभ्यर्थयते Mál. 7; अवकाशं किलोदन्वान् रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ R. 4. 58. -2 To long for, desire, woo, court; यदि सा तापसकन्यका अनभ्यर्थनीया *S*. 2.

अभ्यर्थनं-ना A request, an entreaty, petition, suit; °नाभंगभयेन Ku. 1. 52.

अभ्यर्थनीय,-र्थ्य *pot. p*. To be asked, requested or desired; R. 10.40.

अभ्यर्थिन् *a*. One who begs, asks, &c.

अभ्यर्दनं Torturing, distressing.

अभ्यर्ध *a*. Ved. 1 Being on this side. -2 Near. -3 Increasing. —र्ध Nearness.-**Comp.** —यज्वन् *m*. granting gifts, increasing the sacrificer's prosperity.

अभ्यर्ह् 1. 10. P. To salute, honor, worship, pay one's respects or compliments; परशुरामो माल्यवंतमभ्यर्हयति Mv. 2.

अभ्यर्हणा 1 Worship. -2 Respect, honour, reverence.

अभ्यर्हणीय *pot. p*. Respectable, venerable; °ता Ms. 9. 23 a position of honour.

अभ्यर्हित *a*. 1 Honoured, revered, greatly respectable or venerable; अभ्यर्हितं च (द्वंद्वे पूर्वं स्यात्) Sk, K.209. -2 Fit, becoming, suitable; अभ्यर्हिता बंधुषु तुल्यरूपा वृत्तिर्विशेषेण तपोधनानां Ki. 3. 11.

अभ्यवकर्षणं Extraction, drawing out.

अभ्यवकाशः An open space.

अभ्यवदान्य Ved. Not liberal.

अभ्यवहित Laid, allayed, put down (*e. g*. dust).

अभ्यवस्कंद् 1 P. To jump up or upon, attack.

अभ्यवस्कंदः-दनं 1 Vigorously encountering an enemy, impetuous attack, marching against an enemy. -2 Striking so as to disable an enemy.- 3 A blow in general. -4 Overtaking, reaching up to.-5 A fall.

अभ्यवहृ 1 P. 1 To throw, fling, cast. -2 To collect, draw in, procure, obtain. -3 To use as food or drink, eat; सक्तून् पिब धानाः खादेत्यभ्यवहरति P. III. 4. 5 Sk. —*Caus*. 1 To cause to throw down (in water). -2 To cause to take or eat (as food), feed (one with something); शक्नोषि किमनेन शालिप्रस्थेन संपन्नमन्नमस्मानभ्यवहारयितुं Dk. 131, 72, 132; to take or eat (oneself). -3 To lay or put on (snares &c.). -4 To attack; goad one to oppose another.

अभ्यवहरणं 1 Throwing away or down. -2 Eating, taking food; Throwing down the throat (कंठादधोनयनं Mit.).

अभ्यवहारः Eating, taking food, eating, drinking &c. -2 Food; जंभशब्दोऽभ्यवहारार्थवाची Kāsi.; °संवादापेक्षी M. 4; V. 2; Ratn. 2.

अभ्यवहार्य *pot. p.* Fit to eat, eatable. -र्यं Food; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्य अभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3.

अभ्यवे [°इ] 2 P. 1 To go down, descend; अवभृथमभ्यवैति Ait. Br.-2 To perceive, understand.

अभ्यवायनं Going down, descending.

अभ्यश् 5 A. (P. also in Ved.) 1 To pervade, reach to, get, gain; to make oneself master of.

अभ्यशनं Pervading, reaching to, gaining.

अभ्याश *a.* Near, proximate. -शः 1 Reaching to, pervading. -2 Proximate neighbourhood, vicinity (also written as अभ्यास q. v.); वायसाभ्याशे समुपविष्टः Pt. 2; सहसाभ्यागतां भैमीमभ्याशपरिवर्तिनीं Mb., Dk. 62. -3 Result, consequence. -4 Prospect, hope of gaining; hence oft. used in the sense of 'quickly'.

अभ्यस् 4 P. 1 To practise, exercise; धन्यो वन्यमतंगजः परिचयप्रागल्भ्यमभ्यस्यति Māl. 9. 32; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; Ms. 11. 107. -2 To repeat, perform repeatedly; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S*. 2. 6; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं Ku. 2. 50; K. 183. -3 To learn, study, acquire or learn by practice, recite, read; वेदमेव सदाभ्यस्येत् Ms. 2. 166; 4. 147; 4. 149; Y. 3. 204; K. 79. -4 To throw down upon, heap one upon another, accumulate, lay on (Ved.). -5 To throw or fling at, shoot or aim at (as arrows).

अभ्यसनं 1 Repetition, repeated practice or exercise; ब्रह्माभ्यानाभ्यसनंविधिना Bh. 3. 41; स्वाध्यायाभ्यसनं Bg. 17. 15. -2 Constant study, close application (to any thing); (तां) विद्यामभ्यसनेनेव प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88; अनभ्यसनशीलस्य विद्येव तनुतां गता Rām.

अभ्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Repeated, frequently practised, exercised; नयनयोरभ्यस्तमामीलनं Amaru. 92; used or accustomed to; अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः U. 5 not accustomed to the use of the chariot; °गुणा च वाणी Māl. 3. 11. -2 Learnt, studied; शैशवेऽभ्यस्तविद्यानां R. 1. 8; Bh. 3. 89. -3 (In Math.) Multiplied; अयुतं दशाकृत्वोऽभ्यस्तं नियुतमुच्यते Nir.-4 (In gram.) Reduplicated. -स्तं Reduplicated base of a root.

अभ्यासः 1 Repetition in general; व्याख्याता व्याख्याता इति पदाभ्यासोऽध्यायपरिसमाप्तिं द्योतयति S. B.; नाभ्यासक्रममीक्षते Pt. 1. 151; Ms. 12. 74; Y. 3. 323.-2 Repeated practice or exercise, continued practice or use; अविरतश्रमाभ्यासात् K. 30, Pt. 1. 133; अभ्यासेन तु कौंतेय वैराग्येण च गृह्यते Bg. 6. 35, 44 by constant practice (to remain pure and unmodified); 12.12; योग° Y. 3. 51 practice of concentration; hence sometimes used for 'concentration of mind upon one subject'; °निगृहीतेन मनसा R. 10. 23; so शर°, अस्त्र° &c. -3 Habit, custom, practice; मिथ्योपपदात् कृञोऽभ्यासे P. I. 3. 71; तद् यथाभ्यासं अभिधीयतां U. 1 therefore address me as is your wont; अमंगलाभ्यासरतिं Ku. 5. 65; Y. 3. 68. -4 Discipline in arms, exercise, military discipline. -5 Reciting, study, repeated reading or learning by heart; काव्यज्ञशिक्षयाभ्यासः K. P.1; K. 146, 200; Ms. 5. 4; वेद° is of 5 kinds:- वेदस्वीकरणं पूर्वं विचारोऽभ्यसनं जपः। तद्दानं चैव शिष्येभ्यो वेदाभ्यासो हि पंचधा ॥Daksha. -6 Vicinity, proximity, neighbourhood (for अभ्याश); चूतयष्टिरिवाभ्यासे (शे) मधौ परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2; (अभ्यासे-शे मधौ must mean here speaking to 'Madhu who was *near* her,' *scil.* by having manifested himself before her, which fully preserves the simile of Pārvatī, herself silent, speaking to her lover who was near her through her friend); अर्पितेयं तवाभ्यासे सीता पुण्यव्रता वधूः U. 7. 17 given in your charge; *Si.* 3. 40; अभ्यासा-शा-दागतः P. II. 1. 38 Sk. (ragarded as an Aluk compound). -7 (In gram.) Reduplication. -8 The first syllable of a reduplicated base, reduplicative syllable; पूर्वोऽभ्यासः P. VI. 1. 4; अत्र ये द्वे विहिते तयोः पूर्वोऽभ्याससंज्ञः स्यात् Sk. -9 (In Math.) Multiplication. -10 (In poetry) Repetition of the last verses or lines (as of a chorus); chorus, burden of a song. **-Comp.** -गत *a.* approached, gone near. -परिवर्तिन् *a.* wandering about or near. -योगः abstraction of mind resulting from continuous deep meditation; अभ्यासयोगेन ततो मामिच्छाप्तुं धनंजय Bg.12.9. -लोपः dropping of the reduplicative syllable. -व्यवायः interval caused by the reduplicative syllable; °येपि though separated by this syllable.

अभ्यासिन् *a.* Practising, exercising.

अभ्यसूयति Den. P. 1 To be angry with, bear malice against, envy, be jealous of (with acc.); न च मां योऽभ्यसूयति Bg.18.67; प्रहसंति स्म तां केचिदभ्यसूयंति चापरे Mb.-2 Not to like, detract from, calumniate; ये त्वेतदभ्यसूयंतो नानुतिष्ठंति मे मतं Bg. 3. 32.

अभ्यसूय *a.* Angry, jealous.

अभ्यसूयक *a.* (यिका *f.*) Jealous, envious; a detractor, calumniator; मामात्मपरदेहेषु प्रद्विषंतोऽभ्यसूयकाः Bg.16.18

अभ्यसूया Envy, jealousy, disfavour, anger; शुक्राभ्यसूयाविनिवृत्तये यः R. 6. 74; रूपेषु वेशेषु च साभ्यसूयाः 7. 2, 9. 64; Me. 39, Ku. 3. 4.

अभ्यस्तं *ind.* [अस्तमभि] Towards sunset; °गम्-इ,- या to go down or set (as the sun) during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमयः Setting of the sun during or with reference to some act.

अभ्यस्तमित *a.* One on whom the sun has set while asleep.

अभ्याकर्षः Striking the breast with the flat of the hand as a sign of defiance (as by wrestlers &c.).

अभ्याकांक्षितं 1 A false charge, groundless complaint.-2 A desire.

अभ्याकारं *adv.* By drawing to oneself.

अभ्याक्रामं *ind.* By or in stepping near or mutually, in stepping rapidly.

अभ्याख्यात *a.* Falsely accused, traduced.

अभ्याख्यानं A false charge; calumny, detraction.

अभ्यागम् 1 P. 1 To go near to, draw near, approach; visit; see अभ्यागत below; to come, arrive (as time). -2 To come to, fall into, go to any state; चिंतामभ्यागतः fell to thinking.

अभ्यागत *p.p.*1 Come near, approached, arrived; भो भवानभ्यागतोऽतिथिः Pt.4; क्रमादभ्यागतं द्रव्यं Y. 2. 119; तस्मिन्नभ्या-

गते काले Rām. -2 Come as a guest; सर्वत्राभ्यागतो गुरुः H. 1. 108; औचित्याय अभ्यागताय U. 4; Śi. 4. 68. —तः A guest, visitor; °क्रियया नियोजितः Pt. 2; K. 280; Śi. 3. 81.

अभ्यागमः 1 Coming or going near, arrival; a visit; तपोधनाभ्यागमसंभवा मुदः Śi. 1. 23; किं वा मदभ्यागमकारणं ते R. 16. 8; Mv. 2. 22; वसंतमास° K. 308. -2 Vicinity, neighbourhood. -3 Arriving at or enjoying a result. -4 Rising, getting up. -5 Striking, killing. -6 Encountering, attacking. -7 War, battle. -8 Enmity, hostility.

अभ्यागमनं Approach, arrival, visit; हेतुं तदभ्यागमने परीप्सुः Ki. 3. 4.

अभ्यागारिकः [अभ्यागारे तत्संबंधिकर्मणि व्यापृतः ठन्] One who is diligent in supporting a family.

अभ्याघातः 1 An attack, assault, striking. -2 Persuading to steal; Ms. 9. 272.

अभ्याघातिन् *a.* Attacking.

अभ्याचर् 1 P. 1 To approach.-2 To use, practise, perform.

अभ्याचारः Ved. Approaching (as an enemy); disturbing, attacking.

अभ्याम्नायः Ved. [म्ना-घ] 1 Recognition.-2 Order, command.

अभ्यातन् 8 U. To take aim at, shoot or hurl (missiles) against.

अभ्यातानः Spreading over, stretching, expansion.

अभ्यात्म *a.* Directed towards oneself.—त्मं *adv.* Towards oneself.

अभ्यादा 3 A. 1 To take, seize, snatch.-2 To put on, wear (garland &c.). -3 To take up (the conversation), to commence speaking (after another).

अभ्यात्त *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. -2 Occupied or pervaded; epithet of the Supreme Being.

अभ्यादानं 1 Beginning, commencement, first beginning; ओमभ्यादाने P. VIII. 2. 87 (°ने= आरंभे Sk.).

अभ्याधा 3 U. To lay on, add (fuel &c.) to apply, throw under; Ms. 8. 372; यथाग्निरभ्याहितं दहति Śat. Br.

अभ्याधानं Laying on, adding (as fuel).

अभ्याहित *p. p.* Laid down, put on; °पशुः a sort of gift or present; P. VI. 3. 10 Sk.

अभ्यांत See under अभ्यम्.

अभ्यापातः A calamity, misfortune, evil.

अभ्यामर्दः, -मर्दनं War, battle, conflict, attack.

अभ्यायम् 1 P. 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen (sound), draw or pull (as a rudder). -2 To give. -3 To aim at. -4 To restrain. -5 To approach, visit (=अभ्यागम्).

अभ्यायंसेन्य *a.* [यम्-कर्मणि बाहु° सेन्य] To be restrained, to be made subject; (अभितो नियंतव्य).

अभ्यारं *adv.* Near, at hand; by going near.

अभ्यारुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, go up to, reach, get to (mostly Ved.).

अभ्यारूढ *p. p.* 1 Ascended, gone up to. -2 Surpassed, excelled.

अभ्यारोहः,-रोहणं 1 Ascending, mounting, going up to. -2 Ascending in prayer or devotion, muttering holy prayers.-3 Transition from one place or state to another.-4 Progress.

अभ्यारोहणीयः N. of a religious ceremony.

अभ्यावृत् 1 A. 1 To come up to, approach. -2 To come again, be repeated. —*Caus.* 1 To come down, approach. -2 To repeat (as सावित्री).

अभ्यावर्तः 1 Repetition. -2 A hymn the verses of which are repeated in singing (आवृत्तिस्तोत्रं). —र्तं *adv.* By repeating, repeatedly.

अभ्यावर्तिन् *a.* Recurring, Śi.18.18.

अभ्यावृत्त *p. p.* Come near to, repeated.—त्तः The residue of sacrificial offerings (होमशेषद्रव्यं).

अभ्यावृत्तिः *f.* Repetition, recurrence (so many times); see P. V. 4. 17, and Sk. thereon; see अनभ्यावृत्ति also.

अभ्याश-स see under अभ्यश्-स्.

अभ्यासद् 1 P. 1 To get, obtain, attain; स्वमिव पुरुषकारं शैलमभ्याससाद Ki. 5. 52. -2 To sit oneself in (acc.). —*Caus.* To attack, assail.

अभ्यासादनं Attacking or facing an enemy.

अभ्याहन् 2 P. To strike, smite, wound, injure, kill, destroy; वृक्षस्य यो मूले ऽभ्याहन्यात् Ch. Up.

अभ्याहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten. -2 Affected, smitten; अभ्याहतं कीर्तिविपर्ययेण (हृदयं) R. 14. 33; मृत्युना °तः &c. -3 Impeded, obstructed; रक्षोभिरभ्याहतकर्मवृत्तिः Bk. 1. 17.

अभ्याहननं 1 Striking, hurting, killing. -2 Impeding, obstructing.

अभ्याहृ 1 P. 1 To bring towards, bring near; to give or hand over; गृहीत्वा फलमूलं च रामस्याभ्याहरन् बहु Rām. -2 To rob, plunder.

अभ्याहारः 1 Bringing near or towards, conveying. -2 Robbing.

अभ्याहार्य *pot. p.* To be eaten.

अभ्युक्त *a.* Said with reference to some object.

अभ्युक्ष् 1.6.U.To sprinkle over.

अभ्युक्षणं 1 Sprinkling over, wetting; परस्पराभ्युक्षणतत्पराणां (तासां) R. 16. 57. -2 Consecration by sprinkling; (प्रोक्षण, अभ्युक्षण and अवोक्षण are thus distinguished; उत्तानेनैव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितम् । न्यंचताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतम् ॥).

अभ्युचित *a.* Usual, customary.

अभ्युच्चयः [चि-अच्] 1 Increase, augmentation, growth.-2 Prosperity.

अभ्युच्छ्रित *a.* Uplifted, upraised; elevated by, distinguished for.

अभ्युत्क्रुष्ट *p. p.* Praised with loud acclamations.

अभ्युत्क्रोशनं Loud acclamation; °मंत्र a hymn of applause.

अभ्युत्था 1 P. To rise for another, rise in honour of, rise to greet; नाभ्युत्तिष्ठंति गुरून् K. 108; Ś. 3; M. 5. 6; Śi. 4. 68.

अभ्युत्थानं 1 Rising (from a seat) to do honour, rising in honour of; नाभ्युत्थानक्रिया यत्र Pt. 2. 62. -2 Starting, departure, setting out; अभ्युत्थानं च युद्धार्थे Rām. -3 Rise (lit. and fig.), elevation, exaltation, prosperity, dignity, a position of dignity or authority; (तस्य) नवाभ्युत्थानदर्शिन्यो ननंदुः सप्रजाः प्रजाः R. 4. 3; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत। अभ्युत्थानमधर्मस्य तदात्मानं सृजाम्यहं Bg. 4. 7 when impiety increases or is in the ascendant. -4 Sunrise.

अभ्युत्थायिन् *a.* Rising to greet or in honour of.

अभ्युत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen, arisen, gone up. -2 Blazing, flaming (fire); R. 1. 53. -3 Elevated, exalted.

अभ्युत्पत् 1 P. To fly up to, jump up to, leap upon. —*Caus.* To cause to fly up to (acc.).

अभ्युत्पतनं Springing or leaping against, sudden spring or leap, assault; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2. 27.

अभ्युदाहरणं An example or illustration of a thing by its reverse.

अभ्युदि 2 P. [उद्-इ] **1** To rise (fig. also); go up (as the sun); Ms. 4. 104.–**2** To rise over (one); Ms. 2. 220, 219. –**3** To come into existence, happen, originate.–**4** To engage in combat with (one), encounter, (लोकवीरान्) को जीवितार्थी समरेऽभ्युदीयात् Mb.–**5** To prosper, thrive.

अभ्युदय *a.* Rising.—**यः 1** Rise (of heavenly bodies); sunrise. –**2** Rise, prosperity, good fortune, elevation, success; स्वदंति नः स्वामिनमभ्युदयाः Ratn. 1 success; भवो हि लोकाभ्युदयाय तादृशां R. 3. 14; Ms. 3. 254; Bh. 2. 63; R. 12. 3, V. 5. –**3** A festival; any religious or festive celebration, festive occasion; °कालः joyous or festive occasion; *S.* 7; Ms. 9. 84.–**4** Beginning, commencement.–**5** Occurrence, happening.–**6** Accomplishment of a desired object (which is the cause of festivity). –**7** The *tonsure* ceremony. –**8** A *S*ráddha performed on account of child-birth (वृद्धिश्राद्धं) –**Comp.** —अर्थकं a *S*ráddha for prosperity or elevation. —इष्टिः *f.* N. of a particular expiatory sacrifice.

अभ्युदयिन् *a.* Rising, going up.

अभ्युदित *p. p.* **1** Risen; occurred. –**2** Elevated, risen to prosperity. –**3** Asleep at sunrise, over whom the sun has risen; Ms. 2. 221.–**4** Celebrated as a festival. —ता N. of a religious ceremony. —तं Rising; sunrise.

अभ्युद्गम् 1 P. **1** To go forth to meet. –**2** To extend, spread.

अभ्युद्ग *a.* Rising, uprisen.

अभ्युद्गत *p. p.* **1** Gone forth to meet.–**2** Extended, spread; elevated.

अभ्युद्गमः,-मनं,-गतिः *f.* **1** Going forth to meet or to do honour (to a guest or to a venerable person). –**2** Rising, occurring, originating.

अभ्युद्दृष्टं Becoming visible (of a star). —ष्टा N. of a ceremony.

अभ्युद्धृत *a.* **1** Taken out, taken up. –**2** Got without solicitation. –**3** Got after a request.

अभ्युद्यम् 1 P. **1** To bring, offer. –**2** To lift up.

अभ्युद्यत *p. p.* **1** Raised, lifted up; as °आयुध, °शस्त्र, °कर &c. –**2** Prepared or ready, exerting oneself for (with inf., dat., loc. or in comp.); M. 3. 20, Ku. 3. 70; Bri. S. 12. 6; Me. 57; Ms. 9. 302. –**3** Gone forth, risen, appearing forth or approaching; कुलमभ्युद्यतनूतनेश्वरं R. 8. 15. –**4** Given or brought unsolicited.

अभ्युन्नत *a.* **1** Raised, elevated; अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तात् *S.* 3. 8. –**2** Projecting upwards; very high; Ku. 1. 33.

अभ्युन्नतिः *f.* Great elevation or prosperity.

अभ्युपगम् 1 P. **1** (*a*) To go to or near, approach; परलोकमभ्युपगते (भर्तरि) विविशुः *Si.* 9. 13. (*b*) To come to the help of; वयमभ्युपगच्छामः कृष्णेन त्वां प्रधर्षितं Hariv. (*c*) To have recourse to. (*d*) To arrive at (a point of time); आषाढीमभ्युपगतो भरतः Rám. –**2** To obtain, get. –**3** To admit, grant, own; अभ्युपगतं तावदस्माभिरेवं *S.* 5 we admit all this; Mu. 3. –**4** To assent to, agree to, undertake, promise; Dk. 73. —*Caus.* To induce or cause one to assent to or grant; मामभ्युपगमय्य Dk. 60, 118.

अभ्युपगत *p. p.* **1** Approached, agreed or assented to; granted; suffered; Ratn. 4. 20; promised &c. –**2** Inferred, probable. –**3** Similar.

अभ्युपगमः **1** Approach, arrival. –**2** Granting, admitting, accepting to be true P. VIII. 3. 74 Sk.; confession (as of guilt); Ratn. 2. 19. –**3** Undertaking, promising; निर्णय° M. 1; a contract, agreement, promise; Ms. 9. 53. –**4** Probable ascertainment, belief; judgment, a view accepted; Mv. 1. 38; supposition, inference. –**5** Analogy, affinity. –**Comp.** —सिद्धांतः an admitted proposition or axiom.

अभ्युपगमित *caus. p. p.* Made to consent, obtained by free consent. —तः A slave for a fixed term.

अभ्युपपद् 4 A. **1** To deliver (from distress), protect; to console, comfort, take compassion or pity on, pity, favour; रतिमभ्युपपत्तुमातुरां मधुरात्मानमदर्शयत्पुरः Ku. 4. 25; (कदा) तपः कृशामभ्युपपत्स्यते सखीं वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां 5. 61; U. 2, 3, 7; Mál. 4.–**2** To ask for help, seek protection, submit; अभ्युपपन्नवत्सलः Mk. 7. –**3** To furnish with.

अभ्युपपत्तिः *f.* **1** Approaching to assist, taking pity or compassion on, favouring; a favour, kindness; अभ्युपपत्त्या अस्या जीवितमवलंबस्व *S.* 3; अनयाभ्युपपत्त्या *S.* 4; मम° निमित्तं Mk. 1. –**2** Consolation.–**3** Protection, defence; ब्राह्मणाभ्युपपत्तौ च शपथे नास्ति पातकं Ms. 8. 112, 349; 10. 62; आर्त° Dk. 39. –**4** An agreement, assent, promise. –**5** Impregnation of a woman (especially of a brother's widow as an act of duty).

अभ्युपपादनं Protection &c.

अभ्युपस्थित *a.* Accompanied, assisted.

अभ्युपाकृत *a.* Asked to take part in a ceremony.

अभ्युपे 2 P. [°उप-इ] **1** To go near, approach, arrive, enter; व्यतीतकालस्त्वहमभ्युपेतः R. 5. 14, 16, 22; विरहोऽभ्युपयन्नपः Ms. 11. 260 entering the water *i.e.* bathing; Y. 3. 3.–**2** To go to or enter a particular state, attain to; सत्यं न तद्यच्छलमभ्युपैति H. 3. 61; so ब्राह्मणतां, वैश्यतां, साक्षित्वं &c. –**3** To agree, (to do something), accept, promise, undertake; मंदायंते न खलु सुहृदामभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38; अस्यै दास्यमभ्युपेतं मया Dk. 44, 55, 89, 138, 159. –**4** To admit, grant, own, acknowledge, *Si.* 11. 67; श्रुत्यैव च तर्कस्याभ्युपेतत्वात् S. B.; Dk. 45. –**5** To approve, agree with, assent to. –**6** To obey, submit to, be faithful to; विराध्य मोहात्पुनरभ्युपेयुषां Ki. 18. 42.

अभ्युपायः **1** A promise, an engagement, agreement. –**2** A means, an expedient, remedy; अस्मिन्सुराणां विजयाभ्युपाये Ku. 3. 19.

अभ्युपायनं A complimentary present; inducement, bribe.

अभ्युपेत्य *ind.* Having approached having agreed or promised.–**Comp.** —अशुश्रूषा one of the 18 titles of Hindu law, breach of contract or engagement between master and servant (where the servant does not work having agreed to do so).

अभ्युषः, अभ्यूषः, अभ्योषः [अभितः उष्यते अग्निना दह्यते, उ-ष-वृ बाहु° क] **1** A sort of cake or bread (Mar. पोळी or रोटी) (अर्धस्विन्नयवादेर्घृतादिना भर्जितयवादेर्वा घृतपक्वान्नस्य पोळी इति ख्यातस्य नाम). –**2** Half parched food (in general).

अभ्यु(-भ्यू)ष्य-षीय, अभ्योष्य, अभ्योषीय *a.* Belonging to, consisting of, or fit for, the above cake.

अभ्युषित *a.* [वस्-क्त] Dwelling near or with. **—तः** A servant who is in attendance.

अभ्यूढ *a.* [वह्-क्त] Brought near.

अभ्यूह् 1 U. 1 To cover over, clothe. -2 (A.) To watch for; form a plot against.-3 To infer, guess.-4 To reason, argue, think over; Dk. 90. -5 To supply an ellipsis.

अभ्यूहः [ऊह्-घञ्] 1 Arguing, reasoning, discussion.-2 Deduction, inference, guess, conjecture; **पराभ्यूहस्थानान्यपि तनुतराणि स्थगयति** Mal. 1. 14. -3 Supplying an ellipsis -4 Understanding.

अभ्येषणं [इष्-घञ्] 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 Going towards, attack.

अभ्र् 1 P. [अभ्रति, आनभ्र, अभ्रित] To go, wander about; **वनेष्वानभ्र निर्भयः** Bk. 4. 11; 14. 110.

अभ्रं [अ-भ्र्-अच्; but more correctly अप्-भृ; अपो बिभर्ति, भृ-क; अभ्रं अभ्भरणात् Nir. being filled with water] 1 A cloud; **अग्निर्वै धूमो जायते धूमादभ्रमभ्राद् वृष्टिः** *Sat.* Br.; **अभ्रं वा अपां भस्म; धूमो भूत्वा अभ्रं भवति अभ्रं भूत्वा मेघो भवति मेघो भूत्वा प्रवर्षति** Ch. Up.(these quotations show the conception of the ancient *Ri*shis about the formation of clouds). -2 Atmosphere, sky; **परितो विपाण्डु दधदभ्रशिरः** *Si.* 9. 3, see अभ्रंलिह &c. -3 Talc, mica. -4 Gold. -5 Camphor. -6 A kind of reed; Calamus Rotang. -7 Cyperus Rotundus (मुस्ता). -8 (In arith.) A zero or cypher. [cf. L. *imber*; *Gr. ombros, appros*; Zend *awra*, Pers. *abr*.] **-Comp.** **—अवकाशः** clouds as the only shelter; fall of rain. **—अवकाशिक,-काशिन्** *a.* exposed to the rain (and so practising penance), not seeking shelter from the rain; Ms. 6. 23. **—उत्थः** 'sky born', the thunderbolt of Indra. **—कूटं** a peak of a (mountain-like) cloud. **—गंगा** the heavenly river; K. 50. **—घनः** a mass of clouds; R.13.77. **—जा** *a.* Ved. born from clouds, caused by vapours. **—नागः** one of the elephants supporting the globe; N. of Airâvata. **—पथः** 1. atmosphere. -2. balloon. **—पिशाचः, —चकः** 'sky-demon', epithet of Râhu.**—पुष्पः** N. of a cane (Mar. वेत) Calamus Rotang. (**—ष्पं**) 1. water. -2. 'a sky flower', anything impossible, a castle in the air. **—प्रुष् (ट्)** *f* sprinkling of clouds, rain. **—मांसी** N. of a plant (जटामांसी). **—मातंगः** Indra's elephant, Airâvata. **—माला, —वृंदं** a line, succession, or mass of clouds; R. 7. 69, 13. 76, 16. 25. **—रोहं** the *lapis lazuli*. **—लिप्ती** 1. sky covered with a few clouds. -2. a woman smeared with *mustâ* grass. **—वर्ष** *a.* Ved. rained upon, sprinkled with water. (**—र्षः**) downpour of rain. **—वाटिकः,-का** N. of a tree (आम्रातक).**—विलायं** *ind.* just as clouds melt away; Ki. 11. 79.

अभ्रंलिह *a.* [अभ्रं लेढि स्पृशति; खश् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 32] 'Cloud-licking', touching or scraping the clouds (very high); **अभ्रंलिहाग्राः प्रासादाः** Me. 64; **प्रासादमभ्रंलिहमारुरोह** R. 14. 29.; K. 270; *Si.* 5. 65. **—हः** Wind.

अभ्रकं [स्वार्थे कन्] Talc, mica; said to be produced from Pârvatî's menstrual discharge. **-Comp.** **—भस्मन्** *n.* calx of talc. **—सत्वं** steel.

अभ्रंकष *a.* [अभ्रं कषति पीडयति तुंगत्वात्; खच् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 42] Touching or scraping the clouds, very high; **आरयाभ्रंकषं प्रायान्मलयं फलशालिनं** Bk.; K. 33; Dk. 110; Mv. 6. 7. **—षः** 1 Wind, air; अभ्रंकषो वायुः Sk. -2 A mountain.

अभ्रायते Den. A. To create clouds, make cloudy; अभ्रं करोति अभ्रायते Sk.

अभ्रित *a.* [अभ्राणि अस्य संजातानि; अभ्र-इतच् तारकादिगण] Overcast with clouds, clouded; R. 3. 12.

अभ्रिय *a.* [अभ्रे भवः घ;] Belonging to or produced from clouds, sky or mustaka. **—यः** Lightning. **—यं** A mass of thunder-clouds.

अभ्र्यः 'One who is clothed only by the air', an ascetic who is stark-naked.

अभ्रम *a.* Not mistaking, steady, clear. **—मः** Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रमुः *f.* The female elephant of the east, the mate of Airâvata, Indra's elephant; *Si.* 1. 52. **-Comp.** **—प्रियः,—वल्लभः** Airâvata.

अभ्रातृव्य *a.* Without a rival or enemy.

अभ्रांत *a.* Composed, steady.

अभ्रांतिः *f.* Composure, steadiness.

अभ्रिः **-भ्री** *f.* [अभ्रति गच्छति मलं यस्मात् or येन; अभ्र्-इन्] 1 A wooden scraper or sharp-pointed stick (for cleaning a boat).-2 A spade, hoe in general; Ms. 11.134. **-Comp.** **—खातं** 'dug up with a spade', a ploughed field.

अभ्रेषः Non-deviation, fitness, propriety P. III. 3. 37.

अभ्व *a.* 1 Huge, large (महत् Nir). -2 Mighty strong or powerful. **—भ्वं** 1 Immense power, immensity. -2 Monstrosity, hugeness; (the great pervading principle of the universe; water; a cloud; embarrassed state, calamity; a monster; closeness; offspring, given by B. and R.)

अम् *ind.* 1 Quickly. -2 A little.

अम् 1 P. [अमति आमितुं, आमित; Ved. pres. अमिति; अमीति] 1 To go; to go to or towards.-2 To serve, honour.-3 To sound.-4 To eat. — 10 P. or *Caus.* (आमयति) 1 To come upon, attack, afflict with sickness or pain from disease. -2 To be ill or be afflicted or diseased. — With सं Ved. 1 A. 1. to convince oneself of, ascertain.-2. to ally or connect oneself with. -3 To fix or settle oneself.

अम *a.* Unripe (as fruit). **—मः** 1 Going.-2 Pressure, weight; strength, power (बलं).-3 Fright, terror.-4 Sickness, disease.-5 A servant, follower, an attendant.-6 Vital air, life-wind (प्राण). -7 This, self.-8 Unmeasured state. **—मा** 1 Soul. -2 Unmeasured state.

अमवत् *a.* Ved. 1 Violent, strong, stormy (winds); powerful (sound also).-2 Persevering, constant. -3 Capable, fit, proper.-4 Attended by ministers. -5 Attended by diseases. -6 Possessed of self. **—***ind.* Violently.

अमतः [अम्-अतच् Uṇ. 3.110] 1 Sickness, disease. -2 Death. -3 Time.-4 Dust, particle of dust.

अमतिः [अम्-अति Uṇ. 4. 59] 1 Time. -2 The moon. -3 (Ved.) Form, shape(Nir).- 4 Want, poverty. **—***a.*,**-अमतीवत्** *a.* Ved. 1 Evil-minded, wicked (दुष्ट, अप्रशस्तबुद्धिमत् Say.). -2 Poor.

अमंगल-ल्य *a.* 1 Inauspicious, evil, ill; R. 12. 43; °**अभ्यासरतिं** Ku. 5. 65; **अमंगल्यं शीलं तव भवतु. नामैकमखिलं** Pushpadanta. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. **—लः** The castor-oil tree (एरंड). **—लं** Inauspiciousness, ill-luck; evil; oft. used in dramatic literature; **शांतं पापं प्रतिहतममंगलं**; cf. God forbid.

अमंड *a.* 1 Without decoration or ornaments. -2 Without froth or scum (as boiled rice). **-डः** The castor oil tree (एरंड).

अमत *a.* 1 Not felt, not perceptible by the mind, unknown. -2 Disliked, not agreed to, see under अम् also. **-Comp. -परार्थता** 'an unaccepted second sense', one of the faults of a word (शब्ददोष); अमतः प्रकृतविरुद्धः परार्थो यत्र ; *e. g.* in राममन्मथशरेण ताडिता &c. (R. 11. 20) the second sense suggestive of शृंगाररस is opposed to the proper *rasa* of the passage which is either वीर or बीभत्स ; K. P. 7.

अमति *a.* Evil-minded, wicked, depraved. **-तिः** A rogue, cheat. **-तिः** *f.* 1 Ignorance, unconsciousness, absence of knowledge, intention, or fore-thought ; अमत्यैतानि षड् जग्ध्वा Ms. 5. 20; 4. 222. For some of the other senses see under अम्. **-Comp. -पूर्व** *a.* unconscious, unintentional.

अमत्र *a.* Ved. [अम्-अत्रन् Uṇ. 3. 105] Overpowering (enemies), strong or disposed to march on (गमनशील) Rv. 1. 61. 9. **-त्रं** [अमति भुंक्ते अत्रमत्र, आधारे अत्रन्] 1 A pot, vessel, utensil. -2 Strength, power.

अमत्रिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Strong, powerful. -2 Having a drinking vessel.

अमद *a.* 1 Free from intoxication, grave, serious. -2 Sorrowful.

अमत्त *a.* Sober, sane.

अमत्सर *a.* Not jealous or envious, charitable.

अमधव्य *a.* Not sweet, not worthy of the sweetness of Soma.

अमनस्,-अमनस्क *a.* 1 Without the organ of desire, thought &c. -2 Devoid of intellect (as a child). -3 Inattentive, careless. -4 Having no control over the mind.-5 Devoid of affection. **-n.** (**-नः**) 1 Not the organ of desire; non-perception. -2 Inattention. **-m.** The Supreme Being.**-Comp. -गत** *a.* unknown, unthought of. **-नीत -ज्ञ** *a.* disapproved, condemned; reprobate. **-योगः** absence of concentration of mind, inattention. **-हर** *a.* displeasing, disagreeable.

अमनस्विन् *a.* 1 Unintelligent. -2 Inhuman (as a demon).

अमनिः [अम्-अनि, अमति गच्छन्यत्र Uṇ. 2.101] Motion (गतिः); way.

अमनाक् *ind.* Not a little, greatly, very much.

अमनुष्य *a.* 1 Not human, not manly. -2 Not frequented by man. **-ष्यः** 1 Not a man. -2 A demon, fiend (=रक्षःपिशाचादि Sk.on P.II. 4.23).

अमंतु *a.* Ved. 1 Unwise, foolish. -2 Guiltless, innocent.-3 Despising.

अमंत्र,-त्रक *a.* 1 Not accompanied by Vedic verses, not requiring the repetition of Vedic texts, as a ceremony &c.; Ms. 3.121, 2. 66. -2 Not entitled to Vedic verses, such as a *S*ûdra, a female &c. ; Ms. 9. 18. -3 Not knowing Vedic texts; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां 12. 114. -4 Not accompanied by the use of spells or incantations, as a cure &c.; अनया कथमन्यथावलीढा न हि जीवंति जना मनागमंत्राः Bv. 1. 111. **-Comp. -तंत्र** *a.* without the use of spells or the magical feats attendant on them, without the use of magical arts; Pt. 1. 70. **-विद्** *a.* Not knowing Vedic hymns.

अमंद *a.* 1 Not slow or dull, active, intelligent ; M. 2. 8. -2 Sharp, strong, violent (wind &c.). -3 Not little, much, excessive, great, violent; अमंदमदुर्दिन U. 5. 5; अमंदमिलदिंदिरे निखिलमाधुरीमंदिरे Bv. 4. 1; °दष्टौष्ठकरावधूननं Ki. 8. 6 violently bit. **-दः** N. of a tree.

अमन्यमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not understanding; offering no homage.-2 Not being aware of.

अमन्युत *a.* Ved. Not bearing ill-will towards another.

अमम *a.* Without egotism, without any selfish or worldly attachment, devoid of personal ties or desires; शरणेष्वममश्चैव वृक्षमूलनिकेतनः Ms. 6. 26.

अममता ,-त्वं Indifference, disinterestedness.

अमाम्रि *a.* Ved. Immortal.

अमर *a.* [मृ-पचायच् न. त.] Undying, immortal, imperishable; अजरामरवत् प्राज्ञो विद्यामर्थं च साधयेत् H. Pr. 3, Ms. 2. 148. **-रः** 1 A god, deity. -2 N. of a Marut. -3 N. of a plant (स्नुहीवृक्ष). -4 Quicksilver. -5 Gold. -6 A species of pine.-7 The number 33 (that being the number of Gods): -8 N. of Amarasimha, see below; of a mountain.-9 Mystical signification of the syllable उ. -10 A heap of bones. **-रा** 1 The residence of Indra (cf. अमरावती). -2 The naval string; umbilical cord.-3 The womb. -4 A house-post (स्थूणा). -5 N. of several plants; इंद्रवारुणी, वटी, महानीली, घृतकुमारी, स्नुही, गुडूची, दूर्वा. **-री** The same as अमरा.**-Comp. -अंगना, -स्त्री** a celestial nymph, heavenly damsel ; मुषाण रत्नानि हरामरांगनाः *S*i. 1. 51. **-अद्रिः** 'mountain of the gods', N. of the mountain Sumeru. **-अधिपः**, **-इंद्रः**, **ईशः**, **ईश्वरः**, **पतिः**, **भर्ता**, **राजः** &c. 'the lord of the gods', epithets of Indra; sometimes of *S*iva and Vishṇu also. **-आचार्यः, -गुरुः, -इज्यः** 'preceptor of the gods,' epithets of Bṛihaspati. **-आपगा, -तटिनी, -सरित्** *f.* the heavenly river, an epithet of the Ganges; °तटिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123. **-आलयः** the abode of the gods, heaven. **-उत्तम** *a.* the best of the gods. **-उपम** *a.* God-like. **-कंटकं** N. of that part of the Vindhya range which is near the source of the river Narmadâ. **-कोटः** 'the fortress of the immortals', N. of the capital of a (modern) Rajaput state. **-कोशः,-षः** N. of the most popular Sanskrit lexicon called after the author अमरसिंह. **-जः** N. of a tree, a kind of खदिर. **-तरुः,-दारुः** 1. a celestial tree, a tree in the paradise of Indra ; अमरुतरुकुसुमसौरभसेवनसंपूर्णसकलकामस्य Bv.1.28.-2. देवदारु.-3. the wish-yielding tree. **-द्विजः** a Brâhmaṇa who lives by attending a temple or idol; or one who superintends a temple. **-पुरं** 1. the residence of the gods, celestial paradise. -2. N. of various other towns. **-पुष्पः,-ष्पकः** 1. N. of several plants (केतक, चूत).-2. N. of a kind of grass. -3. the wish-yielding tree (कल्पवृक्ष). **-पुष्पिका** N. of a plant (अधःपुष्पीवृक्ष) ; a kind of anise. **-प्रख्य-प्रभ** *a.* like an immortal. **-प्रभुः** one of the 1000 names of Vishṇu. **-माला** N. of a lexicon. **-रत्नं** a crystal. **-लोकः** the world of the gods, heaven; °ता heavenly bliss ; तेषु सम्यग्वर्तमानो गच्छत्यमरलोकतां Ms. 2. 5. **-वल्लरी** N. of a plant (आकाशवल्ली). **-सिंहः** N. of the author of *Amarakosha* ; he was a Jaina and is said to have been one of the 9 gems that adorned the court of

king Vikramáditya. The dates of many of these 'gems' are still doubtful, but if he was really a contemporary of Kálidása, he could not have lived later than the 7th century which is usually assigned to Kálidása as the *terminus ad quem*.

अमरणं Not dying, immortality.

अमरता,-त्वं The state of the gods, immortality.

अमरावती [अमर-वत्, र being changed to रा by P. VI. 3. 119] 1 Abode of the gods, residence of Indra(said to be above Meru or the sun's orb ; cf. Ki.7; 2);ससंभ्रमेंद्रद्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाऽमरावती K.P.1. -2 N.of a modern town in Berar, Amraoti.

अमरिष्णु, अमर्त *a.* Ved. Immortal.

अमर्त्य *a.* Immortal, divine, imperishable ; °भावेपि R. 7. 53; °भुवनं heaven ; °ता immortality. **—र्त्यः** A god. -**Comp.** —आपगा the celestial river, epithet of the Ganges ; Vikr. 18. 104.

अमरुः N. of a king and poet who composed 100 verses which are usually known by the name अमरुशतक.

अमर्मन् *a.* Ved. Not a vital organ or part of the body, having no joint or vital part. -**Comp.** —जात *a.* not produced in a vital organ. —वेधिन् *a.* not injuring the vital parts ; mild, soft.

अमर्याद *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Exceeding due limits or bounds, transgressing every bound, disrespectful, improper ; मर्यादायाममर्यादाः स्त्रियस्तिष्ठंति सर्वदा Pt. 1. 142 ; तादृशं त्वममर्यादं कर्म कर्तुं चिकीर्षसि Rám. -2 Boundless, infinite. —दा Transgression of due limits or bounds, impropriety of conduct, forwardness, disrespect, violation of due respect.

अमर्ष *a.* Not enduring or bearing. —र्षः 1 Non-endurance, tolerance, impatience ; अमर्षशून्येन जनस्य जंतुना न जातहार्देन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33 ; jealousy,jealous anger; किं नु भवतस्तातप्रतापोत्कर्षेप्यमर्षः U. 5. In Rhet. अमर्ष is one of the 33 minor feelings or व्यभिचारिभाव See S. D.; R. G. thus defines it:परकृतावज्ञादिनानापराधजन्यो मौनवाक्पारुष्यादिकारणभूतश्चित्तवृत्तिविशेषोऽमर्षः.-2 Anger, passion, wrath; पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन गांडीविना Ve. 2; सामर्ष angry, indignant; सामर्षं angrily. -3 Impetuosity, violence. -4 Determination of purpose. -**Comp.** —ज *a.* arising from anger or impatience. —हासः an angry laugh, sarcastic sneer.

अमर्षण,-र्षित,-र्षिन्,-र्षवत् *a.* 1 Impatient, intolerant,unforgiving; विशेषात्परिपूर्णस्य याति शत्रोरमर्षणः आभिमुख्यं Pt. 1. 326. -2 Angry, indignant, passionate; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53; अभिमन्युवधामर्षितैः पांडुपुत्रैः Ve. 4. -3 Impetuous, determined.

अमल *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Free from dirt or impurities, pure, undefiled, stainless, spotless ; Ku. 7. 32, 33 ; अमलाः सुहृदः Pt. 2. 171 pure, sincere.-2 White, bright, shining ; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23 ; R. 6. 80: —ला 1 N. of the goddess Lakshmí. -2 The navel cord. -3 N. of a tree (Mar. आंवळा) Emblica Officinalis Gærtn ; also of a plant (सातलावृक्ष) also *n.* in this sense. —लं 1 Purity. -2 Talc. -3 The Supreme Spirit. -**Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* of pure or undefiled mind. —पतत्रिन् *m.* (त्री) the wild goose. —रत्नं, -मणिः a crystal.

अमलयति Den. P. To make pure or spotless, brighten ; Ki. 5. 44.

अमलिन *a.* Clean, spotless, pure (morally also) ; कुलममलिनं न त्वेवायं जनो न च जीवितं Mál. 2. 2.

अमलानकं Globe-amaranth.

अमवत् See under अम.

अमविष्णु *a.* Going in different directions, up and down.

अमसः [अम्-असच्] 1 Disease. -2 Stupidity. -3 A fool.-4 Time.

अमसृण *a.* Not soft or bland, harsh, violent, strong, intense.

अमस्तु *n.* Curds.

अमा *a.* [न मा-का] Measureless. —*ind.* Ved.1 At home,in the house; कामश्वरतामभूत् Rv. 2. 38. 6. -2 In this world, here below (इहलोके).-3 With, near, close to ; अमैवास्मां तद्भवति Sat.Br.-4 Together with, in conjunction or company with, as in अमात्य,अमावास्या q.v.;अमाकृ to draw near, have near oneself. —*f.* 1 The day of the new moon, the day of the conjunction of the sun and moon ; अमायां तु सदा सोम ओषधीः प्रतिपद्यते Vyása. -2 The sixteenth digit of the moon. -3 The fifteenth digit also. —*m.* The soul. -**Comp.** —अक्त *a.* Ved. met, come together. —अंतः the end of the day of new moon. —जुर् *f.* living at home during life, growing old at home ; Rv. 10. 39. 3 ; being without husband in the same dwelling with her parents, as a maiden (पितृषद्); Rv. 2. 17. 7. —पर्वन् *n.* the sacred time of अमा, day of new moon.

अमांस *a.* 1 Without flesh, not containing flesh.-2 Lean, thin, weak, enfeebled. —सं Not flesh, any thing but flesh. -**Comp.** —ओदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) not relating to a preparation of rice with meat.

अमात् *ind.* Ved. 1 From near, at hand. —*a.* Not measuring.

अमातृ -तृक *a.* Motherless.

अमातृभोगीण *a.* Not fit for the use of a mother.

अमात्यः (अमा सह वसति, अमा-त्यप्, P. IV. 2. 104 Várt.) 1 One living with or near another, an inmate of the same house or family (Ved.). -2 A companion or follower of a king, minister ; अमात्यपुत्रैः सवयोभिरन्वितः R. 3. 28.

अमात्र *a.* [नास्ति मात्रा इयत्ता यस्य] 1 Boundless, immeasurable. -2 Not whole or entire. -3 Not elementary. -4 Having the measure or quantity of the letter अ. —त्रं 1 Non-measure. -2 Not a measure or quantity. —त्रः The Supreme Spirit.

अमात्रवत्वं 1 Spirit, spiritual essence. -2 Defect, deficiency.

अमाननं,-ना Disrespect, insult; disobedience.

अमानव *a.* 1 Not human; animal. -2 Superhuman.

अमानस्यं Pain (मानसे साधु न भवति).

अमानिन् *a.* Modest, humble.

अमानिता,-त्वं Modesty, humility.

अमानुष *a.* (षी *f.*) 1 Not human, not belonging to man, supernatural, unearthly, superhuman; आकृतिरेवानुमापयत्यमानुषतां K. 132; °आकृतिः K. 131, 132, 258 ; °शक्तित्वं 103; °गीतध्वनिं 126 an unearthly melody. -2 Inhuman, monster-like ; ill- disposed towards man. -3 Tenantless, desolate ; °षं वनं 135.—षः, —षी One not a man, an irrational animal; Ms. 9. 284, S. 5. 22.

अमानुष्य *a.* Not human, superhuman &c.

अमाम (मा) सी =अमावसी or अमावास्या q. v.

अमाय *a.* 1 Not cunning or sagacious, guileless, sincere, honest. -2 Immeasurable. **-या** 1 Absence of fraud or deceit, honesty, sincerity. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) Absence of delusion or error, knowledge of the supreme truth. **-यं** The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म).

अमायिक, -मायिन् *a.* Guileless, honest, sincere, true.

अमारः Not dying.

अमार्ग *a.* Pathless. **-र्गः** Not a road, absence of road; a bad road.

अमावस्या, -वास्या, -वसी, -वासी (also written अमा मसी-मासी) [अमा-वस् -ण्यत्, अमा सह वसतः चंद्राकौं अस्यां सा P. III. 1. 122 Sk.] 1 The day of new moon, when the sun and moon dwell together or are in conjunction; the 15th day of the dark half of every lunar month; सूर्याचंद्रमसोः यः परः सन्निकर्षः साऽमावास्या Gobhila. -2 A sacrifice offered at that time. -3 The sacrificial oblation.

अमावास्य, -स्यक *a.* [अमावास्या, वुन्-अच् P. IV. 3. 30-31; अमावास्यायां जातः] Born or produced on the night of new moon.

अमित *a.* 1 Unmeasured, boundless, unlimited, infinite, great, immense; मितं ददाति हि पिता मितं भ्राता मितं सुतः। अमितस्य हि दातारं भर्तारं का न पूजयेत् Râm. -2 Neglected, disregarded. -3 Unknown. -4 Unpolished. **-Comp.** **-अक्षर** *a.* not having a fixed number of syllables; prosaic. **-अशनः** powerful devourer, epithet of परमेश्वर; of Vishṇu. **-आभ** *a.* of great lustre, of unbounded splendour. (**-भः**) a class of divinities mentioned in V. P. **-ओजस्** *a.* of unbounded energy, all-powerful, Almighty; Ms. 1. 4. **-क्रतु** *a.* of unbounded wisdom or energy. **-तेजस्, -द्युति** *a.* of unbounded lustre or glory. **-विक्रमः** 1. of unbounded valour. -2. a name of Vishṇu. **-वीर्य** *a.* of immense strength.

अमित्रः [न मित्रं; by Uṇ. 4. 173 fr. अम् to go against; अमेर्द्विषति चित्; आमित्रः शत्रुः] Not a friend, an enemy, adversary, a foe, rival, opponent; स्यातामामित्रौ मित्रे च सहजप्राकृतावपि Śi. 2. 36; तस्य मित्राण्यमित्रास्ते 101; Dk. 109, 171; M. 1; प्रकृत्यमित्रा हि सतामसाधवः Ki. 14. 21; Ms. 7. 83; 12. 79; 2. 239. **-त्रा** An enemy; °युध् Ved. subduing one's enemies. **-Comp.** **-खाद्** *a.* devouring one's enemies, epithet of Indra. **-घात, -घातिन्, -घ्न, -हन्** killing enemies. **-जित्** *a.* conquering one's enemies; अमित्रजिन्मित्रजिदोजसा यत् N. 1. 13; N. of a son of Suvarṇa. **-दम्भन** *a.* Ved. hurting one's enemies. **-स (सा) ह** *a.* enduring or overpowering one's enemies, epithet of Indra. **-सेना** a hostile army.

अमित्रता, -त्वं Enmity; Pt. 2. 98, Mk. 1. 53.

अमित्रयति Den. P., **अमित्रायते** A. To act like an enemy, act hostilely towards, hate; Bh. 3. 111.

अमित्रिन् *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमित्रीय, -त्र्य *a.* Hostile, inimical.

अमिथित *a.* Ved. Not reviled, not provoked.

अमिथ्या *adv.* Not falsely, truly; तामूचतुस्ते प्रियमप्यमिथ्या R. 14. 6.

अमिन् *a.* Sick, diseased.

अमिन *a.* Ved. Inviolable (अहिंस्य); immense (?).

अमिनत् *a.* Ved. Not hurting; unhurt.

अमिलातकं Globe-amaranth.

अमिश्र, -श्रित *a.* Unmixed, unblended; not shared by others.

अमिष *a.* [न. ब.] Free from guile or deceit. **-षं** [अम् भोगे-कर्मणि इषन्] 1 An object of worldly enjoyment, luxury. -2 Honesty, absence of fraud or deceit. -3 Flesh.

अमीत *a.* Unhurt; °वर्णः of unhurt or unextinguishable colour.

अमीवा [अम्-वन्-ईडागमः निपातः] Ved. 1 Affliction, sickness, disease. -2 Distress, terror. -3 A demon; tormenting spirit. **-वः** An enemy, one who afflicts or torments. **-वं** 1 Affliction, distress, pain, injury.

अमुक *pron. a.* [अदस्-टेरकच् उत्वमत्त्वे Tv.] A certain person or thing, so and so (to be used when a person or thing is referred to without a name); मतं मेऽमुकपुत्रस्य यदत्रोपरिलेखितम् Y. 2. 86-87; उभयाभ्यर्थितेनैतन्मया ह्यमुकसूनुना। लिखितं ह्यमुकेनेति लेखकोंऽते ततो लिखेत् 88.

अमुक्त *a.* 1 Not loosened, not let go. -2 Not liberated from recurring birth and death, not having got final beatitude. **-क्तं** A weapon (a knife, sword &c.) that is always grasped and not thrown. **-Comp.** **-हस्त** *a.* one whose hand is not open or free (to give), sparing, stingy (in a bad sense); frugal, economical, prudent (in a good sense); सदा प्रहृष्टया भाव्यं व्यये चामुक्तहस्तया Ms. 5. 150.

अमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Non-liberation. -2 Want of freedom or liberty.

अमुच् *f.* Ved. Non-liberation.

अमुची *f.* Ved. Not unbinding, not setting at liberty (said of an evil spirit).

अमुतः *ind.* 1 From there, there. -2 From that place, from above, *i. e.* from the other world or heaven. -3 Upon this, thereupon; henceforth.

अमुत्र *ind.* (opp. इह) [अदस्-त्रल्] 1 There, in that place, therein; अमुत्रासन् यवनाः Dk. 127. -2 There (in what precedes or has been said), in that case. -3 There above, in the next world, in the life to come; यावज्जीवं च तत्कुर्याद्येनामुत्र सुखं वसेत्; यत्तु वाणिजके दत्तं नेह नामुत्र तद्भवेत् Ms. 3. 181; Bg. 6. 40. -4 There; अनेनैवार्भकाः सर्वे नगरेऽमुत्र भक्षिताः Ks. -5 Thither, that way. **-Comp.** **-भूयं** Ved. being in the other world; dying.

अमुत्रत्य *a.* Belonging to a future life, being of the next world.

अमुथा *ind.* Thus, in that manner, like that; °अस् to be thus, euphemistically for 'to fare very ill'.

अमुया *ind.* Ved. In that manner, thus and thus.

अमुर्हि *ind.* Then, at that time.

अमुवत् *ind.* Like a person or thing referred to without name.

अमुष्य (gen. of अदस्) Of such a one (in comp. only). **-Comp.** **-कुल** *a.* [अलुक् स.] belonging to the family of such a one. (**-लं**) a well-known family. **-पुत्रः, -त्री** the son or daughter of such a one or of a good or well-known family or origin; see आमुष्यायण.

अमूदृश्, -श, -क्ष, *a.* (**-शी, -क्षी** *f.* cf. अन्यादृश) Such-like, such a one, of such a form or kind.

अमूर *a.* Ved. Not perplexed or bewildered, not ignorant, infallible.

अमूर्त *a.* Formless, shapeless, incorporeal, unembodied (opp. मूर्त where Muktâ. says मूर्तत्वं = अवच्छिन्नपरिमाणवत्त्वं).–**र्तः** N. of *S*iva. –**Comp.** –**गुणः** (In Vais. phil.) a quality considered to be अमूर्त or incorporeal such as धर्म, अधर्म &c.; धर्माधर्मौ भावना च शब्दो बुद्ध्यादयोपि च । एतेऽमूर्तगुणाः सर्वे Bhâsha P.

अमूर्ति *a.* Formless, shapeless. –**र्तिः** N. of Vishṇu. –**र्तिः** *f.* Shapelessness; (*m.* pl.) A class of Manes who have no definite form.

अमूर्तिमत् *a.* Formless &c. –*m.* N. of Vishṇu.

अमूल, –**लक** *a.* 1 Rootless (lit.); पशवोऽमूला ओषधयो मूलिन्यः *S*at. Br.; (fig.) without basis or support, baseless, groundless. –**2** Without authority; not being in the original; नामूलं लिख्यते किंचित् Malli. –**3** Without material cause, as the *Pradhâna* of the Sânkhyas; मूलं मूलाभावादमूलं. –**4** Not fixed in the earth, moving. –**ला** N. of a plant (अग्निशिखा).

अमूल्य *a.* Priceless, invaluable.

अमृक्त *a.* Ved. **1** Unhurt, unharmed, safe. –**2** Unwashed.

अमृणालं [सादृश्ये नञ्] The root of a fragrant grass (वीरण, Mar. काळा वाळा) used for screens &c.

अमृत *a.* **1** Not dead; अमृते जारजः कुंडः Ak. –**2** Immortal; अपाम सोममसृता अभूम Rv.8.48.3,U.1.1;Bg. 14. 27. –**3** Imperishable, indestructible, eternal. –**4** Causing immortality. –**5** Beautiful, agreeable, desired. –**तः 1** A god, an immortal, deity. –**2** N. of Dhanvantari, physician of the gods; also N. of Indra, of the sun, of Prajâpati, of the soul, Vishṇu and *S*iva. –**3** N. of a plant (वनमुद्ग). –**4** N. of the root of a plant (वाराहीकंद). –**ता 1** Spirituous liquor.–**2** N. of various plants; *e. g.* आमलकी, हरीतकी, गुडूची; मागधी; तुलसी, इंद्रवारुणी, ज्योतिष्मती, गोरक्षदुग्धा; अतिविषा; रक्तत्रिवृत्; दूर्वा, स्थूलमांसहरीतकी. –**4** N. of one of the Nâdis in the body; Mâl. 5. 2. –**5** One of the rays of the sun; R. 10. 58. –**तं 1** (*a*) Immortality, imperishable state; न मृत्युरासीदमृतं न तर्हि Rv. 10. 129. 2; Ms. 12. 85. (*b*) Final beatitude, absolution; तपसा किल्बिषं हंति विद्ययामृतमश्नुते Ms.12. 104; स श्रिये चामृताय च Ak. –**2** The collective body of immortals.–**3** (*a*) The world of immortality, Paradise, Heaven; the power of eternity, immortal light, eternity. –**4** Nectar of immortality, ambrosia, beverage of the gods (opp. विष) supposed to be churned out of the ocean; देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममंथे Ki. 5. 30; विषादप्यमृतं ग्राह्यं Ms. 2. 239; विषमप्यमृतं क्वचिद्भवेदमृतं वा विषमीश्वरेच्छया R. 8. 46; oft. used in combination with words like वाच्, वचनं, वाणी &c; कुमारजन्मामृतसंमिताक्षरं R. 3. 16; आप्यायितोसौ वचनामृतेन Mb.; अमृतं शिशिरे वह्निरमृतं क्षीरभोजनं Pt. 1. 128 the height of pleasure or gratification. –**5** The Soma juice. –**6** Antidote against poison. –**7** The residue or leavings of a sacrifice; (यज्ञशेष) Ms. 3. 285. –**8** Unsolicited alms, alms got without solicitation; मृतं स्याद्याचितं भैक्ष्यममृतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 4-5. –**9** Water; अमृताध्मातजीमूत U. 6. 21; अमृताद्युन्मथ्यमानात् K. 136; cf. also the formulas अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा repeated by Brâhmaṇas at the time of sipping water before the commencement and at the end of meals.–**10** A drug. –**11** Clarified butter; अमृतं नाम यत् संतो मंत्रजिह्वेषु जुह्वति *S*i. 2. 107.–**12** Milk. –**13** Food in general.–**14** Boiled rice. –**15** Any thing sweet, any thing lovely or charming; a sweetmeat. –**16** Property. –**17** Gold. –**18** Quicksilver. –**19** Poison. –**20** The poison called वत्सनाभ. –**21** The Supreme Spirit (ब्रह्म). –**22** N. of a sacred place. –**23** N. of particular conjunctions of *Nakshatras* (lunar asterisms) with week days (वारनक्षत्रयोग) or of lunar days with week days (तिथिवारयोग). –**24** The number four. –**25** Splendour, light. [cf. Gr. *ambrotos, ambrosia*; L. *immortalis*].–**Comp.** –**अंशुः**,– **करः**,–**दीधितिः**,–**द्युतिः**,–**रश्मिः** &c. epithets of the moon; अमृतदीधितिरेष विदर्भजे N. 4. 104; अमृतांशूद्भव born from the moon; from whom was born the moon, N. of Vishṇu. –**अक्षर** *a.* immortal and imperishable; क्षरं प्रधानममृताक्षरं हरः *S*vet. Up. –**अंधस्**, –**अशनः**, –**आशिन्** *m.* ' one whose food is nectar'; a god, an immortal. –**असु** *a.* whose soul is immortal. –**आशः** 1. N. of Vishṇu. –2. a god. –**आसंगः** a sort of collyrium. –**आहरणः** N. of Garuḍa who once stole Amṛita. –**इष्टका** a kind of sacrificial brick shaped like the golden head of men, beasts &c. (पशुशीर्षाणि). –**ईशः**, –**ईश्वरः** N. of *S*iva. –**उत्पन्ना** a fly. (–**न्नं**), –**उद्भवं** a kind of collyrium (खर्परीतुत्थं). (–**वः**)N. of the Bilva tree. –**कुंडं** a vessel containing nectar. –**क्षारं** sal ammoniac. –**गतिः** N. of a metre consisting of 40 syllables. –**गर्भ** *a.* filled with water or nectar; ambrosial. (–**र्भः**) 1. the individual soul –2. the supreme soul. –**चितिः** *f.* an arrangement or accumulation of sacrificial bricks conferring immortality. –**ज** *a.* produced by or from nectar. (–**जः**) a sort of plant, Yellow Myrobalan. –**जटा** N. of a plant (जटामांसी). –**तरंगिणी** moonlight. –**तिलका** N. of a metre of 4 lines, also called त्वरितगति. –**द्रव** *a.* shedding nectar. (–**वः**) flow of nectar. –**धार** *a.* shedding nectar.(–**रा**) 1. N. of a metre. –2. flow of nectar. –**पः** 1. a drinker of nectar, a god or deity. –2. N. of Vishṇu. –3. one who drinks wine; ध्रुवममृतपनामवांछयासावधरममुं मधुपस्तवाजिहीते *S*i. 7. 42 (where अ° has sense 1. also). –**पक्षः** 1. having golden or immortal wings, a sort of hawk. –2. the immortal or golden wings of sacrificial fire.–3. fire itself. –**फलः** N. of two trees पटोल and पारावत. (–**ला**) 1. a bunch of grapes, vine plant, a grape (द्राक्षा). –2. =आमलकी. (–**लं**) a sort of fruit (रुचिफल) found in the country of the Mudgalas according to Bhâva P. –**बंधुः** Ved. 1. a god or deity in general. –2. a horse or the moon. –**भल्लातकी** a sort of medicinal preparation of ghee mentioned by Chakradatta. –**भुज्** *m.* an immortal, a god, deity; one who tastes the sacrificial residues. –**भू** *a.* free from birth and death. –**मतिः**= °गति q. v. –**मंथनं** churning (of the ocean) for nectar. –**मालिनी** N. of Durgâ. –**योगः** see under अमृत. –**रसः** 1. nectar, ambrosia; काव्यामृतरसास्वादः H. 1; विविधकाव्यामृतरसान् पिबामः Bh. 3. 40.–2. the Supreme spirit. (–**सा**) 1. dark-coloured grapes.–2. a sort of cake (Mar. अनर्सा). –**लता**,–**लतिका** a nectar-giving creeping plant (गुडूची). –**वाक** *a.* producing nec-

tar-like sweet words. —संयावं a sort of dish mentioned in Bháva P. —सार *a.* ambrosial; °राणि प्रज्ञानानि U. 7. (-रः) 1. clarified butter. -2. a sort of अमृतपाक. °जः raw sugar, molasses (गुड). —सूः,-सूतिः 1. the moon (distilling nectar). -2. mother of the gods. —सोदरः 1. 'brother of nectar,' the horse called उच्चैःश्रवस्. -2. a horse in general. —स्रवः flow of nectar. (-वा) N. of a plant and tree (रुदंती). —स्रुत् *a.* shedding or distilling nectar; Ku. 1. 45.

अमृतता,-त्वं Immortality; Rv. 10. 90. 2; Ms. 6. 60.

अमृतमय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Consisting of nectar, ambrosial, full of nectar. -2 Immortal.

अमृतकं The nectar of immortality.

अमृताफलं The fruit of the Trichosanthes (पटोलफल).

अमृतायते Den. A. To be like nectar; R. 2. 61; Ki. 12. 4.

अमृतेशयः N. of Vishṇu (sleeping in waters).

अमृत्यु *a.* Immortal; causing immortality. —त्युः Not death, immortality. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

अमृध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Unassailable, invulnerable. -2 Unremitting, unceasing.

अमृषा *ind.* Not falsely, truly.

अमृष्ट *a.* Unrubbed. —**Comp.** —मृज *a.* of unimpaired purity.

अमेदस्क *a.* Fatless, lean.

अमेधस् *a.* [अ-मेधा; नित्यमसिच् P. V. 4. 122] Foolish, stupid, an idiot.

अमेध्य *a.* 1 Not able or allowed to sacrifice. -2 Unfit for a sacrifice; नामेध्यं प्रक्षिपेदग्नौ Ms. 4. 53, 56; 5. 5, 132. -2 Unholy, filthy, foul, dirty, impure; Bg. 17. 10; Bh. 3. 106. —ध्यं 1 Excrement, ordure; समुत्सृजेद्राजमार्गे यस्त्वमेध्यमनापदि Ms. 9. 282; 5. 126, 128; 12. 71. -2 An unlucky or inauspicious omen; अमेध्यं दृष्ट्वा सूर्यमुपतिष्ठेत Katy. —**Comp.** —कुणपाशिन् *a.* feeding on carrion. —युक्त,-लिप्त *a.* smeared with ordure, foul, defiled, dirty. —लेपः smearing with ordure.

अमेन Ved. 1 Having no wife, a widower.-2 Not injuring or hurting.

अमेय *a.* 1 Immeasurable, boundless; अमेयो मितलोकस्त्वं R. 10. 18. -2 Unknowable. —**Comp.** —आत्मन् *a.* possessing an immeasurable soul, magnanimous, large-minded. (-*m.*) N. of Vishṇu.

अमेष्ट *a.* [अमा-इष्ट] Ved. Sacrificed at home.

अमोक्य *a.* Ved. Not to be unloosed.

अमोचनं Not loosening or letting go, non-liberation.

अमोक्ष *a.* Not liberated, unloosed. —क्षः 1 Bondage, confinement. -2 Non-liberation from worldly existence.

अमोघ *a.* 1 Unfailing, reaching the mark: धनुष्यमोघं समधत्त बाणं Ku. 3. 66; R. 3. 53; 12. 97; कामिलक्ष्येष्वमोघैः Me. 73.-2 Unerring, infallible (words, boon &c.); अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णन्तावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44; युतममोघतया Ki. 6. 40. -3 Not vain or useless, efficacious, fruitful, productive; यदमोघमपामंतरुप्तं बीजमज त्वया Ku. 2. 5; so °बलं, °शक्ति, °वीर्य, °क्रोध &c. —घः 1 Not failing or erring, unerringness.-2 N. of Vishṇu (or of *S*iva according to some). -3 N. of a river. —घा 1 N. of the plant पाटला (Mar. पाडळी) (the trumpet flower). -2 N. of another plant विडंग (Mar. वावडिंग) the seed of which is used as a vermifuge, and hence also called कृमिघ्न. -3 =पथ्या. -4 N. of a spear or शक्ति. -5 N. of *S*iva's wife. -6 Mystical name of the conjunct consonant क्ष.—**Comp.**—दंडः unerring in punishment, N. of *S*iva.—दर्शिन्,-दृष्टि *a.* of unerring mind or view.—बल *a.* of never-failing strength or vigour. —वाच् *f.* words not vain or idle, that are sure to be fulfilled or realized. (*a.*) one whose words are not vain. —वांछित *a.* never disappointed. —विक्रमः of never-failing valour, N. of *S*iva.

अमोत *a.*[अमा-उत]Ved. The hems or skirts of which are not cut; woven at home, taken care of or protected at home; °पुत्रका a maiden protected at home.

अमोतकः 1 One protected at home (as a child). -2 A weaver (?).

अमौनं 1 Non-silence. -2 Knowledge of the soul.

अम्नस् *ind.* Ved. (स् being changed to र् by P. VIII. 2. 70) 1 Unawares, quickly. -2 At present. -3 A little.

अंब् 1 P. 1 To go. -2 (A.) To sound.

अंबः 1 A father. -2 Sound; the Veda. -3 One who sounds. —बा see below. —बं 1 The eye. -2 Water. —ब *ind.* A particle of affirmation; 'well,' 'well now.'

अंबकं 1 An eye (in त्र्यंबक). -2 A father. -3 Copper.

अंबया Ved. A mother; good woman (as a courteous mode of address); or, conveying water.

अंबरं [अंबः शब्दः तं राति धत्ते, रा-क] 1 Sky, atmosphere, ether; तावनर्जयदंबरे R. 12. 41. -2 Cloth, garment, clothing, apparel, dress; दिव्यमाल्यांबरधरं Bg. 11. 11; R. 3. 9; दिगंबरः सागरांबरा मही the sea-girt earth. -3 Saffron.-4 Talc. -5 A kind of perfume (Ambergris). -6 Cotton. -7 N. of a people. -8 Circumference, compass. -9 Neighbourhood, surrounding country (Nir.). -10 Lip. -11 Evil, sin. -12 Destroyer of elephants (नागभिद् Trik.) —**Comp.** —अंतः 1. the end of a garment. -2. the horizon. —ओकस् *m.* dwelling in heaven, a god; (भस्मरजः) विलिप्यते मौलिभिरंबरौकसां Ku. 5. 79. —ग *a.* sky-going. —दं cotton. —मणिः the sun. —युगं two principal garments used by men; upper and lower. —लेखिन् *a.* sky-touching; R. 13. 26. —शैलः a high mountain touching the sky. —स्थली the earth.

अंबरयति Den. P. To bring together.

अंबरीषं [In some senses अंबरीषः also; °षः only by Uṇ. 4. 29; क्लीबेऽम्बरीषं भ्राष्ट्रो ना Ak.] 1 A frying-pan. -2 Regret, remorse. -3 War, battle. -4 One of the hells. -5 A young animal, colt. -9 The sun. -7 The hog-plum plant (आम्रातक). -8 N. of Vishṇu. -9 N. of *S*iva. -10 N. of a king of the solar race who was celebrated as a worshipper of Vishṇu.

अंबष्ठः 1 The offspring of a man of the Bráhmaṇa and a woman of the Vaisya tribe; ब्राह्मणाद्वैश्यकन्यायामंबष्ठो नाम जायते Ms. 10. 8, 13, 15; Y. 1. 91. (According to Ms. 10. 47 the duty of an अंबष्ठ is the curing of diseases; अंबष्ठानां चिकित्सितं). -2 An elephant-driver. -3 (pl.) N.

of a country and its inhabitants (they seem to have occupied the country to the east of Ták, comprising the modern district of Lahore). **—ष्टा** N. of several plants:— (*a*) गणिका, यूथिका (Mar. जुई); (*b*) पाठा (Mar. पाहाडमूळ). (*c*) चुक्रिका (Mar. चुका); (*d*) another plant (Mar. अंबाडा). **—ष्ठा, –ष्ठी** An Ambashṭha woman.

अंबष्ठकी=अंबष्ठा (पाठा) see above.

अंबष्ठिका N. of a plant (ब्राह्मी.)

अंबा [अंब्-घञ्] (Voc. अंबे Ved.; अंब in later Sanskrit) 1 A mother; also used as an affectionate or respectful mode of address; 'good woman', 'good mother'; **किमंबाभिः प्रेषितः ; अंबानां कार्यं निर्वर्तय** *S.* 2; **कृतांजलिस्तत्र यदंब सत्यात्** R. 14. 16. –2 N. of a plant (अंबष्ठा *d.*). –3 N. of Durgá, wife of *S*iva. –4 N. of an Apsaras; of a sister of Pâṇḍu's mother, a daughter of Kâśirâja. [She and her two sisters were carried off by Bhishma to be the wives of Vichitra-Virya who had no issue. Amba, however, had been previously betrothed to a king of *S*ala and Bhishma sent her to him; but the latter rejected her because she had been in another man's house. So she came back to Bhishma and prayed him to accept her; but he could not break his vow of life-long celibacy, and being enraged she returned to the forest and practised austere penance to revenge herself on Bhishma. *S*iva favoured her and promised her the desired vengeance in another birth. Afterwards she was born as *S*ikhaṇ*dini*, daughter of Drupada, who came to be called *S*ikhaṇ*din* and became the cause of Bhishma's death.] –5 A term in astrology to denote the fourth condition. [cf. Dravid *Amma*; Germ. *amme*; old Germ. *Amma*].

अंबाडा (Ved. –ला) A mother; P. VI. 1. 118.

अंबायुः *f.* A mother.

अंबालिका 1 A mother; good woman (as a term of respect or endearment. –2 N. of a plant (Mar. अंबाडा). –3 N. of the youngest daughter of Kâśirâja, wife of Vichitra-Vîrya. She became the mother of Pâṇḍu by Vyâsa who was invoked by Satyavatî to beget a son to Vichitra-Vîrya who had died without issue.

अंबिः *f.* Ved. Water; woman; mother; nurse.

अंबिका 1 A mother, good woman, also used like अंबा as a term of respect or endearment; **अंबिके अंबिके शृणु मम विज्ञप्तिं** Mk. 1. –2 N. of a plant (अंबा 2); of another plant कटुकी. –3 N. of Pârvatî, wife of *S*iva; **आशीर्भिरेधयामासुः पुरःपाकाभिरंबिकां** Ku. 6. 90.–4 N. of the middle daughter of Kâśirâja and the eldest wife of Vichitra-Vîrya. Like her youngest sister she had no progeny, and Vyâsa begot on her a son named धृतराष्ट्र. **–Comp. —पतिः, –भर्ता** N. of *S*iva. **—पुत्रः, –सुतः** N. of धृतराष्ट्र.

अंबिकेयः,–यकः N. of Ganesa, Kârttikeya or Dhṛtarâshṭra; more correctly written आंबिकेय q. v.

अंबु *n.*[अंब्-शब्दे उण्]1 Water; **गांगमंबु सितमंबु यामुनं** K. P.10.–2 The watery element of the blood (cf. *imber*). –3 N. of a metre. –4 A term in astrology (लग्नावधिकं चतुर्थस्थानं). **–Comp. —कणः** a drop of water. **—कंटकः** (short-nosed), alligator. **—किरातः** alligator. **—कीशः, -कूर्मः** a torpoise (शिशुमार); particularly Gangetic. **—केशरः** lemon-tree (छालंगवृक्ष). **—क्रिया** libation of water; presentation of water to the Manes of the deceased. **—ग, –चर, –चारिन्** *a.* moving or living in water, aquatic (as fish &c.) **—घनः** hail. **—चत्वरं** a lake. **—चामरं** an aquatic plant (शैवाल). **—ज** *a.* produced in water, aquatic (opp. स्थलज); **सुगंधीनि च माल्यानि स्थलजान्यंबुजानि च** Râm. (**—जः**) 1. the moon. –2. camphor. –3. the Sârasa bird. –4. the conch –5. N. of a tree (हिज्जल). (**—जं**) 1. a lotus; **ईर्षाविरेण नयनं मुखमंबुजेन** *S.* Til. 3.–2. the thunderbolt of Indra. °**भूः**, °**आसनः** 'the lotus-born god,' Brahmá; °**आसना** the goddess Lakshmî. **—जन्मन्** *n.* a lotus. (*–m.*) 1. the moon. –2. the conch. –3. Sârasa. **—तस्करः** 'water-thief', the sun (whose heat drinks up water). **—तालः** =°चामर. **—द** *a.* giving or yielding water. (**—दः**) 1. a cloud; **नवांबुदानीकमुहूर्तलांछने** R. 3. 53. **—धर** [धरतीति धरः, अंबूनां धरः; धृ-अच्] 1. a cloud; **वशिनश्चांबुधराश्च योनयः** Ku. 4. 43; **शरत्प्रमृष्टांबुधरोपरोधः** R. 6. 44. –2. the plant मुस्तक. –3. talc. **—धिः** [अंबूनि धीयंते अत्र; धा-कि] 1. any receptacle of waters; such as a jar; **अंबुधिर्घटः** Sk.–2.the ocean; **क्षार°** Bh. 2. 6. –3. the number four (in Math.). °**प्रसवा** N. of a plant (घृतकुमारी). **—निधिः** 'treasure of waters', the ocean; **देवासुरैरमृतमंबुनिधिर्ममंथे** Ki. 5. 30. **—प** *a.* drinking water. (**–पः**) 1. the ocean. –2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters; **रक्षोंबुपानिलशशीशपुराणि चाष्टौ** Sid. *S*ir.–3. N. of a plant (चक्रमर्दक). **—पत्रा** N. of a plant (उच्चटावृक्ष). **—पद्धतिः** *f.*, **–पातः** current, flow or stream of water, cascade; **गंगांबुपातप्रतिमा गृहेभ्यः** Bk. 1. 8. **—प्रसादः,–प्रसादनं** [अंबूनि प्रसादयति] the clearing nut tree (कतक) Strychnos Potatorum (the nuts of this tree are used for purifying water; when rubbed on the inner surface of the vessel, they precipitate the impurities which the water contains; फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादकं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति). **—भवं** a lotus. **—भृत्** *m.* 1. water-bearer, a cloud. –2. the ocean. –3.= °पत्रा q. v. –4. N. of a plant मुस्तक.–5. talc. **—मात्रज** *a.* produced only in water. (**–जः**) a conch-shell. **—मुच्** *m.* a cloud; **ध्वनितसूचितमंबुमुचां चयं** Ki.5. 12. **—राजः** 1. the ocean. –2. Varuṇa. **—राशिः** receptacle or store of water, the ocean; **त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ** *S.*3.3; **चंद्रोदयारंभ इवांबुराशिः** Ku. 3. 67, R. 6. 57; 9. 82. **—रुह्** *n.* 1. a lotus.–2. Sârasa. **—रुहः,–हं,** a lotus; **विपुलिनांबुरुहा न सरिद्वधूः** Ki. 5. 10. (**–हा**) N. of the land-lotus plant (स्थलपद्मिनी). **—रोहिणी** a lotus. **—वाची** [अंबु तद्वर्षणं वाचयति सूचयति] an epithet applied to the earth during four days from the 10th to the 13th in the dark half of the month of Ashâḍha when it is supposed to be unclean (रजस्वला इव) and agriculture is prohibited; °**प्रदः** the 10th day; °**त्यागः** 13th day. **—वासिनी,–वासी** N. of a plant (पाटला), the trumpet flower. **—वाहः** [अंबु वहतीति] 1. a cloud; **तडित्वंतमिवांबुवाहं** Ki. 3. 1; **भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं** Me. 99. –2. a lake. –3. water-bearer. –4. the number 17. –5. a sort of grass. **—वाहिन्** *a.* carrying or conveying water. (*–m.*) 1. a cloud. –2.=मुस्तक. (**–नी**) 1. a wooden vessel, a sort of bucket. –2. a woman fetching water. –3. N. of a stream. **—विहारः** sporting in water. **—विस्रवा** =घृतकुमारी. **—वेतसः** a kind of cane or reed growing in water. **—शिरीषिका** N. of a plant. **—सरणं** flow or cur-

rent of water. —सार्पणी a leech (अंबुनि सर्पति) —सेचनी a wooden baling vessel.

अंबुमत् *a.* Watery, containing water. —ती N. of a river.

अंबूकृत *a.* Sputtered, pronounced indistinctly in shutting the lips, the sound thus remaining as it were in the mouth; uttered while emitting saliva from the mouth. —तं A sputtering noise, the growling of a bear; दधति कुहरभाजामत्र भल्लूकयूनामनुरसितगुरूणि स्त्यानमंबूकृतानि U. 2. 21; Mál. 9.6; Mv. 5. 41.

अंब्यः Ved. A chanter.

अंभ् 1 A. [अंभते, आंभित] To sound.

अंभस् [By Uṇ. 4. 209 आप्-असुन्; or अंभ् शब्दे असुन्] 1 Water; कथमप्यंभसामंतरानिष्पत्तेः प्रतीक्षते Ku. 2. 37; स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोंभसा परिषिंचति Śi. 2. 54; अंभसाकृतं done by water P. VI. 3. 3. -2 The sky. -3 The fourth sign of the zodiac. -4 Mystical name of the letter व्. -5 A God. -6 A man. -7 The world of the Manes. -8 A Rákshasa or Asura. -9 (In phil.) तुष्टि or acquiescence of the soul. -10 Power; splendour; fruitfulness. —(*dual.*) अंभसी Heaven and earth.—(pl.) Collective name for Gods, men, Manes, and demons. [cf. L. *imber*: Gr. *ombpos*] -Comp. —ज *a.* produced in water, aquatic. (—जः) 1. the moon. -2. the (Indian) crane or Sárasa. (—जं) a lotus; बाले तव मुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं S. Til. 17; so पाद°, नेत्र°; °खंडः a group of lotus flowers; कुमुदवनमपाश्रि श्रीमदंभोजखंडं Śi. 9.11, 64; °जन्मन् *m.*, -जनिः,-योनिः the lotus-born God, epithet of Brahmâ. —जन्मन् *n.* a lotus. —दः,-धरः 1. a cloud.-2. the plant मुस्तक. —धिः,-निधिः,-राशिः 'receptacle of waters', the ocean; संभूयांभोधिमभ्येति महानद्या नगापगा Śi. 2. 100; यादवांभोनिधीन्रुंद्धे वेलेव भवतः क्षमा 58; so अंभसां निधिः; शिखाभिराश्लिष्ट इवांभसां निधिः Śi. 1. 20; °वल्लभः a coral. —रुह् *n.* (ट्), -रुहं a lotus; हेमांभोरुहसस्यानां तद्वाप्यो धाम सांप्रतं Ku. 2. 44. (*-m.*) the (Indian) crane. —सारं a pearl. —सूः smoke; cloudiness. —स्थ *a.* living in water; what holds or contains water.

अंभोजिनी 1 A lotus-plant or its flowers; °वननिवासविलासं Bh. 2. 18. -2 A group of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotuses.

अंभृण *a.* Ved. 1 Powerful, great, mighty (महत्).-2 Roaring terribly. —णः 1 A vessel or tub used in preparing the Soma juice.-2 The father of Vách.

अम्मय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अप्-मय] Watery, formed from water.

अम्यक् Ved. Towards, near.

अम्र =आम्र q. v.

अम्रातः —तकः A species of hog-plum; see आम्रातक.

अम्ल *a.* [अम्-क्र Uṇ. 4. 108.] Sour, acid; कट्वम्ललवणात्युष्णतीक्ष्णरूक्षविदाहिनः (आहाराः) Bg. 17. 9. —मः 1 Sourness, acidity, one of the six kinds of tastes or rasas q. v.; यो दंतहर्षमुत्पादयति मुखास्रावं जनयति श्रद्धां चोत्पादयति सोऽम्लः (रसः) Suśr. -2 Vinegar.-3 Wood-sorrel.-4 =अम्लवेतस q.v.-5 The common citron tree. -6 Belch. —म्ली = चांगेरी. —म्लं Sour curds, butter-milk, with a fourth part of water.-Comp. —अक्त *a.* acidulated.—अंकुशः a variety of sorrel (°वेतस).—अध्युषित a disease of the eye. —उद्गारः sour eructation. —कांड N. of a plant (लवणतृण).—केशरः the citron tree. —गंधि *a.* having a sour smell. —गोरसः sour butter-milk.—चुक्रिका-चूडा a sort of sorrel. —जंबीरः, -निंबकः the lime-tree. —नायकः =°वेतस: q. v. —निशा N. of a plant (शठी).—पंचकं,-पंचफलं a collection of five kinds of vegetables and fruits; कोलं च दाडिमं चैव वृक्षाम्लं चुक्रिका तथा। अम्लवेतसमित्येतदम्लपंचफलं स्मृतम्॥ or जंबीरं नागरंगं च तथाम्लं वेतसं पुनः॥तिंतिडीकं बीजपूरमम्लपंचफलं स्मृतम्. —पुत्रः N. of a plant (अश्मंतक)· (—त्री) पलाशीलता and क्षुद्राम्लिका. —पनसः N. of a tree (लकुच). —पित्तं acidity of stomach, sour bile. —पूरं=वृक्षाम्लं q. v. —फलः the tamarind tree. (—लं) tamarind fruit. —भेदनः = °वेतस q. v. —मेहः a kind of urinary disease. —रस *a.* having an acid taste. (—सः) sourness, acidity.—रुहा a kind of betel (मालवदेशजनागवल्लीभिद्). —लोणिका,-लोणी,-लोलिका wood sorrel (Mar. चुका). —वर्गः a class of sour things including plants with acid leaves and fruits. —वल्ली N. of a plant (त्रिपर्णिका नामकंदविशेषः). —वाटकः hog-plum. —वाटिका a sort of betel. —वास्तूकः a sorrel (चुक्रं). —वृक्षः the tamarind tree. —वेतसः a kind of sorrel (Mar. चुका, चांगेरी). —शाकः a sort of sorrel (शाकाम्ल,शुक्राम्ल,अम्ल,चुक्रिका, चूड) commonly used as a pot-herb. (—कं) =वृक्षाम्लं, चुक्रं. —सारः 1. the lime tree. -2. a sort of sorrel (°वेतस). -3. N. of a plant (हिंताल). (—रं) rice-water after fermentation (कांजिकं). —हरिद्रा N. of a plant (°निशा).

अम्लकः N. of a plant (लकुच), a sort of bread-fruit tree.

अम्लि(म्ली)का 1 Sour taste in the mouth, sour eructation. -2 The tamarind tree. -3 Wood-sorrel; also पलाशीलता, श्वेताम्लिका, and क्षुद्राम्लिका. -Comp. —वटकः a sort of cake.

आम्लिमन् *m.* Sourness.

अम्लु: Sourness.

अम्लान *a.* 1 Not withered or faded (flowers &c.). -2 Clean, clear, bright (face); pure, unclouded; परार्थन्यायवादेषु काणोप्यम्लानदर्शनः. —नः Globe-amaranth (Mar. आंबोली). —नं A lotus.

अम्लानि *a.* Vigorous, not fading. —निः *f.* 1 Vigour. -2 Freshness; verdure.

अम्लानिन् Clear, clean. —नी A collection of globe-amaranths.

अय् 1 A. (sometimes P. also, especially with उद्) (अयते, अयांचक्रे, अयितुं, आयित.) To go.

अय *a.* Going, moving. —यः 1 Going, moving (mostly in comp., as in अस्तमय). -2 Good actions of former birth. -3 Good fortune, good luck (शुभावहो विधिः); शुद्धपार्ष्णिरयान्वितः R. 4. 26. -4 A move towards the right (in chess). -5 A die or cube (to play with); कलिः सर्वानयानभिभवति Śat. Br. -Comp. —अन्वित, अयवत् *a.* fortunate, lucky; सुलभैः सदा नयवताऽयवता Ki. 5. 20. —शोभिन् *a.* bright with good fortune.

अयन *a.* [अय्-ल्युट्] 1 Going (at the end of comp.); यथेमा नद्यः स्यंदमानाः समुद्रायणाः Praśn. Up. -2 (As a patronymic affix) Descended from; *e. g.* शाकटायन. —नं 1 Going, moving, walking; as in रामायणं. -2 A walk, path, way, road; अगस्त्यचिह्नादयनात् R. 16. 44. -3 A place, site, abode, place of resort; ता यदस्यायनं पूर्वं Ms. 1. 10 (occurring in the derivation of the word नारायण). -4 A way of entrance, an entrance (to

an array of troops or व्यूह); अयनेषु च सर्वेषु यथाभागमवस्थिताः Bg. 1. 11. -5 Rotation, circulation period; अंगिरसां अयनं; इष्टि°, पशु°.-6 A particular period in the year for the performance of particular sacrificial or other religious works; N. of certain sacrificial performances; as गवामयनं.-7 The sun's passage, north and south of the equator.-8 (Hence) The period of duration of this passage, half year, the time from one solstice to another; see उत्तरायण and दक्षिणायन; cf. also सायन and निरयण. -9 The equinoctial and solstitial points; दक्षिणं अयनं winter solstice; उत्तरं अयनं summer solstice.-10 Method, manner, way.-11 A *Śástra*, scripture or inspired writing. -12 Final emancipation: नान्यः पंथा विद्यतेऽयनाय *Svet.* Up. -13 A commentary; treatise. -14 The deities presiding over the *ayanas*. **-Comp.** -अंशः, -भागः the arc between the vernal equinoctial point and the beginning of the fixed zodiac or first point in Aries. -कालः the interval between the solstices. -जः a month caused by *ayanamsa*. -संक्रमः,-संक्रांतिः *f.* passage through the zodiac. -वृत्तं the ecliptic.

अयक्ष्म *a.* Ved. 1 Not consumptive, healthy. -2 Causing health. -क्ष्मं Healthiness, freedom from disease. **-Comp.** -करण *a.* causing health, making healthy and sound. -तातिः *f.* health.

अयजुष्क *a.* Without a sacrificial formula or verse.

अयज्ञ *a.* Not offering sacrifice. -ज्ञः No sacrifice, a bad sacrifice; Ms. 3. 120.**-Comp.** -साच् *a.* not performing a sacrifice.

अयज्ञक *a.* Unfit for sacrifice.

अयज्ञिय *a.* 1 Not fit for sacrifice (as माष). -2 Not fit to perform a sacrifice (as a boy not invested with the sacred thread). -3 Profane, vulgar, common.

अयज्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Profane, impious. -2 Obstructor or destroyer of sacrifices.

अयज्वन् *a.* Not sacrificing according to the rites; godless, impious; Ms. 11. 14, 20.

अयत् *a.* Not attempting.

अयत *a.* Uncontrolled, unchecked.

अयतिन् *a.* Of unsubdued desires or passions, incontinent.

अयत्न *a.* Not requiring any effort; °पटवासतां R. 4. 55. -त्नः Absence of effort or exertion; अयत्नेन,-त्नात्, -त्नतः without effort or exertion, easily, readily. **-Comp.** -कारिन् *a.* making no effort or exertion, indifferent; idle. -कृत, -ज *a.* easily produced, spontaneous. -लभ्य *a.* easily obtainable: Bh. 3. 10.

अयथं Ved. A foot, leg.

अयथा *ind.* Not as it should be or is intended to be, unfitly, improperly, wrongly. -थं Ved. Without effort.**-Comp.** -अर्थ *a.* 1. not true to the sense, unmeaning, nonsensical; Mu. 3.4. -2. incongruous, unfit, false, *S.* 3. 2; incorrect, wrong; अनुभवो द्विविधो यथार्थोऽयथार्थश्च T. S.; °अनुभवः incorrect or untrue knowledge, wrong notion;तदभाववति तत्प्रकारकोऽनुभवोऽयथार्थानुभवः । यथा शुक्तौ रजतमिदमिति ज्ञानं सैव अप्रमेत्युच्यते. -इष्ट *a.* 1. not as wished or desired, disliked. -2. not enough or sufficient. -उचित *a.* unfit, unworthy. (-तं) unfitly. -तथ *a.* 1. not as it should be, unfit, unsuitable, unworthy; इदमयथातथं स्वामिनश्चेष्टितं Ve. 2. -2. vain, useless, profitless. (-थं) 1.unfitly, unsuitably -2.in vain, uselessly; तद्गच्छति अ° Ms. 3. 240. -3. wrongly; Ve. 5.-तथ्यं unsuitableness, incongruity; uselessness. -द्योतनं intimation or occurrence of some thing or act which is not expected. -पुर,-पूर्व *a.* unprecedented, unparalleled, unusual. -मुखीन *a.* having the face turned away.-वृत्त *a.* acting wrongly. -शास्त्रकारिन् *a.* not acting according to the *Śástras*, irreligious; अयथाशास्त्रकारी च न विभागे पिता प्रभुः Nárada.

अयथावत् *ind.* Wrongly, erroneously, improperly.

अयंत्रं 1 Non-restraint; having no restraint. -2 A powerful weapon for restraining enemies.

अयंत्रित *a.* Unrestrained, unchecked, self-willed.

अयमित *a.* 1 Unrestrained, unchecked. -2 Untrimmed, undecorated (as nails &c.) Me. 92.

अयव *a.* 1 Deficient.-2 Having worthless or no barley, such as a religious ceremony (also अयवक in this sense). -वः 1 Name of a worm bred in excrement. -2 (अयवन् *m.*, अयवस् *n.* also). The dark half of the month; पूर्वपक्षा वै यवा अपरपक्षा वा अयवास्तेहीदं सर्वं युवते चायुवते च *Sat.* Br. -3 An incongruous enemy.

अयव्य *a.* Unfit for barley.

अयशस् *a.* Disreputable, infamous, disgraceful; also अयशस्क in this sense. -*n.* (शः) Infamy, disgrace, ignominy, ill-repute, stain, dishonour, scandal; अयशो महदाप्नोति Ms. 8. 128; किमयशो ननु घोरमतः परं U. 3. 27; स्वभावलोलेत्ययशः प्रमृष्टं R. 6. 41. **-Comp.** -कर *a.* (री *f.*) disgraceful, ignominious.

अयशस्य *a.* Infamous, ignominious.

अयस् *a.* [इ-गतौ-असुन्] Going, moving; nimble. -*n.* (-यः) 1 Iron (एति चलति अयस्कांतसंनिकर्षं इति तथात्वं); अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R.8. 43. -2 Steel. -3 Gold. -4 A metal in general. -5 Aloe wood. -6 An iron instrument. -7 Going. -*m.* Fire. [cf L. *aes, aeris*; Goth. *ais, eisarn*; Ger. *eisin*]. **-Comp.** -अग्रं -अग्रकं a hammer, a mace or club tipped with iron; a pestle for cleaning grain. -अपाष्टि *a.* Ved. furnished with iron claws or heels. -कंसः -सं an iron goblet. -कांडः 1. an iron-arrow. -2. excellent iron. -3. a large quantity of iron. -कांतः (अयस्कांतः) 1. 'beloved of iron', a magnet, load-stone; शंभोर्यतध्वमाक्रष्टुमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; स चकर्ष परस्मात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63; U. 4. 21.-2. a precious stone; °मणिः a loadstone; अयस्कांतमणिशलाकेव लोहधातुमंतःकरणमाकृष्टवती Mál. 1.-कारः 1. an iron-smith, blacksmith.-2. the upper part of the thigh. -कीटं rust of iron.: -कुंभः an iron vessel, boiler &c.; so °पात्रं. -कुशा a rope partly consisting of iron.-कृतिः *f.* a preparation of iron; one of the ways of curing leprosy (महाकुष्ठचिकित्साभेदः). -गः an iron hammer. -गुडः 1. a pill; one made of some preparation of iron. -2. an iron ball; Ms. 3. 133. -घनः [अयो हन्यते अनेन इति P. III. 3. 82] an iron hammer, forge hammer; अयोघनेनाय इवाभितप्तं R. 14. 33. -चूर्णं iron filings.-जाल *a.* having iron nets; of impenetrable guiles,

(-लं) an iron net-work. —ताप *a.* making iron red-hot. —दत्,-दंष्ट्र *a.* Ved. iron-toothed, having iron rims (as chariots); having iron weapons. —दती a proper name; (P.V. 4. 143). —दंड: an iron club, K. 76. —धातु: iron metal; U. 4. 21.—पानं (अयःपानं) N. of a hell (where red-hot iron is forced down the throats of those who are condemned to it). —प्रतिमा (अयःप्रतिमा) an iron image. —मलं rust of iron; so °रजः, °रसः. —मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) 1. having an iron mouth, face, or beak. -2. tipped or pointed with iron; Ms. 10. 84. (-खः) an arrow (iron-pointed); भेत्स्यत्यजः कुंभमयोमुखेन R. 5. 55.—शंकु: 1. an iron spear. -2. an iron nail, pointed iron spike, R. 12. 95. —शय *a.* lying in, made of, iron, (said of fire). —शूलं 1. an iron lance. -2. a forcible means, a violent proceeding (तीक्ष्णः उपायः Sk.); (cf. आयःशूलिक; also K. P. 10; अयःशूलेन अन्विच्छतीत्यायःशूलिकः). —स्थूण *a.* (अय° or यः°) having iron pillars or stakes. —हत *a.* Ved. embossed in iron-work, made by a priest who wears a golden ring on his finger (B. and R.). —हृदय *a.* iron-hearted, stern, cruel, unrelenting; सुहृदयोहृदयः प्रतिगर्जताम् R. 9. 9.

अयस्मय, (अयोमय) *a.* (यी *f.*) Ved. Made of iron or of any metal. —यी N. of one of the three habitations of Asuras.

अयोच्छिष्टं Rust of iron.

अयस (At the end of comp.) see कार्ष्णायस, कालायस &c.

अया *ind.* Ved. Thus, in this manner.

अयाचक *a.* One who does not ask or solicit.

अयाचित *a.* Unasked, unsolicited (as alms, food &c.); अमृतं स्यादयाचितं Ms. 4. 5; 11. 212. —तः N. of the sage Upavarsha. —तं Unsolicited alms. -**Comp.** —उपनत,-उपस्थित *a.* got unasked or without solicitation; अयाचितोपस्थितमंबु केवलं Ku. 5. 22.—वृत्तिः,-व्रतं subsisting on alms got without begging or solicitation.

अयाज्य *a.* 1 (A person) for whom one must not perform sacrifices, not competent to offer sacrifices (as a *S*ûdra &c.). -2 (Hence), Out-cast; degraded, not admissible to or incapable of religious ceremonies. -3 Not fit for sacrificial offerings. -**Comp.** —याजनं,-संयाज्यं sacrificing for a person for whom one must not perform sacrifices; Ms. 3. 65; 11. 60.

अयात *a.* Not &c. gone. -**Comp.** —पूर्व *a.* following, succeeding, subsequent to. —याम *a.* not old or weakened, not stale, fresh, not worn out by use; °मं च यौवनं Dk. 123 fresh, blooming; °मं वयः 158; छंदांस्ययातयामानि Bhâg. (where *S*rîdhara says अ° =विगतदोषाणि free from faults, faultless, pure. (-मं) N. of certain texts of the Yajurveda revealed to Yâj*n*avalkya. °यामता freshness, unimpaired nature, strength, or vigour, purity.) -**Comp.** —यामन् *a.* Ved. not weak, fresh.

अयातु *a.* Ved. Not demoniacal; free from evil spirits. —तु: Not a demon, not an evil spirit, not destructive.

अयाथार्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Not true, wrong, unjust, improper. -2 Not real or genuine, incongruous, absurd.

अयाथार्थ्यं 1 Unfitness, incorrectness. -2 Absurdity, incongruity.

अयानं 1 Not going or moving; stopping, halt. -2 Natural disposition, nature.

अयानयं [अयश्च अनयश्च तयोःसमाहारः] Good or bad luck. —यः A particular position of the pieces on a chess-board (आनीयंते शारा अस्मिन् इत्यानयः; अयेन दक्षिणावर्तेन अपसव्यगमनेन आनयः अयानयः शीर्षस्थानं Saralà).

अयानयीनः [अयानय-ख] A piece at chess or backgammon; अयानयः स्थलविशेषः तं नेयोऽयानयीनः शारः P. V. 2. 9 Sk.

अयावक *a.* Naturally red.

अयावनं Not causing to unite.

अयाशु *a.* Ved. 1 Unfit for copulation. -2 Destructive of good things.

अयास् *a.* [fr. इ 'to go' Nir.] Ved. Agile, nimble. —याः *ind.* [इ-आसिः Uṇ. 4. 221] Fire.

अयास्य *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, inexhaustible, valiant, invincible. —स्यः 1 A mystical name for the chief life-wind. -2 N. of Angirasa.

अयासोमीयं N. of some verses of the Sáma Veda.

अयि *ind.* 1 As a gentle address in the sense of 'friend', 'oh' 'ah' (कोमलमंत्रणे); or simply as a vocative particle; अयि विवेकविश्रांतमभिहितं M. 1: अयि कठोर U. 3. 27 Oh you ruthless one; अयि भो महर्षिपुत्र *S*. 7; अयि विद्युत्प्रमदानां त्वमपि च दुःखं न जानासि Mk. 5.32; अयि मातर्देवयजनसंभवे देवि सीते U. 4; see also Bv. 1. 5, 11, 44.-2 As a particle of entreaty or solicitation (अनुनय), 'I pray', 'prythee'; अयि संप्रति देहि दर्शनं Ku. 4. 28; also of encouragement or persuasion; अयि मंदस्मितमधुरं वदनं तन्वंगि यदि मनाक्कुरुषे Bv. 2. 150. -3 As a particle of gentle or kind inquiry (प्रश्न); अयि जीवितनाथ जीवसि Ku. 4. 3; अयीदमेवं परिहासः 5. 62; अयि जानीषे रेभिलस्य सार्थवाहस्य गृहं Mk. 3.

अयुक्त *a.* 1 Not yoked or harnessed. -2 Not joined, united or connected.-3 Not devout or pious, inattentive, negligent. -4 Unpractised, unused, unemployed; °बुद्धि, °चार.-5 Unfit, improper, unsuitable; अयुक्तोयं निर्देशः P. IV. 2. 64, Mbh. -6 Untrue, wrong. -7 Unmarried. -8 Opening externally. -9 Reduced to straits, miserable. -**Comp.** —कर्मन् *m.* an official (perhaps for आयुक्त°). —कृत् *a.* doing improper or wrong acts. —पदार्थः the sense of a word to be supplied, as the sense of अपि q. v. — रूप *a.* incongruous, unsuitable; °पं किमतःपरं वद Ku. 5. 69.

अयुक्तिः *f.* 1 Disunion, separation. -2 Unreasonableness, want of conformity to correct principles. -3 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity.

अयुग,-गल *a.* 1 Separate, single.-2 Odd, uneven. -**Comp.** —अर्चिस् *m.* Fire. —नेत्रः,-नयनः,-शरः See under अयुग्म. —सप्तिः having seven horses; *S*i. 11. 61.

अयुगपद् *ind.* Not all together, gradually, *seriatim*. -**Comp.** —ग्रहणं apprehending gradually. —भावः successive order, successiveness.

अयुगूः *f.* A woman that bears only one child. (=काकवंध्या q. v.).

अयुग्म *a.* 1 Not in pairs or couples; single, separate. -2 Odd, uneven (as a number) अयुग्मासु रात्रिषु Ms. 3. 48. -**Comp.** —छदः, -[illegible] having an odd (*i. e.* 7) number of

leaves; the सप्तपर्ण tree; Ki. 1. 16. —नयनः,–नेत्रः,–लोचनः having odd(3) eyes, N. of *S*iva; Ku. 3. 51, 69. —बाणः, –शरः &c. having odd (5) arrows; N. of Cupid. —वाहः, –सप्तिः having seven horses, the sun.

अयुज् *a.* Not being in couples, odd, uneven (opp. युज् even); अयुजि नयुगरेफतो यकारो युजि तु नजौ जरगाश्च पुष्पिताग्रा V.Ratn. –**Comp.** —इषुः,–बाणः, –शरः N. of Cupid (having 5 arrows). —छदः =सप्तपर्ण (Mar. सातवण); वपुरयुक्छदगुच्छसुगंधयः *Si.* 6. 50. —पलाशः = सप्तपलाश. —पादयमकं a kind of alliteration having the same syllables (in a different sense) in the first and third pâdas. —नेत्र,–लोचन, –अक्ष,–शक्तिः N. of *S*iva.

अयुज *a.* 1 Having no equal or companion. -2 Separate, single, odd.

अयुग *a.* Ved. Not existing in couples, odd, uneven.

अयुत *a.* 1 Disjoined, detached, not connected. -2 Uninterrupted, undisturbed (Ved.) —तं Ten thousand, a myriad. –**Comp.** —अध्यापकः a good teacher. —सिद्ध *a.* (in Vais. phil.) proved to be inseparable and inherent. —सिद्धिः *f.* proof that certain things or notions are inseparable and inherent. —होम a kind of sacrifice.

अयुद्ध *a.* Ved. 1 Not fighting. -2 Unconquered, irresitible. —द्धं Absence of fighting or war. –**Comp.** —सेन *a.* of unconquerable armies (or arrows), irresistible.

अयुद्धी *ind.* Without fighting.

अयुधः A non-combatant.

अयुध्य *a.* Unconquerable, irresistible.

अयुध्विन् *m.* Not a warrior.

अयुव *a.* 1 Undisturbed, unshaken. -2 Unconnected.

अये *ind.* 1 As a vocative particle, or as a kind of gentle address (=अयि); अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन Bh. 3. 123. -2 An interjection showing (*a*) 'surprise' or 'wonder' and translated by 'oh' 'ah', अये मातलिः *S*. 6; अये कुमारलक्ष्मणः प्राप्तः U. 1; अये मय्येव भ्रुकुटीधरः संवृत्तः U. 5; (*b*) 'grief', 'dejection'; अये देवपादपद्मोपजीविनोऽवस्थेयं Mu. 2 (alas!); (*c*) 'anger'; अये अश्वमेध इति विश्वविजयिनां क्षत्रियाणां महानुत्कर्षनिकषः U. 4; (*d*) 'fear,' 'flurry', 'agitation;' (*e*) 'recollection'; (*f*) 'fear'; (*g*) 'fatigue'.

अयोग *a.* 1 Unconnected with. -2 Indistinctly connected. -3 Making vigourous efforts. —गः 1 Separation, disjunction, interval.-2 Unfitness, impropriety, incongruity. -3 An improper conjunction.-4 Inefficacy of a remedy or medicine (as of a purgative or emetic). -5 Strong or vigorous effort. -6 Medical treatment against the symptoms. -7 Non-application or misapplication of remedies. -8 A sort of disease (cured by prescribing emetics). -9 A widower; absent lover or husband (विधुर). -10 A hammer (for अयोग्र, अयोघन). -11 Dislike. -12 A conjunction of two planets (also inauspicious). –**Comp.** —वाहः a term for अनुस्वार, विसर्जनीय, उपध्मानीय, and जिह्वामूलीय as standing between vowels and consonants;अनुस्वारो विसर्गश्च क ᳲ पौ चैव पराश्रितौ । अयोगवाहा विज्ञेया आश्रयस्थानभागिनः ।.

अयोगवः (वा or वी *f.*) The son of a *S*ûdra man and Vaisya woman; Ms. 10. 32; see आयोगव; (his business is carpentry).

अयोगुड, –जाल &c. see under अयस्.

अयोगूः A blacksmith.

अयोग्य *a.* 1 Unfit, improper, unsuitable, useless. -2 Not ascertainable by senses.

अयोद्धृ *m.* 1 No warrior, a bad warrior.-2 One who is not equalled by other warriors.

अयोध्य *a.* Not to be warred against, unassailable; irresistible; अयायोध्या महाबाहो अयोध्या प्रतिभाति नः Râm. —ध्या The capital of solar kings, born of the line of Raghu, (the modern Oudh) situated on the river Sarayû. [It is said to have extended 48 miles in length and 12 miles in breadth. It was also called *S*aketa, and one of its suburbs was Nandi-grama, where Bharata governed the kingdom during the absence of Rama. The town plays an important part in the story of the Ramayana; the second book (अयोध्याकांड) dealing mostly with events that took place in that city during the youthful days of Rama.]

अयोनि *a.* 1 Without origin or source, eternal; जगद्योनिरयोनिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9. -2 Not born from the womb; born in a manner not approved by law or religion. —निः *f.* 1 Not the womb; Y. 2. 293; Ms. 11. 174.-2 Not a particular verse of the Sâmaveda. —निः 1 N. of Brahmâ and *S*iva. -2 A pestle. –**Comp.** —ज, –जन्मन् *a.* not born from the womb, not produced in the ordinary course of generation; शरीरं द्विविधं योनिजमयोनिजं चेति T. 8; तनयां अयोनिजां R. 11. 47, 48; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30.(–जः) N. of Vishnu. °ईशः, ईश्वरः N. of *S*iva. (–जा), –संभवा N. of Sîtâ, daughter of Janaka, who was born from a furrow in a field.

अयोनिक *a.* Without the words एष ते योनिः.

अयौगपद्यं Absence of simultaneity.

अयौगिक (की *f.*) Not etymologically derived (as a word).

अयौक्तिक *a.* Inconsistent with reason, unreasonable.

अर *a.* [इयर्ति गच्छत्यनेन, ऋ-अच्] 1 Speedy, swift. -2 Little. -3 Going (at the end of comp.). —रः 1 The spoke or radius of a wheel;(°रं also); अरैः संधार्यते नाभिर्नाभौ चाराः प्रतिष्ठिताः Pt. 1. 81. -2 A spoke of the time-wheel; a jaina division of time. -3 A corner (कोण) or angle; त्रिपंचारे षट्के *S*yâmâstava. -4 Moss (शेवाल). -5=पर्पट q. v. –**Comp.** —अंतर (pl.) the intervals of the spoke; V. 1. 4. —घट्टः,–घट्टकः [अरैः घट्यते रच्यते असौ;] 1. a wheel or machine for raising water from a well (Mar. राहाट). (It usually consists of a single wheel with spokes on each side serving as handles to turn it, and a rope with a bucket attached to it passes over this wheel); °इं खेलयमानः Pt. 4 turning this machine; °घटी a bucket so used; कूपमासाद्य °टीमार्गेण सर्पस्तेनानीतः Pt. 4.-2. a deep well.

अरक्षस् *a.* 1 Not disturbed by evil spirits. -2 Harmless, honest.

अरंक, –गम् See under अरं below.

अरंगिन् *a.* Passionless; °सत्त्वः a passionless being; a class of divinities with Buddhists.

अरजस्, अरज, अरजस्क *a.* 1 Dustless, clean, pure (fig. also). -2 Free

from passion (रजस्).-3 Not having the monthly courses. —*f.* (-जाः) A young girl who has not reached the age of puberty; a girl before menstruation.

अरजायते Den. A. 1 To become dustless or pure. -2 To lose the monthly courses.

अरज्जु *a.* Not consisting of, or furnished with, cords.—*n.* A prison-house.

अरण *a.* (णी *f.*) Ved. 1 Departed, gone away; belonging to others, strange, unusual, foreign; distant, remote. (opp. स्व, नित्य or अमा); (Sây. grieved, sorry दुःखित, अरममाण); inimical, hostile, (with whom one is not on speaking terms).-2 Not fighting. —णं 1 Moving, going. -2 Entering into, being inserted.-3 A refuge.

अरणिः *m. f.*,-णी *f.* [ऋ-अनि Uṇ. 2. 101; अरणिः अग्नेर्योनिः] A piece of wood (of the *S*amî tree) used for kindling the sacred fire by attrition, the fire-producing wooden stick; cf. Pt. 1. 216.—णी (dual) The two pieces of wood used in kindling the sacred fire. —णिः 1 The sun.-2 Fire. -3 Flint. -4 N. of several fire-producing plants, particularly अग्निमंथ. —णिः *f.* 1 A path, way. -2 Ved. Stinginess. -**Comp.** —केतुः अग्निमंथ Premna Intergrifolia. —सुतः N. of *S*uka, a celebrated sage (born from the seed of Vyása fallen upon an *Arani* at the sight of the nymph Ghṛitáchî).

अरणिमत् *a.* Related to the two Araṇis; to be produced by them.

अरण्यं (sometimes *m.* also,)[अर्यते गम्यते शेषे वयसि ऋ-अन्यचानित् Uṇ. 3. 102] A land neither cultivated nor grazed, a wilderness, forest, desert; **प्रियानाशे कृत्स्नं किल जगदरण्यं हि भवति** U. 6. 30; **माता यस्य गृहे नास्ति भार्या चाप्रियवादिनी। अरण्यं तेन गंतव्यं यथारण्यं तथा गृहं** । Châṇ. 44; oft. used as first member of comp. in the sense of 'wild', 'grown or produced in forest;' °**बीजं** wild seed; °**कार्पासी**, °**कुलत्थिका**; °**कुसुंभः** &c;so °**मार्जार**, °**मूषकः**. —ण्यः N. of a plant कट्फल. -**Comp.** —**अध्यक्षः** headman or superintendent of a forest district; forest keeper or ranger. —**अयनं**,-**यानं** going into the forest. becoming a hermit; **अथ यदरण्यायनमित्याचक्षते ब्रह्मचर्यमेव तद्** Ch.Up. —**ओकस्**,-**सद्** *a.* 1. dwelling in woods, being in a forest; **किंतु °सदोवयं अनभ्यस्तरथचर्याः** U. 5; **वैक्लव्यं मम तावदीदृशमपि स्नेहादरण्यौकसः** *S*. 4.5. -2. especially, one who has left his family and become an anchorite, forest-dweller. —**कणा** wild cumin seed. —**कदली** wild plantain. —**कांडं** N. of the third book of the Rámáyaṇa which embodies Ráma's exploits in the course of his journey through the forests in company with Visvâmitra. —**गजः** a wild elephant (not tamed). —**गानं** N. of one of the four hymn-books of the *S*âmaveda (to be chanted in the forest). —**चटकः** a wild sparrow. —**चंद्रिका** (lit.) moonlight in a forest; (fig.) an ornament or decoration which is useless, or does not serve its purpose; just as moonlight in a forest is useless there being no human beings to view, enjoy and appreciate it, so is decoration when not viewed and appreciated by those for whom it is intended; thus Malli. on **स्त्रीणां प्रियालोकफलो हि वेषः** Ku. 7. 22 remarks: अन्यथाऽरण्यचंद्रिका स्यादिति भावः. —**चर** (°ण्येचर also), —**जीव.** *a.* wild, living in woods. —**जं** *a.* wild; °**आर्द्रका** wild ginger. —**जीरं** wild cumin. —**दमनः** N. of the plant called *dona*. —**द्वादशी**,-**व्रतं** N. of a ceremony performed on the 12th day of Márga-*S*irsha. —**धर्मः** 1. wild state or usage, wild nature; **तथारण्यधर्माद्वियोज्य ग्राम्यधर्मे नियोजितः** Pt. 1.-2. the duties of a Vánaprastha or anchorite.—**धान्यं**,-**शालिः** wild rice (नीवार). —**नृपतिः**,-**राज्** (ट्), -**राजः** 'lord of the woods', epithet of a lion or a tiger; so **अरण्यानां पतिः**. —**पंडितः** [अरण्ये एव पंडितः, न तु नगरादिषु जनसमाजेषु] 'wise in a forest'; (fig.) a foolish person (who can display his learning only in a forest where no one will hear him and correct his errors). —**भव** *a.* growing in a forest, wild; **यथा°वास्तिला:** Pt.2. 86.—**मक्षिका** a gadfly. —**मुद्गकः** a kind of wild bean.—**यानं** retiring to the woods.—**रक्षकः** conservator of forests, forest-keeper.—**राज्यं** sovereignty of the woods. —**रुदितं** (°ण्ये°) 'weeping in a forest', a cry in the wilderness; (fig.)a vain or useless speech, or a cry with no one to heed it, or any thing done to no purpose; **अरण्ये मया रुदितं** *S*. 2; **प्रोक्तं श्रद्धाविहीनस्य अरण्यरुदितोपमं** Pt. 1. 393; **तदलमधुनारण्यरुदितैः** Amaru. 76. —**वायसः** a wild crow, raven. —**वासः**,-**समाश्रयः** 1. retiring into woods, residence in a forest; °**योन्मुखं पितरं** R. 8.12.-2. a hermitage, forest habitation. —**वासिन्** *a.*living in a forest, wild, (-*m.*) a forest-dweller, an anchorite. (-नी) N. of a plant अत्यम्लपर्णी. —**वास्तु** (**स्तू**) **कः** N. of a plan- वनवेतः. —**विलपितं**,-**विलापः** (°ण्ये°)=°रुदितं above. —**श्वन्** *m.* 'a wild hound', wolf. —**षष्ठी** N. of a festival celebrated on the 6th day of the bright half of Jyesṭha. —**सभा** a forest-court.

अरण्यकं 1 Forest-court. -2 N. of a plant.

अरण्यानिः -नी *f.* [अरण्य-आनुक्, ङीप् च; P. IV. 1. 49; हिमारण्ययोर्महत्त्वे] 1 A large forest or desert, vast wilderness; **यथारण्यान्यामुत्स्राश्रतः** *S*at. Br. -2 The spirit or presiding deity of the woods and mother of wild animals.

अरण्यीय *a.* 1 Containing a forest. -2 Near a forest.

अरण्येऽनूच्यः (*scil.* पुरोडाश) 1 A kind of oblation (अरण्ये अनूच्याः पठनीयाः मंत्रा यस्य).-2 N. of a Mantra.

अरण्येतिलकः (P. II. 1. 44) Wild sesamum yielding no oil; (fig.) any thing which does not answer to one's expectation.

अरत *a.* 1 Dull, languid, apathetic. -2 Dissatisfied, discontented, averse to. —**तं** Non-copulation. -**Comp.** —**त्रप** *a.* not ashamed of copulation. (-पः) a dog (as copulating even in the streets without shame).

अरति *a.* 1 Dissatisfied, discontented. -2 Dull, languid, restless. —**तिः** *f.* 1 Absence of pleasure or amusement, regarded as arising from the longings of love; **स्वाभीष्टवस्त्वलाभेन चेतसो याऽनवस्थितिः। अरतिः सा** S. D.; one of the ten states of love-lorn persons (अनंगदशा). -2 Pain, distress; Ki. 10. 49. -3 Anxiety, regret, uneasiness, agitation; **संधत्ते भृशमरतिं हि सद्वियोगः** Ki. 5. 51. -4 Dissatisfaction, discontent. -5 Languor, dulness. -6 A bilious disease. —**तिः** [ऋ-अति] 1 Anger, passion. -2 Ved. Going, moving;

quickly. -3 Moving flame. -4 Occupying, attacking. -5 Servant, manager, assistant. -6 A master. -7 An intelligent being.

अरत्निः (*m.* or *f.*) [ऋ-कात्नि रत्निः स नास्ति यत्र] 1 The elbow; sometimes the fist itself. -2 A cubit of the middle length, from the elbow to the tip of the little finger, an ell; अरत्निस्तु निष्कनिष्ठेन मुष्टिना Ak.; मध्यांगुलीकूर्परयोर्मध्ये प्रामाणिकः करः। बद्धमुष्टिकरो रत्निररत्निः सकनिष्ठिकः॥ Haláy.; Ki. 18. 6.-3 The arm.

अरत्निकः The elbow; Y. 3. 86.

अरथिन् *a.* One who does not fight in a car.

अरथीः Ved. Not a charioteer.

अरद् *a.* 1 Toothless (as a child). -2 Whose teeth are broken.

अरध्र *a.* Ved. 1 Not lazy, not to be subdued, invincible. -2 Prosperous (समृद्ध).

अरंधनं Absense of cooking (as on सिंह and कन्या संक्रांत).

अरपस् *a.* Ved. 1 Unhurt, safe. (also अरप); sinless, pure. -2 Not hurting, sound; salutary, beneficial.

अरपचनः A mystical collective name of the 5 Buddhas.

अरं *ind.* Ved. [ऋ-अम्] 1 Swiftly, near, at hand, present. -2 Readily, fitly, suitably, so as to answer some purpose. -3 Enough, sufficiently (cf. अलं); excessively.

अरंकृ To prepare, make ready, serve; °कृत् gratifying, decorating, adorning, serving as a worshipper; °कृतिः decorating, gratification.

अरंगम् To be present, come or go near (to help); become visible, appear.

अरंगमः Coming near or into the presence, becoming visible, being present to help.

अरंगरः 1 Praising readily. -2 Factitious or made up poison.

अरंघुष *a.* Praising readily, sounding aloud.

अरम *a.* Low, vile.

अरमणस् *a.* Ved. 1 Hostile. -2 Obedient, devoted to the worship of God.

अरमति *a.* Not resting, active, going everywhere. **-तिः** *f.* 1 Splendour. -2 Readiness to serve, obedience, devotion to God; hence personified in the Vedas as a Goddess protecting the worshippers of the gods and pious works in general.

अरमिष् *a.* Ved. Going near quickly.

अरमण, अरममाण *a.* 1 Not pleasing or gratifying, disagreeable, unpleasant. -2 Unceasing, incessant.

अररं [ऋ-अरन्; अराश्चित् स्यात् Uṇ. 3. 132] The leaf or panel of a door (कपाट), सरभसमरराणि द्रागपावृत्य Mv. 6. 27 (-रः, -री also); चंचूकोटिविपाटितारपुटो यास्याम्यहं पंजरात् Bv. 1. 58. -2 A door. -3 The sheath of a bamboo shoot (करीरकोष). -4 A covering or sheath in general. **—रः** 1 An awl. -2 A part of a sacrifice. -3 War, fighting.

अररिः The leaf of a door; a door.

अररिंदं Ved. Water (अररिं पिपासोपशमं ददाति).

अररिवस् *m. f.* 1 Not giving or offering. -2 Hard, unfriendly, envious, inimical.

अररु *a.* Ved. 1 Moving (गमनस्वभाव). -2=अररिवस् above. **—रुः** [अर्तेः अरुः Uṇ. 4. 79]. 1 An enemy. -2 A weapon -3 N. of an Asura.

अरे *ind.* A vocative particle expressive of (1) great haste; (2) contempt or disdain; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः G. M.

अर्यति Den. P. 1 To work with an awl. -2 To try, put to the test.

अरविंदं [अरान् चक्रांगानीव पत्राणि विंदते विंद् श P. III. 1. 138 Várt.] 1 A lotus (it is one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see under पंचबाण); शक्यमरविंदसुरभिः *S.* 3. 7. It is a sun lotus; cf. सूर्यांशुभिर्भिन्नमिवारविंदं Ku. 1. 32; स्थल °, चरण °, मुख ° *&c.* -2 Also a red or blue lotus. **—दः** 1 The (Indian) crane. -2 Copper.-**Comp.** **—अक्ष** *a.* lotus-eyed, an epithet of Vishṇu. **—दलप्रभं** copper. **—नाभिः,-भः** N. of Vishṇu, from whose navel sprang the lotus which supported Brahmá; हृदये मदीये देवश्चकास्तु भगवानरविंदनाभः Bv. 4. 8.**—सद्** *m.* N. of Brahmá.

अरविंदिनी 1 A lotus plant; प्रपीतमधुका भृंगैः सुविवेवारविंदिनी Bk. 5. 70.-2 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -3 A place abounding in lotus flowers.

अरस *a.* 1 Sapless, not juicy, tasteless, insipid. -2 Dull, flat. -3 Weak, having no strength, inefficacious. **—सः** No juice, absence of juice.-**Comp.** **—आशः** 1. eating sapless food. -2. maceration of the body. **—आशिन्** *a.* 1. eating sapless food. -2. macerating the body.

अरसिक *a.* 1 Devoid of taste, sapless, insipid, flavourless (of a thing). -2 Void of feeling or taste, dull, unfeeling, inappreciative, insensible to the charms (of poetry &c.); अरसिकेषु कवित्वनिवेदनं शिरसि मा लिख मा लिख मा लिख Udb.

अरहस् *n.* Absence of secrecy.

अरहायते Den. A. To become known.

अराग, अरागिन् *a.* Cool, dispassionate; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4.

अराजक *a.* Having no king, anarchical; नाराजके जनपदे Rám.; Ms. 7. 3; अराजके जीवलोके दुर्बला बलवत्तरैः। पीड्यंते न हि वित्तेषु प्रभुत्वं कस्यचित्तदा॥ Mb.; शोच्यं राज्यमराजकं Cháṇ. 57.

अराजन् *m.* Not a king. **-Comp.** **—भोगीन** *a.* not fit for the use of a king. **—स्थापित** *a.* not established by a king, illegal.

अराजिन् *a.* Ved. Unchecked, unrestrained, or without splendour.

अराटकी Ved. N. of the plant अजशृंगी.

अरातिः [न राति ददाति सुखं, रा-क, न. त.] 1 An enemy, foe; देशः सोयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्ह्रदाः पूरिताः Ve. 3. 31; (in the Veda) non-offering (of sacrifices), stinginess, hardness, malignity, malevolence, failure or adversity; malignity personified; evil spirit whose aim it was to defeat the good intentions and disturb the happiness of man (used in *f.*). -2 The number six. -3 The sixth position (in astronomy). **-Comp.** **—दूषण,-दूषि,-हृ** *a.* Ved. destroying adversities or enemies. **—भंगः** destruction of enemies.

अराति (ती) यति Den. P. Ved. To desire not to offer; to act like an enemy, act maliciously.

अरातीयत् *a.* Not offering, unfriendly, malicious, acting like an enemy.

अरातीवु *a.* Ved. Not accustomed to offer; inimical.

अरातीवन् *a.* Not offering; unfriendly, malicious, hostile, inimical.

अराद्धिः *f.* Transgression, sin, offence; envy.

अराधस् *a.* [राधः; धनं-Nir. न. ब.] Poor, not able to perform sacrifices, stingy; hard.

अराय *a.* [नास्ति रा धनं यस्य वेदे षच्समासः] 1 Devoid of wealth, without sacrificial gifts.-2 Stingy, niggardly.—यः, -यी Any malignant or evil spirit.

अराल *a.* [ऋ-विच् अरं आलाति, ला-क] Spreading like the spokes of a wheel, curved, crooked; पादावरालांगुली M. 2. 3. —लः 1 A bent or crooked arm. -2 The resin of the plant Shorea Robusta (सर्जरस). -3 An elephant in rut. —ला 1 An unchaste woman, harlot, courtezan. -2 A modest woman (अधृष्टा). -**Comp.** —केशी a woman with curled hair; भित्त्वा निराक्राामदरालकेश्याः R. 6. 81. —पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eyelashes; Ku. 5. 49.

अरावन् *a.* Ved. Not offering malignant, epithet of evil spirits.

अराष्ट्रं Loss of royal power or sovereignty.

अरि *a.* [ऋ-इन्] Moving, going, reaching; obtaining, aspiring, devoted to, zealous (Ved.). —रिः 1 An enemy, foe (cf. Uṇ. 4. 138); (used in the Veda like an adjective in the sense of 'ungenerous', 'malicious', 'not worshipping or devoted,' 'hostile'); विजितारिपुरःसरः R.I.59,61; 4. 4. -2 An enemy of mankind (said of the six feelings which disturb man's mind); कामः क्रोधस्तथा लोभो मदमोहौ च मत्सरः; कृतारिषड्वर्गजयेन Ki. 1. 9. -3 A species of खदिर or Mimosa (विट्खदिर). -4 N. of the number six (from the six enemies). -5 N. of a condition in astronomy. -6 Any part of a carriage. -7 A wheel.-8 A lord, master. -9 The wind. - 10 A pious or religious man. -**Comp.** —कर्षण *a.* tamer or subduer of enemies. —कुलं 1. a host of enemies.-2. an enemy. —गूर्त *a.* Ved. ready for the destruction of enemies; praised by devoted men or worshippers. —घ्नः destroyer of enemies. —चिंतनं,-चिंता schemes directed against enemies; administration of foreign affairs. —त्र *a.* protecting from enemies. —धायस् *a.* possessed by lords only (*i. e.* very precious). —नंदन *a.* 'an enemy's joy', affording triumph to an enemy. —निपातः invasion made by enemies. —भद्रः the foremost or most powerful enemy; R. 14. 31.—मर्दः 'crushing enemies' N. of a plant (काममर्द). —मर्दन *a.* crushing or trampling foes, destroying enemies. —मेदः N. of a tree (विट्खदिर); N. of a country; Bṛi. S. 14. 2. —मेदकः N. of an insect bred in excrement. —स्थानकं consternation, defeat. —सूदनः,-हन्, -हिंसकः destroyer of enemies; R. 9. 18.

अरिंदम *a.* [अरीन् दाम्यति दमयति वा; खच् मुमच्] Subduer of enemies, victorious, conquering.

अरिक्थभाज्, अरिक्थीय *a.* Not entitled to a share in the ancestral property (as an heir incapacitated by impotence &c.).

अरिणिन् *m.* A cock.

अरितृ [ऋ-तृच्-इडागमः] A rower, helmsman (Ved.).

अरित्र *a.*[गच्छत्यनेन; ऋ-इत्र P.III.2. 184] Ved. 1 Propelling, urging onwards. -2 Protecting on all sides. —त्रं 1 An oar; लोलैररित्रैश्चरणैरिवाभितः *Si.* 12. 71. -2 A rudder, helm. -3 A ship, boat. -4 A part of a carriage. -5 A Soma vessel. —त्रः A Soma vessel. [cf. L. *aratrum*; Gr. *eretmos*]. -**Comp.** —गाध *a.* 'oar-deep,' shallow (water). —परण *a.* Ved. crossing by means of oars.

अरिन् *n.* (रि) A wheel; discus.

अरिप्र *a.* [रिप्रं पापनाम Nir., तन्नास्ति यस्य] Ved. Sinless, spotless, blameless.

अरिफित *a.* Not changed to र् (said of the Visarga).

अरिषं [न रिष्यते विच्छिद्यते] A continuous downpour of rain.—षः A sort of disease in the anus.

अरिषण्य *a.* Ved. Not harming or injuring, inoffensive.

अरिषण्यत् *a.* Ved. Not being hurt or injured.

अरिष्ट *a.* Unhurt; perfect, complete; imperishable, undecaying, secure, safe; अरिष्टं गच्छ पंथानं, अरिष्टं मार्गमातिष्ठत् पुण्यं वा तु निषेवितं Rām. —ष्टः 1 A heron (कंक).-2 A raven, crow.-3 An enemy; अरिष्टस्त्वाहूय Mv. 4. 18.-4 N. of various plants:—(*a*) the soap-berry tree (Mar. रिठा); (*b*) another plant (Mar. निंब).-5 Garlic.-6 A distilled mixture.-7 N. of a demon killed by Kṛishṇa; a son of Bali. —ष्टा 1 A bandage.-2 N. of a medical plant (कटुका).-3 N. of a daughter of Daksha and one of the wives of Kasyapa. —ष्टं 1 Bad or ill luck, evil, misfortune, calamity. -2 A portentous phenomenon foreboding misfortune, unlucky omen (such as earth-quake).-3 Unfavourable symptom, especially of approaching death; रोगिणो मरणं यस्मादवश्यं भावि लक्ष्यते । तल्लक्षणमरिष्टं स्याद्रिष्टमप्यभिधीयते ॥.-4 Good fortune or luck, happiness.-5 The lying-in-chamber, delivery-room, women's apartments (अंतःपुरं); अपस्नात इवारिष्टं प्रविवेश गृहोत्तमं Rām.- 6 Butter-milk.-7 Spirituous liquor; *Si.* 18.77.-**Comp.** —असु *a.* Ved. having one's life unhurt. —गातु *a.* Ved. dwelling securely. —गृहं the lying-in-chamber. —ग्राम *a.* Ved. of undivided group, having a complete troop. —ताति *a.* Ved. making fortune or happy, auspicious.(—तिः *f.*) safeness, security, succession of good fortune, continuous happiness (अरिष्टं करोतीति °तातिः; अरिष्टस्य भावो वा P. IV.4.143-4Sk.); तदत्रभवता निष्पन्नाशिषां काममरिष्टतातिमाशास्महे Mv. 1. —दुष्टधी *a.* apprehensive of death, alarmed at the approach of death. —पुरं N. of a place; cf. अरिष्टाश्रितपुरं P. VI. 2. 100. —भर्मन् *a.* granting security. —मथनः N. of *Si*va or Vishṇu. —शय्या a lying-in couch; अरिष्टशय्यां परितो विसारिणा R. 3. 15. —सूदनः,-हन् *m.* killer of Arishṭa, epithet of Vishṇu.

अरिष्टकः=अरिष्ट: The soap-berry tree.

अरिष्टिः *f.* Security; safety.

अरिष्यत् *a.* Not hurt.

अरीळ्ह *a.* (=अरीढ) Ved. Not licked.

अरुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of a plant (रक्तखदिर).

अरुंषिका [अरूंषि मर्मस्थानान्यधिकृत्य जाता] Scab on the head (Mar. खवडे).

अरुच् *a.* Ved. Lightless, dark.

अरुचिः *f.* 1 Aversion, dislike in general; क्व सा भोगानामुपर्यरुचिः K. 146.-2 Want of appetite, disrelish, disgust; सन्निपातक्षयश्वासकासहिक्कारुचिप्रणुत् Susr.-3 Absence of a satisfactory explanation.

अरुचिर, अरुच्य *a.* Disagreeable, disgusting.

अरुज् *a.* 1 Free from disease, sound, healthy. -2 Not festering (as a boil).

अरुग्ण *a.* Not broken, not diseased, sound.

अरुज *a.* 1 Sound, healthy; यावस्स्वस्थमिदं शरीरमरुजं Bh. 3. 88. v. l. -2 Not breaking, not suppurating. **—जः** N. of a plant (आरग्वध).

अरुण *a.* (णा,-णी *f.*) [ऋ-उनन्; cf. Uṇ. 3. 60] 1 Reddish brown, tawny, red, ruddy (of the colour of the morning as opposed to the darkness of night); प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरबकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12. -2 Perplexed, embarrassed. -3 Dumb. **—णः** 1 Red colour, the colour of the dawn or morning twilight. -2 The dawn personified as the charioteer of the sun; आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोर्कः *S.* 4. 1, 7. 4; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44; R. 5. 71. [Aru*n*a is represented as the elder brother of Garu*d*a, being the son of Vinat*a* by Ka*s*yapa. Vinat*a* prematurely hatched the egg and the child was born without thighs, and hence he is called *Anûru* 'thighless', or *Vipâda* 'footless.' He cursed his mother that since she had brought him forth before the due season she would be a slave to her rival Kadr*u*; but at her earnest entreaties, he modified the curse and said that her next son would deliver her from bondage. Aru*n*a now holds the office of the charioteer of the sun. His wife was *S*yeni, who bore him two sons Sampati and Ja*t*ayu]. -3 The sun; रागेण बालारुणकोमलेन Ku. 3. 30, 5. 8; संसृज्यते सरसिजैररुणांशुभिन्नैः R. 5. 69; *S.* 1. 32. -4 A kind of leprosy with red spots and insensibility of the skin. -5 A little poisonous creature. -6 N. of a plant पुंनाग; also a synonym of अर्क q. v. -7 Molasses (गुड) -8 N. of a peak of the Himâlaya situated to the west of Kailâsa. -9 N. of one of the 12 *A*dityas, the one presiding over Mâgha. **—णा** 1 N. of several plants (*a*) अतिविषा (Mar. अतिविख); (*b*) Madder (मंजिष्ठा); (*c*) त्रिवृत् commonly called Teori; (*d*) a black kind of the same (श्यामाका); (*e*) bitter apple (इंद्रवारुणी); (*f*) the Gunja plant that yields the red and black berry (गुंज) used as a weight by jewellers &c. (*g*) मुंडतिक्ता, -2 N. of a river. **—णी** 1 A red cow (Nir.). -2 The early dawn. **—णं** 1 Red colour. -2 Gold. -3 Saffron. **-Comp. —अग्रजः** N. of Garu*d*a (अरुणः अग्रजो यस्य). **—अनुजः,-अवरजः** N. of Garuḍa, younger brother of Aruṇa. **—अर्चिस्** *m.* the sun. **—अश्व** *a.* having red horses, epithet of the Maruts. **—आत्मजः** 1. son of Aru*n*a, N. of Jaṭâyu. -2. N. of Saturn, Sâvarṇi Manu, Karṇa, Sugrîva, Yama and the two A*s*vins. (-जा) N. of Yamuná and Tâpti. **—ईक्षण** *a.* red-eyed. **—उदकं** N. of a lake. (-का) N. of a river. **—उदयः** break of day, dawn; चतस्रो घटिकाः प्रातररुणोदय उच्यते. **—उपलः** a ruby. **—कमलं** a red lotus. **—ज्योतिस्** *m.* N. of *S*iva. **—दूर्वा** reddish fennel. **—प्रिय** *a.* 'beloved of red flowers and lotuses', N. of the sun. (-या) 1. the sun's wife.-2. shadow. **—प्सु** *a.* [अरुणं प्सु रूपं यस्य] Ved. of reddish shape or colour. **—बभ्रु** *a.* reddish-yellow. **—युज्** *a.* furnished with red rays of light, epithet of the dawn. **—लोचन** *a.* red-eyed. (-नः) a pigeon. **—सारथिः** 'having Aruṇa for his charioteer,' the sun.

अरुणित, अरुणीकृत *a.* Reddened, dyed red, impurpled; स्तनांगरागारुणिताच्च कंदुकात् Ku. 5. 11.

अरुणिमन् *m.*, **अरुणता** Redness, red colour; अरुणिम्ना विहितोपि शुक्लभावः Bv. 2. 180.

अरुणीयः,-°योगः The 25th Upanishad of the Atharvaveda.

अरुत *a.* Ved. Not to be broken.

अरुंतुद *a.* [अरूंषि मर्माणि तुदति; अरुस्-तुद्, खश् मुमागमश्च P. III. 2. 35; VI. 3. 67] 1 Cutting or wounding the vital parts, inflicting wounds, corrosive, painful, sharp (fig. also); caustic; अरुंतुदमिवालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिनः R. 1. 71; Ki. 14. 55; *S*i. 2. 109. -2 Acrimonious, sour (disposition); Ms. 2. 161.

अरुंधती [न रुंधती प्रतिरोधकारिणी] 1 A medicinal climbing plant. -2 N. of the wife of Vasishṭha; अन्वासितमरुंधत्या स्वाहयेव हविर्भुजं R. 1. 56.-3 The morning star personified as the wife of Vasishṭha; one of the Pleiades. -4 N. of the daughter of प्राचेतसदक्ष, one of the 10 wives of Dharma. [In mythology Arundhati is represented as the wife of the sage Vasish*t*ha, one of the 7 sages. She was one of the 9 daughters of Kardama Pra*j*apati by Devahuti. She is regarded as the highest pattern of conjugal excellence and wifely devotion and is so invoked by the bridegroom at nuptial ceremonies. Though a woman she was regarded with the same—even more—veneration as the Saptarshis; cf. Ku. 6. 12: तामगौरवभेदेन मुनींश्चापश्यदीश्वरः। स्त्री पुमानित्यनास्थैषा वृत्तं हि महितं सताम्॥ cf. also Janaka's remarks in. U. 4. 10. She, like her husband, was the guide and controller of Raghu's line in her own department, and acted as guardian angel to S*i*ta after she had been abandoned by Rama. It is said that Arundhati (the star) is not seen by persons whose end has approached: cf. Susruta: न पश्यति सनक्षत्रां यस्तु देवीमरुंधतीं। ध्रुवमाकाशगंगां च तं वदंति गतायुषं॥; see H.1. 76 also].- 5 The tongue (personified). **-Comp —जानिः,-नाथः,-पतिः** N. of Vasishṭha, one of the seven *R*ishis or stars in the Ursa Major **—दर्शनन्यायः** see under न्याय.

अरुष्-ष्ट *a.* Not angry, calm.

अरुष *a.* 1 Not angry. -2 Shining, bright; reddish. -3 Unhurt. -4 Moving, going about (as a horse). **—षः** 1 The red horse of Agni; a flame. -2 The sun; the day as presided over by the sun. -3 The red storm-cloud. **—षी** 1 The dawn. -2 A flame. -3 N. of the wife of Bhrigu and mother of Aurva.

अरुष (ष्य) ति Den. P. To go.

अरुष्कः [अरुमर्मस्थानं कायति पीडयति] N. of a tree (भल्लातक).

अरुस् *a.* [ऋ-उस् Uṇ. 2. 116] Wounded, sore. **—*m.*(-रुः)** 1 The Arka tree. -2 Red *Khadira*. **—*n.*** 1 A vital part. -2 A wound, sore (*-m.* also). -3 An eye. **-Comp. —कर** *a.* [अरुस्-कृ-टः P. III. 2. 21] causing or inflicting wounds, wounding. (-रः) N. of a tree अरुष्क q. v. (-रं) the nut of this tree. **—कृत** *a.* wounded, hurt.

अरुसिका Eruption on the scalp with acute pain.

अरुहा N. of a plant (भूम्यामलकी).

अरूक्ष *a.* Not hard, soft; bland.

अरूक्षित, अरूक्ष्ण *a.* Ved. Soft, tender, supple.

अरूप *a.* 1 Formless, shapeless. -2 Ugly, deformed. -3 Dissimilar, unlike. **—पं** 1 A bad or ugly figure. -2 The Pradhâna of the Sânkhyas

and Brahma of the Vedântins. **-Comp.** **—हार्य** *a.* not to be attracted or won over by beauty; अरूपहार्यं मदनस्य निग्रहात् Ku. 5. 53.

अरूपक *a.* Without any figure or metaphor, not figurative, literal.

अरूपता-त्वं Shapelessness, deformity, dissimilarity.

अरूषः [ऋ-ऊषन् Uṇ. 4. 73] 1 The sun. -2 A kind of serpent.

अरे *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) calling to inferiors; आत्मा वा अरे द्रष्टव्यः श्रोतव्यः ; न वा अरे पत्युः कामायास्याः पतिः प्रियो भवति *S*at. Br. (said by Yâjnavalkya to his wife Maitreyî); (*b*) of anger; अरे महाराजं प्रति कुतः क्षत्रियाः U. 4; (*c*) of envy.

अरेणु *a.* Not dusty; not soiled with dust, not touching the dust (of the earth). **—***n.* (**-णु**) What is not dust, the ether.

अरेपस् *a.* [नास्ति रेपः पापं यस्य] 1 Sinless, spotless. -2 Clear, pure, bright.

अरेरे *ind.* An interjection of (*a*) calling out angrily; अरेरे दुर्योधनप्रमुखाः कुरुबलसेनाप्रभवः Ve. 3; अरेरे वाचाट *ibid;* or of (*b*) addressing inferiors or by way of contempt; अरेरे राधागर्भभारभूत सूतापसद *ibid.*

अरोक *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Without holes (अच्छिद्र).-2 Without splendour, obscured, dim.**-Comp.—दत्,-दंत** *a.* [P. V. 4. 144] 1. having black teeth. -2. having thick-set teeth (निविडदंत).

अरोग *a.* Free from disease, healthy, sound, well; अरोगाः सर्वसिद्धार्थाश्चतुर्वर्षशतायुषः Susr.**—गः** Sound health; न नाममात्रेण करोत्यरोगं H. 1. 167.

अरोगण *a.* Ved. 1 Freeing from disease.-2 Free from disease.

अरोगिन्,-अरोग्य *a.* Healthy.

अरोचक *a.* (**चिका** *f.*) 1 Not shining or bright.-2 Causing loss of appetite, producing loathing or disgust.**—कः** Loss of appetite; disgust, loathing.

अरोचकिन् *a.* Suffering from loss of appetite or indigestion.

अरोचमान *a.* 1 Not shining.-2 Not attached; Ms. 3. 62.

अरोचिष्णु *a.* 1 Not shining, dark.-2 Disagreeable, ugly.

अरोषः Absence of anger, calmness.

अरौद्र *a.* Not terrible or fierce; an epithet of Vishṇu.

अर्क् 10 P. [अर्कयति, अर्कयितुं, अर्कित] 1 To heat or warm. -2 To praise.

अर्क *a.* [अर्च्-घञ्-कुत्वं Uṇ. 3. 40] Fit to be worshipped (अर्चनीय).**—र्कः** 1 A ray of light, a flash of lightning (Ved.).-2 The sun; आविष्कृतारुणपुरःसर एकतोऽर्कः *S.* 4. 1. -3 Fire. -4 A crystal. -5 Copper.-6 Sunday. -7 Membrum virile. -8 N. of the sun-plant, Calatropis Gigantea (Mar. रुई), a small tree with medicinal sap and rind; अर्कस्योपरि शिथिलं च्युतमिव नवमाल्लिकाकुसुमं *S.* 2. 8; यमाश्रित्य न विश्रामं क्षुधार्ता यांति सेवकाः । सोऽर्कवन्नृपतिस्त्याज्यः सदापुष्पफलोऽपि सन् Pt. 1. 51. -9 N. of Indra. -10 A sort of religious ceremony. -11 Praise, hymn; praising, extolling, song of praise. -12 A singer (Ved. in these two senses). -13 A learned man. -14 An elder brother. -15 Food (अर्क also). -16 N. of Vishṇu. -17 A kind of decoction. -18 The seventh day of a month. -19 The उत्तरफल्गुनी asterism.-20 The number 12.**-Comp.** **—अंशः, -कला** a digit or 12th part of the sun's disc. **—अश्मन्** *m.* **-उपलः** 1. the sun-stone, heliotrope, girasol. -2. a sort of crystal or ruby. **—आह्वः** the swallow wort. **—इंदुसंगमः** the time of conjunction of the sun and moon (दर्श or अमावास्या). **—कांता** 1. N. of a plant commonly called हुडहुडिया. -2. sun's wife. -3. sun's shadow. **—क्षेत्रं** 1. the field of the sun; the sign *Leo,* presided over by the sun. -2. N. of a holy place in Orissa. **—चंदनः** a kind of red sandal (रक्तचंदन). **—जः** epithet of Karṇa, Yama, Sugrîva. (**-जौ**) the two Asvins regarded as the physicians of Heaven. **—तनयः** 'a son of the sun', an epithet of Karṇa, Yama, Manu Vaivasvata, Manu Sâvarṇi and Saturn; see अरुणात्मज. (**-या**) N. of the rivers Yamunâ and Tâpti. **—त्विष्** *f.* light of the sun. **—दिनं, -वासरः** Sunday. **—दुग्धं** milky sap or exudation of *arka.* **—नंदनः,-पुत्रः, -सुतः,-सूनुः** N. of Saturn, Karṇa or Yama. **—नयन** *a.*.one whose eyes are difficult to be gazed at. (**-नः**) an epithet of Virâj Purusha. **नामन्** *m.* the red *arka* tree. **—पत्रः,-पर्णः** N. of the plant अर्क. (**-त्रा**) a kind of birthwort (सुनंदा, अर्कमूला) with wedge-shaped leaves. (**-त्रं, -र्णं**) the leaf of the अर्क plant.**—पादपः** N. of a plant (निंब); another tree (आकंद). **—पुष्पं** a flower of *arka.* (**-ष्पी**),**-पुष्पिका** N. of a plant (कुटुंबिनी).**—प्रिया** N. of a plant (जवा). **—बंधुः,-बांधवः** 1. N. of Buddha *S*âkyamuni. -2. a lotus (the sun-lotus). **—भं** 1. an asterism influenced by the sun. -2. the sign *Leo.* -3. उत्तराफल्गुनीनक्षत्र.**—भक्ता** = °कांता q. v. **—मंडलं** the disc of the sun.**—मूलः,-ला** = °पत्रा; विलिखति वसुधामर्कमूलस्य हेतोः Bh. 2. 100. **—वर्षः** a solar year. **—वल्लभः** 1. N. of a plant (बंधूक).-2. a lotus.**—विवाहः** marriage with the *arka* plant (enjoined to be performed before a man marries a *third* wife, who thus becomes his fourth); चतुर्थादिविवाहार्थं तृतीयोऽर्कं समुद्वहेत् Kâsyapa.**—वेधः** N. of a tree (तालीशपत्र).**—व्रतः-तं** 1. a vow performed on माघशुक्लसप्तमी. -2. the law or manner of the sun; when a king exacts taxes from his subjects only to add to their material comforts and happiness, just as the sun draws up water during 8 months of the year, only to give it back increased a thousandfold, he is said to follow अर्कव्रत; अष्टौ मासान् यथादित्यस्तोयं हरति रश्मिभिः। तथा हरेत्करं राष्ट्रान्नित्यमर्कव्रतं हि तत् ॥ Ms. 9. 305; cf. R.1. 18 (the point of comparison may also be the imperceptible way in which the sun absorbs water, see Pt.1.221). **—शोकः** Ved. brilliancy of rays. **—सातिः** *f.* 1. finding of rays. -2. poetical inspiration; finding out hymns. **—सोदरः** 'brother of the sun', an epithet of Airâvata.**—हिता** = °कांता q.v.

अर्कवत् *a.* Containing flashes of lightning.

अर्किन् *a.* Ved. 1 Shining, bright.-2 Praising. -3 Praised or worshipped.

अर्कीय, अर्क्य *a.* [अर्क-छ ; अर्च्-ण्यत् कुत्वं] 1 Belonging to *arka.* -2 To be praised or worshipped.

अर्गडः =अर्गल below.

अर्गलः-ला-ली-लं [अर्ज् कलच् न्यंक्वादि° कुत्वं Tv.] 1 A wooden bolt, pin, bar &c. (for fastening a door or the cover of a vessel), a bolt, latch, bar; पुरार्गलादीर्घभुजो बुभोज R. 18. 4;

16. 6; अनायतार्गलं Mk. 2.; ससंभ्रमेंद्रद्रुतपातितार्गला निमीलिताक्षीव भियाऽमरावती K. P. 1; दत्तं च बहिरर्गलं Ks. 4. 62 bolted from without; oft. used figuratively in the sense of a bar, impediment, something intervening as an obstruction; वाक्यार्गलया निवारिता: Pt. 2; Śi. 2. 118; ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानाद्विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः R. 1. 79 obstructed; वार्यर्गलाभंग इव प्रवृत्तः 5. 45; कंठे केवलमर्गलेव निहिता जीवस्य निर्गच्छतः K. P. 8; see अनर्गल also. -2 A wave or billow.-3 The leaf of a door (कपाटं).-4 A kind of stotra or hymn.

अर्गलिका A small door-pin, small bolt.

अर्गलित *a.* Fastened by a bolt, chained, bolted; °द्वारा K. 357.

अर्गलीय,-ल्य *a.* Belonging to a bolt or pin.

अर्घ् 1 P. [अर्घति, आर्घीत्, अर्घित] To be worth, have value, to cost; परीक्षका यत्र न संति देशे नार्घंति रत्नानि समुद्रजानि Subhâsh.

अर्घः [अर्घ्-घञ्] 1 Price, value; कुंकुमर्घं यथापण्यं Ms. 8. 398; Y. 2. 251; कुत्स्याः स्युः कुपरीक्षका हि मणयो यैरर्घतः पातिताः Bh. 2. 15 reduced in their true value, depreciated; so अनर्घ priceless; महार्घ very costly. -2 A material of worship, respectful offering or oblation to gods or venerable men, consisting of rice, Dûrvâ grass &c. with or without water; दूर्वासर्षपपुष्पाणां दत्त्वार्घं पूर्णमंजलिं Y. 1. 290; कुटजकुसुमैः कल्पितार्घाय तस्मै Me. 4; (the ingredients of this offering are:-आपः क्षीरं कुशाग्रं च दधि सर्पिः सतंडुलम् । यवः सिद्धार्थकश्चैव अष्टांगोऽर्घः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ see अर्घ्य below. -Comp. -अर्ह *a.* worthy of a respectful offering. -दानं presentation of a respectful offering. -बलाबलं rate of price, proper price, the cheapness or dearness of articles, fall or rise in prices; Ms. 9. 329. -संख्यानं, संस्थापनं the price of commodities, appraising, assizes of goods; कुर्वीत चैषां (वणिजां) प्रत्यक्षमर्घसंस्थापनं नृपः Ms. 8. 402.

अर्घीशः N. of *Śiva.*

अर्घ्य *a.* [अर्घ-यत् अर्घमर्हति] 1 Valuable; अनर्घ्य invaluable; see s. v. -2 Venerable, deserving respectful offering; तामर्घ्यानर्घ्यमादाय दूरात्प्रत्युद्ययौ गिरिः Ku. 6. 50; Śi. 1. 14; Y. 1. 110. -र्घ्यं 1 A respectful offering or oblation to a god or venerable person (see अर्घ); अर्घः पूजाविधिः तदर्थं द्रव्यं अर्घ्यं Sk.; अर्घ्यमस्मै V. 5.; ददतु तरवः पुष्पैरर्घ्यं फलैश्च मधुश्चुतः U. 3. 24; अर्घ्यमर्घ्यमिति वादिनं नृपं R. 11. 69; 1. 44; Ku. 1. 58, 6. 50; (it often consists only of water given in a droṇa and forms part of the Madhuparka ceremony). -2 A kind of honey.

अर्घटं Ashes.

अर्च् 1 U. (अर्चति-ते, आनर्च, आर्चीत्, आर्चितुं, अर्चित) 1 (*a*) To adore worship, salute, welcome with respect; R. 2. 21, 1. 6, 90; 4. 84, 12. 89; Ms. 3. 93; आर्चीद् द्विजातीन् परमार्थविदान् Bk. 1. 15, 14. 63; 17. 5; यस्यार्चंत्यसौ शासनं Mv. 1. 29 honours, respectfully obeys. (*b*) To honour, *i. e.* decorate, adorn; U. 2. 9. -2 To praise (Ved.). -3 To shine. -10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To honour, adore, worship; स्वर्गौकसामर्चितमर्चयित्वा Ku. 1. 59. -2 To praise. -3 To cause to shine. -*Desid.* [आर्चिचिषति] To wish to worship. -With अनु to congratulate, hail with joy. -प्र 1. to praise, sing praises of. -2. to honour, worship; प्रानर्चुरर्च्या जगदर्चनीयं Bk. 2. 20; (-*caus.*) to honour. -सं 1. to worship, adore. -2. to fix, settle, establish.

अर्च *a.* Ved. Shining.

अर्चक *a.* [अर्च्-ण्वुल्] Worshipping, adoring. -कः A worshipper; गुरुदेवद्विजार्चकः Ms. 11. 225.

अर्चत्रि *a.* Ved. [अर्च् वेदे बाहु° अत्रि] Adorable, venerable (Sây.); roaring aloud, singing loudly.

अर्चत्र्य *a.* Ved. To be praised or worshipped.

अर्चन *a.* [अर्च्-ल्युट्] Worshipping, praising. -नं, -ना Worship, reverence or respect paid to deities and superiors.

अर्चनीय, अर्च्य *pot. p.* [अर्च्-अनीयर् ण्यत्] To be adored or worshipped, venerable, adorable, respectable R. 2. 10; Bk. 6. 70.

अर्चा [अर्च्-अङ्] 1 Worship, adoration. -2 An idol or image intended to be worshipped; मौर्यैर्हिरण्यार्थिभिरर्चाः प्रकल्पिताः Mbh. (there is some dispute among scholars as to the precise meaning of this passage).

अर्चिः *f.* [अर्च्-इन्] Ray, flame (of fire or of the morning twilight); आसीदासन्ननिर्वाणः प्रदीपार्चिरिवोषसि R. 12. 1; नैशस्यार्चिर्हुतभुज इव छिन्नभूयिष्ठधूमा V. 1. 8.

अर्चिमत्, -वत् *a.* Ved. Shining.

अर्चित *p. p.* Worshipped, respected, honoured; R. 10. 55; Ms. 4.235; Ku. 1. 59.

अर्चितिन् *a.* Honouring, adoring.

अर्चिन् *a.* 1 Praising, honouring, worshipping. -2 Shining as a ray of light, radiating. -*m.* (र्ची) A ray of light.

अर्चिस् *n.* (-र्चिः) [अर्च्-इसि Uṇ. 2. 107] 1 A ray of light, flame; यत्ते पवित्रमर्चिष्यग्ने विततमंतरा Rv. 9. 67. 23; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निरादद्दे R. 3. 14. -2 Light, lustre; प्रशमादर्चिषां Ku. 2. 20; Ratn. 4. 16 (said to be also. *f.*-*f.*) N. of the wife of कृशाश्व and mother of धूमकेतु. -*m.* 1 A ray of light.-2 Fire.

अर्चिष्मत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] Flaming, brilliant, bright; V. 3. 2.-*m.* 1 Fire, the god of fire.-2 The sun.-3 A sort of subordinate deity.-4 N. of Vishṇu.-ती 1 N. of the town or world of Agni.-2 One of the 10 earths according to Buddhists.

अर्ज् 1 P. [अर्जति, आनर्ज, आर्जिष्यति, आर्जीत्, अर्जितुं, आर्जत] 1 To procure, secure, gain, earn, usually in the *caus.* in this sense; पितृद्रव्याविरोधेन यदन्यत्स्वयमर्जितं Y. 2. 118. 2 To take up; आनर्जुर्नृभुजोऽस्त्राणि Bk. 14.74. -10 P. or *caus.* 1 To procure, acquire, obtain; स्वयमर्जित, स्वार्जित obtained by one's own exertions, self-acquired. -2 To work or manufacture make, prepare (सतोगुणांतराधानं). -With अति 1. to allow, permit, let go. -2. to remove, despatch, make away with. -अनु to let go, set free, deliver. -अपि to add to. -अन्वव 1. to cause to go after or in a particular direction. -2. to visit with any thing, overcome. -अभ्यति to add, append; say something in addition to what is already said. -अव to permit to leave, release, let go. -उद् to drive out, remove. -प्र *caus.* to furnish, supply, procure.

अर्जक *a.* [अर्ज्-ण्वुल्] (-र्जिका *f.*) Procuring, acquiring; one who acquires or gets; अर्जको ह्यंशमाहरेद्

Smṛiti. **—कः** N. of several plants सितपर्णास, वर्बरीभेद; सामान्यतुलसी.

अर्जनं [अर्ज्-ल्युट्] Getting, acquisition; **अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं** Pt. 1. 163; **अर्जयितृव्यापारोऽर्जनं** Dây. B.

अर्जुन *a.* [अर्ज्-उनन् णिलुक् च Uṇ. 3. 58] (**ना-नी** *f.*). **1** White, clear, bright, of the colour of day; **अहश्च कृष्णमहरर्जुनं च** Rv. 6. 9. 1; **पिशंगमौंजीयुजमर्जुनच्छविं** *Si.* 1. 6. **-2** Silvery. **—नः 1** The white colour. **-2** A peacock. **-3** A sort of cutaneous disease. **-4** A tree (Mar. अर्जुनसादडा), with useful rind. **-5** N. of the third Pâṇḍava who was a son of Kuntî by Indra and hence called ऐंद्रि also. [Arjuna was so called because he was 'white' or 'pure in actions' (पृथिव्यां चतुरंतायां वर्णो मे दुर्लभः समः। करोमि कर्म शुद्धं च तेन मामर्जुनं विदुः). He was taught the use of arms by Droṇa and was his favourite pupil. By his skill in arms he won Draupadî at her Svayamvara (see Draupadî). For an involuntary transgression he went into temporary exile and during that time he learnt the science of arms from Paraśurama. He married Ulupi, a Naga Princess, by whom he had a son named Iravat, and also Chitrangada, daughter of the king of Maṇipura, who bore him a son named Babhruvahana. During this exile he visited Dwaraka, and with the help and advice of Krishṇa succeeded in marrying Subhadra. By her he had a son named Abhimanyu. Afterwards he obtained the bow Gaṇḍîva from the god Agni whom he assisted in burning the Khaṇḍava forest. When Dharma, his eldest brother, lost the kingdom by gambling, and the five brothers went into exile, he went to the Himalayas to propitiate the gods and to obtain from them celestial weapons for use in the contemplated war against the Kauravas. There he fought with Śiva who appeared in the disguise of a Kirata; but when he discovered the true character of his adversary he worshipped him and Śiva gave him the Paśupatastra.. Indra, Varuṇa, Yama and Kubera also presented him with their own weapons. In the 13th year of their exile, the Paṇḍavas entered the service of the King of Virata and he had to act the part of a eunuch, and music and dancing master. In the great war with the Kauravas Arjuna took a very distinguished part. He secured the assistance of Krishṇa who acted as his charioteer and related to him the Bhagavadgita when on the first day of the battle he hesitated to bend his bow against his own kinsmen. In the course of the great struggle he slew or vanquished several redoubtable warriors on the side of the Kauravas, such as Jayadratha, Bhishma, Karṇa &c. After Yudhishṭhira had been installed sovereign of Hastinapura, he resolved to perform the Aśvamedha sacrifice, and a horse was let loose with Arjuna as its guardian. Arjuna followed it through many cities and countries and fought with many kings. At the city of Maṇipura he had to fight with his own son Babhruvahana and was killed; but he was restored to life by a charm supplied by his wife Ulupi. He traversed the whole of Bharata khaṇḍa and returned to Hastinapura, loaded with spoils and tributes, and the great horse-sacrifice was then duly performed. He was afterwards called by Krishṇa to Dvaraka amid the intestine struggles of the Yadavas and there he performed the funeral ceremonies of Vasudeva and Krishṇa. Soon after this the five Paṇḍavas repaired to heaven having installed Parikshit - the only surviving son of Abhimanyu-on the throne of Hastinapura. Arjuna was the bravest of the Paṇḍavas, high-minded, generous, upright, handsome and the most prominent figure of all his brothers. He has several appellations, such as Partha, Gudakesa, Savyasachi, Dhananjaya, Phalguna, Kiritin, Jishṇu, Śvetavahana, Gaṇḍîvin &c. &c.] **-6** N. of Kàrtavîrya, slain by Paraśuràma. See कार्तवीर्य. **-7** N. of a country Bṛi. S.14. 25. **-8** The only son of his mother. **-9** N. of Indra. **—नी 1** A procuress, bawd. **-2** A cow. **-3** A kind of serpent. **-4** N. of Ushâ wife of Aniruddha. **-5** N. of a river commonly called करतोया. **-6** (**न्यौ,-न्यः** dual and pl.) N. of the constellation Phalgunî. **—नं 1** Silver. **-2** Gold. **-3** Slight inflammation of the white of the eye. **-4** Grass. **—नाः** (pl.) The descendants of Arjuna. **-Comp. —उपमः** the teak tree; also शाकद्रुम and महापत्राख्यवृक्ष. **—कांड** *a.* having a white stem or appendage. **—छवि** *a.* white, of a white colour. **—ध्वजः** 'white-bannered', N. of Hanûmat. **—पाकी** N. of a plant and its fruits.

अर्जुनक *a.* Belonging to Arjuna. **—कः** A worshipper of Arjuna.

अर्जुनस *a.* [तृणादिगण] Overgrown with Arjuna plants.

अर्ण *a.* [ऋ-न] **1** Being in motion, agitated; restless. **-2** Foaming, effervescing. **—र्णः 1** A flood, stream; water (Ved.) **-2** The teak tree. **-3** A letter (of the alphabet); **पंचार्णो मनुरीरितः.** **-4** N. of a metre having 10 feet and belonging to the class called Daṇḍaka. **—र्णा** A river (Ved.). **—र्णं** Tumult or din of battl confused noise.

अर्णव *a.* Being agitated, foaming, restless (Ved.); full of water (Sây.). **—वः** [अर्णांसि संति यस्मिन्, अर्णस्-व सलोपः P. V. 2. 109 Vârt.]. **1** A stream, flood, wave. **-2** The (foaming) sea, ocean (fig. also); **शोक°** ocean of grief; so **चिंता°**; **जन°** ocean of men; **संसारार्णवलंघन** Bh. 3. 10. **-3** The ocean of air. **-4** N. of a metre. **-5** N. of the sun or Indra (as givers of water). **-Comp. —अंतः** the extremity of the ocean. **—उद्भवः** 1. N. of a plant अग्निजार. -2. the moon. (**-वा**) Lakshmî. (**-वं**) nectar. **—ज** *a.* sea-born, marine. (**-जं, -जः**) cuttle-fish. **—पोतः,-यानं** a boat or ship. **—मंदिरः** 1. 'inhabiting the ocean', N. of Varuṇa, regent of the waters. -2. N. of Vishṇu.

अर्णस् *n.* [ऋ-असुन्-नुट् Uṇ. 4. 196] **1** Water; a wave, flood, stream; **सवर्णमर्णः कथमन्यथास्य** *Si.* 12. 69. **-2** The sea, ocean (usually °**सः**). **-3** The ocean of air. **-Comp. —दः** 1. a cloud. -2. N. of a plant मुस्तक. **—भवः** conch-shell. **—वृत्** *a.* Ved. including the waters.

अर्णस्वत् *a.* Having much water. **—m.** The ocean.

अर्तगलः =आर्तगल q. v.

अर्तन *a.* [ऋत्-ल्युट्] **1** Blaming, reviling. **-2** Sorry, grieved. **—नं** Censure, reproach, abuse.

अर्तिः *f.* [अर्द्-क्तिन्] **1** Pain, sorrow, grief; **शिरोऽर्ति** head-ache. **-2** The end of a bow.

अर्तिका [ऋत्-ण्वुल्] An elder sister (in dramas).

अर्तुक *a.* Ved. [ऋत्-बाहु० उकञ्] Provoking, quarrelsome (स्पर्धक).

अर्थ् 10 A. [अर्थयते, epic अर्थते; अर्थयांचक्रे, अर्थयिष्यते, आर्तथत, अर्थयितुं, अर्थित] **1** To request, beg, supplicate, ask, entreat, solicit (with two acc.); **त्वामिममर्थमर्थयते** Dk. 71; **तमभिक्रम्य सर्वेऽध्य वयं चार्थामहे वसु** Mb.; **प्रहस्तमर्थयांचक्रे योद्धुं** Bk, 14. 88. **-2** To strive to obtain, desire, wish.

अर्थः [In some of its senses from अर्थ्; in others from ऋ-थन् Uṇ. 2. 4; अर्यते ह्यसौ अर्थिभिः Nir.] **1** Object, purpose, end and aim; wish, desire; **ज्ञातार्थो ज्ञातसंबंधः श्रोतुं श्रोता प्रवर्तते**; **सिद्ध°**, **°परिपंथी** Mu. 5; **°वशात्** 5. 8;

स्मर्तव्योस्मि सत्यर्थे Dk. 117 if it be necessary; Y. 2. 46; M. 4. 6; oft. used in this sense as the last member of compounds and translated by 'for', 'intended for', 'for the sake of', 'on account of', 'on behalf of,' and used like an adj. to qualify nouns; अर्थेन तु नित्यसमासो विशेष्यनिघ्नता च Vart.; संतानार्थाय विधये R. 1. 34; तां देवतापित्रतिथिक्रियार्थां (धेनुं) 2. 16; द्विजार्था यवागूः Sk.; यज्ञार्थात्कर्मणोऽन्यत्र Bg. 3. 9. It mostly occurs in this sense as अर्थं, अर्थे or अर्थाय and has an adverbial force; (*a*) किमर्थं for what purpose, why; यदर्थं for whom or which; वेलोपलक्षणार्थं *S*. 4; तद्दर्शनादभूच्छंभोर्भूयान्दारार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13; (*b*) परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44; गवार्थे ब्राह्मणार्थे च Pt. 1. 420; मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9; (*c*) सुखार्थाय Pt. 4. 18; प्रत्याख्याता मया तत्र नलस्यार्थाय देवताः Nala. 13. 19; ऋतुपर्णस्य चार्थाय 23. 9. **-2** Cause, motive, reason, ground, means; अलुप्तश्च मुनेः क्रियार्थः R. 2. 55 means or cause; अतोऽर्थात् Ms. 2. 213. **-3** Meaning, sense, signification, import; अर्थ is of 3 kinds:— वाच्य or expressed, लक्ष्य or indicated (secondary), and व्यंग्य or suggested; तददोषौ शब्दार्थौ K. P. 1; अर्थो वाच्यश्च लक्ष्यश्च व्यंग्यश्चेति त्रिधा मतः ॥ S. D. 2; वागर्थाविव R. 1. 1; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थवित् 3. 21. **-4** A thing, object, substance; अर्थो हि कन्या परकीय एव *S*. 4. 21; that which can be perceived by the senses, an object of sense; इंद्रिय° H. 1. 146; Ku. 7. 71; R. 2. 51; न निर्बद्धा उपसर्गा अर्थान्निराहुः Nir.; इंद्रियेभ्यः परा ह्यर्था अर्थेभ्यश्च परं मनः Kath. (the objects of sense are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द). **-5** (*a*) An affair, business, matter, work; प्राक् प्रतिपन्नोऽयमर्थोऽङ्गराजाय Ve. 3; अर्थोऽयमर्थांतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3. 18; अर्थोऽर्थानुबंधी Dk. 67; संगीतार्थः Me. 56 business of singing, *i. e.* musical concert (apparatus of singing); संदेशार्थाः Me. 5 matters of message, *i. e.* messages; (*b*) Interest, object; स्वार्थसाधनतत्परः Ms. 4. 196; द्वयमेवार्थसाधनं R. 1. 19; 2. 21; दुरापेऽर्थे 1. 72; सर्वार्थचिंतकः Ms. 7. 121; मालविकायां न मे कश्चिदर्थः M. 3 I have no interest in M. (*c*) Subject-matter, contents (as of letters &c.); त्वामवगतार्थं करिष्यति Mu. 1 will acquaint you with the matter; उत्तरोऽयं लेखार्थः *ibid.*; तेन हि अस्य गृहीतार्था भवामि V. 2 if so I should know its contents; ननु परिगृहीतार्थोस्मि कृतो भवता V. 5; तथा भवतोऽविनयमंतरेण परिगृहीतार्था कृता देवी M. 4 made acquainted with; त्वया गृहीतार्थया अत्रभवती कथं न वारिता 3; अगृहीतार्थे आवां *S*. 6; इति पौरान् गृहीतार्थान् कृत्वा *ibid.* **-6** Wealth, riches, property, money (said to be of 3 kinds :—शुक्ल honestly got; शबल got by more or less doubtful means, and कृष्ण dishonestly got;) त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 7; धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163; अर्थानामर्जने दुःखं *ibid.*; यस्यार्थास्तस्य मित्राणि 1. 3; तेषामर्थे नियुंजीत शूरान् दक्षान् कुलोद्गतान् Ms. 7. 62. **-7** Attainment of riches or worldly prosperity, regarded as one of the four ends of human existence, the other three being धर्म, काम and मोक्ष; with अर्थ and काम, धर्म forms the well-known triad; cf. Ku. 5. 38; अप्यर्थकामौ तस्यास्तां धर्म एव मनीषिणः R. 1. 25. **-8** (*a*) Use, advantage, profit, good; तथा हि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः R. 1. 29 for the good of others; अर्थानर्थावुभौ बुद्ध्वा Ms. 8. 24 good and evil; क्षेत्रिणामर्थः 9. 52.; यावानर्थ उदपाने सर्वतः संप्लुतोदके Bg. 2. 46; also व्यर्थ, निरर्थक q. v. (*b*) Use, want, need, concern, with instr.; कोऽर्थः पुत्रेण जातेन Pt. 1 what is the use of a son being born; कश्च तेनार्थः Dk. 59; कोर्थस्तिरश्चां गुणैः Pt. 2. 33 what do brutes care for merits; Bh. 2. 48; योग्येनार्थः कस्य न स्याज्जनेन *S*i. 18. 66; नैव तस्य कृतेनार्थो नाकृतेनेह कश्चन Bg. 3. 18; यदि प्राणैरिहार्थो वो निवर्तध्वं Rám. को नु मे जीवितेनार्थः Nala. 12. 65. **-9** Asking, begging; request, suit, petition.**-10** Action, plaint (in law). **-11** The actual state, fact of the matter; as in यथार्थ, अर्थतः, °तत्त्वविद्. **-12** Manner, kind, sort. **-13** Prevention, warding off; मशकार्थो धूमः; prohibition, abolition (this meaning may also be derived from 1 above). **-14** Price (perhaps an incorrect form for अर्घ). **-15** Fruit, result (फलं). **-16** N. of a son of धर्म. **-17** The second place from the लग्न (in astr.).**-18** N. of Vishṇu.

Comp.—अधिकारः charge of money, office of treasurer °रे न नियोक्तव्यौ H. 2. —अधिकारिन् *m.* a treasurer, one charged with financial duties, finance minister. —अन्वेषणं inquiry after a matter. —अंतरं 1. another or different meaning. -2. another cause or motive; अर्थोऽयमर्थांतरभाव्य एव Ku. 3. 18.-3. a new matter or circumstance, new affair. -4. opposite or antithetical meaning, difference of meaning. °न्यासः a figure of speech in which a general proposition is adduced to support a particular instance, or a particular instance, to support a general proposition; it is an inference from particular to general and *vice versa;* उक्तिरर्थांतरन्यासः स्यात् सामान्यविशेषयोः। (१) हनुमानब्धिमतरद् दुष्करं किं महात्मनां ॥ (२) गुणवद्वस्तुसंसर्गाद्याति नीचोपि गौरवं । पुष्पमालानुषंगेण सूत्रं शिरसि धार्यते Kuval.; cf. also K. P. 10 and S. D. 709. (Instances of this figure abound in Sanskrit literature, especially in the works of Kálidàsa, Màgha and Bhàravi). —अन्वित *a.* 1. rich, wealthy. -2. significant. —अर्थिन् *a.* one who longs for or strives to get wealth or gain any object. —अलंकारः a figure of speech determined by and dependent on the sense, and not on sound (opp. शब्दालंकार). —आगमः 1. acquisition of wealth, income; °गमाय स्यात् Pt. 1. -2. collection of property. -3. conveying of a sense; S. D. 737. —आपत्तिः *f.* [अर्थस्य अनुक्तार्थस्य आपत्तिः सिद्धिः] 1. an inference from circumstances, presumption, implication, one of the five sources of knowledge or modes of proof, according to the Mímámsakas. It is 'deduction of a matter from that which could not else be'; it is 'assumption of a thing, not itself perceived but necessarily implied by another which is seen, heard, or proved'; it is an inference used to account for an apparent inconsistency; as in the familiar instance पीनो देवदत्तो दिवा न भुंक्ते the apparent inconsistency between 'fatness' and 'not eating by day' is accounted for by the inference of his 'eating by night'; पीनत्वविशिष्टस्य देवदत्तस्य रात्रिभोजित्वरूपार्थस्य शब्दानुक्तस्यापि आपत्तिः. Strictly speaking it is no separate mode of proof; it is only a case of अनुमान and can be proved by a व्यतिरेकव्याप्ति; cf. Tarka K. 17 and S. D. 460. -2. a figure of speech (according to some rhetoricians) in which a relevant assertion suggests an inference not actually connected with

the subject in hand, or *vice versa*; it corresponds to what is popularly called कैमुतिकन्याय or दंडापूपन्याय; *e. g.* हारोयं हरिणाक्षीणां लुठति स्तनमंडले । मुक्तानामप्यवस्थेयं के वयं स्मरकिंकराः Amaru. 100; अभितप्तमयोपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43. S. D. thus defines the figure:–दंडापूपिकयान्यार्थागमोऽर्थापत्तिरिष्यते.—उत्पत्तिः *f.* acquisition of wealth; so °उपार्जनं. —उपक्षेपकः an introductory scene (in dramas); अर्थोपक्षेपकाः पंच S. D. 308. —उपमा a simile dependent on sense and not on sound; see under उपमा. —उष्मन् *m.* the glow or warmth of wealth; अर्थोष्मणा विरहितः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2.40. —ओघः, –राशिः treasure, hoard of money. —कर (–री *f.*),–कृत् *a.* 1. bringing in wealth, enriching; अर्थकरी च विद्या H. Pr. 3. –2. useful, advantageous. —कर्मन् *n.* a principal action (opp. गुणकर्मन्). —काम *a.* desirous of wealth.(–मौ· dual), wealth and (sensual) desire or pleasure; R. 1. 25. —कृच्छ्रं 1. a difficult matter. –2. pecuniary difficulty; न मुह्येदर्थकृच्छ्रेषु Nîti. —कृत्यं doing or execution of a business; अभ्युपेतार्थकृत्याः Me. 38. —क्रमः due order or sequence of purpose. —गत *a.* 1. based on the sense (as a दोष). –2. devoid of sense. —गौरवं depth of meaning; भारवेरर्थगौरवं Udb., Ki. 2. 27. —घ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) extravagant, wasteful, prodigal; Y. 1. 73; Ms. 9. 80.—चिंतक *a.*1. thinking of profit. –2. having charge of affairs; सर्वार्थचिंतकः Ms. 7. 121. —चिंता,-चिंतनं charge or administration of (royal) affairs; मंत्री स्यादर्थचिंतायां S. D. —जात *a.* 1. full of meaning. –2. wealthy (जातधन). (–तं) 1. a collection of things. –2. large amount of wealth, considerable property; Dk. 63, *S.* 6; Mk. 2. 6.–3. all matters; *S*i. 11. 6. –4. its own meaning; Ki. 3. 48. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the sense or purpose; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. —तत्त्वं 1. the real truth, the fact of the matter; H. 4. 94. –2. the real nature or cause of any thing. —द *a.* 1. yielding wealth; Dk. 41. –2. advantageous, productive of good, useful. –3. liberal, munificent Ms. 2. 109. –4. favourable, compliant. (–दः) N. of Kubera. — दर्शनं perception of objects; Ki. 2. 33; Dk. 155. —दूषणं 1. extravagance, waste; H. 3. 115; Ms. 7. 48. –2. unjust seizure of property or withholding what is due. –3. finding fault with the meaning.–4. spoiling of another's property. —दोषः a literary fault or blemish with regard to the sense, one of the four *doshas* or blemishes of literary composition, the other three being पददोष, पदांशदोष, and वाक्यदोष; for definitions &c. see K. P.7. —नित्य *a.* =अर्थप्रधान Nir. —निबंधन *a.* dependent on wealth. —निश्चयः determination, decision. —पतिः 1. 'the lord of riches'; a king; किंचिद्विहस्यार्थपतिं बभाषे R. 2.46; 1. 59; 9.3; 18. 1; Pt. 1. 74. –2. an epithet of Kubera. —पर,–लुब्ध *a.* 1. intent on gaining wealth, greedy of wealth, covetous. –2. niggardly, parsimonious; Bh. 2. 47; Pt. 1. 425. —प्रकृतिः *f.* the leading source or occasion of the grand object in a drama; (the number of these 'sources' is five:— बीजं बिंदु· पताका च प्रकरी कार्यमेव च। अर्थप्रकृतयः पंच ज्ञात्वा योज्या यथाविधि S. D. 317.)—प्रयोगः 1. usury. –2. administration of the affairs (of a state). —प्राप्त *a.* derived or understood from the sense. —बंधः 1. arrangement of words, composition, text; stanza, verse; *S.* 7. 5; ललितार्थबंधं V. 2. 14 put or expressed in elegant words.–2. connection (of the soul) with the objects of sense. —बुद्धि *a.* selfish. —बोधः indication of the (real) import. —भाज् *a.* entitled to a share in the division of property. —भृत् *a.* receiving high wages (as a servant). —भेदः distinction or difference of meaning; अर्थभेदेन शब्दभेदः. —मात्रं,-त्रा 1. property, wealth; Pt. 2. –2. the whole sense or object.—युक्त *a.* significant, full of meaning; Ku. 1. 13. —लाभः acquisition of wealth. —लोभः avarice. —वादः 1. declaration of any purpose. –2. affirmation, declaratory assertion, an explanatory remark, *exegesis*; speech or assertion having a certain object; a sentence. (It usually recommends a विधि or precept by stating the good arising from its proper observance, and the evils arising from its omission, and also by adducing historical instances in its support; स्तुतिर्निंदा परकृतिः पुराकल्प इत्यर्थवादः Gaut. Sût.; (said by Laugâkshi to be of three kinds:–गुणवादो विरोधे स्यादनुवादोऽवधारिते । भूतार्थवादस्तद्धानादर्थवादस्त्रिधा मतः; the last kind includes many varieties.) –3. one of the six means of finding out the *tâtparya* (real aim and object) of any work. –4. praise, eulogy; अर्थवाद एषः। दोषं तु मे कंचित्कथय U. 1. —विज्ञानं comprehending the sense, one of the six exercises of the understanding (धीगुण). —विद् *a.* sensible, wise, sagacious. —विप्रकर्षः difficulty in the comprehension of the sense. —विकरणं =अर्थविक्रिया change of meaning. —विकल्पः 1. deviation from truth, perversion of fact. –2. prevarication; also °वैकल्यं. —विशेषणं a reprehensive repetition of something uttered by another; S. D. 490. —वृद्धिः *f.* accumulation of wealth. —व्ययः expenditure; °ज्ञ *a.* conversant with money-matters. —शास्त्रं 1. the science of wealth (political economy). –2. science of polity, political science, politics; Dk. 120; इह खलु अर्थशास्त्रकारास्त्रिविधां सिद्धिमुपवर्णयंति Mu. 3; °व्यवहारिन् one dealing with politics, a politician; Mu. 5.–3. science giving precepts on general conduct, the science of practical life; Pt. 1. —शौचं purity or honesty in money-matters; सर्वेषां चैव शौचानामर्थशौचं परं स्मृतं Ms.5. 106.—संस्थानं 1. accumulation of wealth. –2. treasury. —संग्रहः,-संचयः accumulation or acquisition of wealth, wealth, treasure, property. —समाजः aggregate of causes. —समाहारः 1. treasure. –2. acquisition of wealth.—संपद् *f.* accomplishment of a desired object; Ki. 1. 15. —संबंधः connection of the sense witht he word or sentence. —साधक *a.* 1. accomplishing any object. –2. bringing any matter to a conclusion. —सारः considerable wealth; Pt. 2. 42.—सिद्ध *a.* understood from the very context (though not expressed in words), inferable from the connection of words. —सिद्धिः *f.* fulfilment of a desired object, success. —हर *a.* inheriting wealth. —हीन *a.* 1. deprived of wealth, poor. –2. unmeaning, nonsensical. –3. failing.

अर्थतः *ind.* [अर्थ-तसिल्] 1 With reference to the meaning or a particular object; यथार्थतो गौरवं Mâl. 1. 7 depth of meaning; *S*i. 7. 28.

-2 In fact, really, truly; न नामतः केवलमर्थतोऽपि *Si.* 3. 56; इत्यादिष्टमर्थतो भवति Mv. 3. -3 For the sake of money, gain or profit; ऐश्वर्यादनपेतमीश्वरमयं लोकोर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14. -4 On account of, by reason of. -5 By reason of wealth or a particular purpose; अर्थतः पुरुषो नारी या नारी सार्थतः पुमान् Mk. 3. 27.

अर्थना Request, entreaty, suit, petition; N. 5. 112.

अर्थवत् *a.* 1 Wealthy, rich; R. 14. 23. -2 Significant, full of sense or meaning; अर्थवान् खलु मे राजशब्दः *S.* 5; Pt. 1. 136; Ki. 3. 51. -3 Having meaning; अर्थवदधातुरप्रत्ययः प्रातिपदिकं P. I. 2. 45.-4 Serving some purpose; successful, useful; स पुमानर्थवज्जन्मा Ki. 11. 62; 10. 62. —*adv.* According to a purpose. —*m.* (-वान्) A man.

अर्थवत्ता Wealth, property; Mu. 6.

अर्थात् *ind.* (abl. of अर्थ) 1 As a matter of course, of course, in fact; मूषिकेण दंडो भक्षित इत्यनेन तत्सहचरितमपूपभक्षणमर्थादायातं भवति S. D. 10. -2 According to the circumstances or state of the case; as a matter of fact. -3 That is to say, namely.

अर्थापय =अर्थ्.

अर्थिकः [अर्थयते इत्यर्थी कन्] 1 A crier, watchman. -2 Especially, a minstrel whose duty it is to announce (by song &c.) the different fixed periods of the day, such as the hours of rising, sleeping, eating &c.

अर्थित *p. p.* Requested, asked, desired. —तं [भावे-क्त] Wish, desire; supplication, petition.

अर्थिता, -त्वं 1 State or condition of a supplicant, begging, request; न व्यहन्यत कदाचिदर्थिता R. 11. 2; M. 3; K. 141, ; तेनार्थित्वं त्वयि विधिवशाद् दूरबंधुर्गतोऽहं Me. 6; Mv. 2. 9. -2 Wish, desire; R. 14. 42; अनर्थित्वान्मनुष्याणां Pt. 1. 142; Ki. 13. 69.

अर्थिन् *a.* [अर्थ-इनि] 1 Seeking to gain or obtain, wishing for, desirous of, with instr. or in comp.; तुषैरर्थिनः Dk. 132; कोषदंडाभ्यां Mu. 5; को वधेन ममार्थी स्यात् Mb., Ve. 6. 25; अर्थार्थी Pt. 1. 4, 9. -2 Entreating or begging any one (with gen.); अर्थी वररुचिर्मेऽस्तु Ks.-3 Possessed of desires; अनर्थी प्रार्थनावहः R. 10. 18.—*m.* 1 One who asks, begs or solicits; a beggar, suppliant, suitor; यथाकामार्चितार्थिनां R. 1. 6; 2. 64; 5. 31; 9. 27; कोर्थी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते वयं चार्थिनः Mv. 1. 30. -2 (In law) A plaintiff, complainant, prosecutor; स धर्मस्थसखः शश्वदर्थिप्रत्यर्थिनां स्वयं। ददर्श संशयच्छेद्यान् व्यवहारानतंद्रितः R. 17. 39. -3 A servant, follower. -4 A master or lord. -**Comp.** —भावः state of a suppliant, begging, request; Mál. 9. 30.—सात् *adv.* at the disposal of beggars; विभज्य मेरुर्न यदर्थिसात्कृतः N. 1. 16.

अर्थीय *a.* [अर्थ-छ] (In comp.) 1 Destined or intended for, doomed to suffer; शरीरं यातनार्थीयं Ms. 12. 16. -2 Belonging or relating to; कर्म चैव तदर्थीयं Bg. 17. 27.

अर्थ्य *a.* [अर्थ्-कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 Fit to be asked or sought for.-2 [अर्थादनपेतः, अर्थ-यत्] Fit, proper, suitable; अर्थ्यो विरोधः Mv. 2. 7. -3 Appropriate, not deviating from the sense, significant; स्तुत्यं स्तुतिभिरर्थ्याभिरुपतस्थे सरस्वती R. 4. 6, 1. 59; Ku. 2. 3. -4 Rich, wealthy. -5 Wise, intelligent. —र्थ्यं Red chalk.

अर्द् 1 P. [अर्दति, आनर्द, आर्दीत्, अर्दितुं, अर्दित or अर्ण] 1 To afflict, torment; strike, hurt, kill; रक्षःसहस्राणि चतुर्दशार्दीत् Bk.12.56, see *caus.* below. -2 To beg, request, ask; निर्गलितांबुगर्भं शरद्घनं नार्दति चातकोपि R. 5. 17. -3 To go. -4 To move, be agitated or moved; be scattered (as dust); fly in pieces, dissolve (Ved.). (The past participle is usually अर्दित, but अर्ण when the root is preceded by अभि, नि, वि, सं; cf. P. VII. 2. 24-5). —*Caus.* (or 10 P.) 1 (*a*) To afflict, torment, distress; तत एनं महावेगैरर्दयामास तोमरैः Mb.; कामार्दित, कोप°, भय° &c. (*b*) To strike, hurt, injure, kill; येनार्दिदत् दैत्यपुरं पिनाकी Bk. 2. 46; 9. 19; 15. 90. -2 To stir up, rouse, agitate, shake vehemently, make agitated or restless. -3 To distort; अर्दयित्वानिलो वक्त्रमर्दितं जनयत्यतः Susruta.— WITH अति to torment excessively, fall upon or attack; अत्यार्दीत् वालिनः पुत्रं Bk. 15. 115. —अभि to distress, afflict, pain, oppress; अभ्यर्दितो वृषलः (शीतेन पीडितः) P. VII. 2. 25 Sk. —नि Ved. to stream forth, flow out. —प्र to overwork, to work or exert oneself beyond measure; to cause to flow away. —प्रति to oppress or press hard in return, assail in return, return an attack. —वि Ved. to go or move away; to oppress, harass, pain. (-*caus.*) to cause to be scattered or disolved, destroy, annihilate. —सं *caus.* to pain greatly, wound, distress.

अर्दन *a.* 1 Distressing, afflicting, tormenting; पुर°, बल°. -2 Moving restlessly, being agitated. —नं [भावे ल्युट्] Distressing, afflicting; pain, trouble, anxiety, disturbance, excitement, agitation, restlessness. —नं, -ना 1 Going, moving. -2 Asking, begging. -3 Killing, hurting, giving pain.

अर्दनिः 1 Asking, begging.-2 Sickness, disease. -3 Fire.

अर्दित *p. p.* [अर्द्-क्त] Tormented, afflicted; begged &c. —तं A disease, spasm of the jaw-bones, tetanus or hemiflegia (paralysis of the muscles on one side of the face and neck).

अर्दितिन् *a.* [अर्दितमस्त्यस्य-इनि] Suffering from the spasms of jaw-bones.

अर्ध *a.* [ऋध्-णिच् अच्; according to Nir. from धृ, or ऋधु] Half, forming a half (divided into 2 parts); अर्ध-अर्ध the one half-the other half. —र्धः [ऋध्-घञ्] 1 A place, region, country; house, habitation (Ved.). -2 Increase (वृद्धि). -3 Wind. -4 A part, portion, side.—र्धं, -र्धः 1 A half, half portion; सर्वनाशे समुत्पन्ने अर्धं त्यजति पंडितः; गतमर्धं दिवसस्य V. 2; पूर्वार्धः first half; so उत्तर° latter half; दक्षिण° southern half (half on the right side); so जघन°, अवर°, पर°, ग्राम° &c.; यदर्धे विच्छिन्नं *S.* 1. 9 divided in half; ऋज्वायतार्धं M. 27; R. 3. 59, 12. 99; रात्रौ तदर्धं गतं Bh. 3. 107; one part of two, apart, partly (Ved.); -2 Nearness, proximity; see अर्धदेव. (अर्ध may be compounded with almost every noun and adjective; as first member of compound with nouns it means 'a half of', and forms an एकदेशिसमास or तत्पुरुष; °कायः=अर्धं कायस्य; °पिप्पली, °मार्गः; °पुरुषः &c.; with adjectives, it has an adverbial force; °श्याम half dark; °भुक्त half eaten; so °पिष्ट, °पूर्ण &c.; with numeral adjectives it may mean either 'a half of' or 'with an additional half'; °शतं half of 100 *i.e.* 50; or अर्धेन सहितं शतं *i. e.* 150; with ordinal numerals 'with a half of that

number;' °तृतीयं containing two and the third only half; *i. e.* two and a half; so °चतुर्थ three and a half. **-Comp.** —अक्षि n. side-look, wink; Mk. 8. 42. —अंगं half the body. —अंतरं half the distance; °एकपदता a fault in composition; see S. D. 575. —अंशः a half, the half. —अंशिन् *a.* sharing a half. —अर्धः,-र्धं 1. half of a half, quarter; चरोरर्धार्धभागाभ्यां तामयोजयतामुभे R. 10. 56.-2. half and half. —अवभेदकः 1. pain in half the head, hemicrania (Mar. अर्धशिशी). (-कं) dividing in equal parts. —अवशेष *a.* having only a half left. —आकारः 1. half the letter अ. -2. N. of अवग्रह q. v. —आसनं 1. half a seat; अर्धासनं गोत्रभिदोधितष्ठौ R. 6. 73; मम हि दिवौकसां समक्षमर्धासनोपवेशितस्य *S.* 7 (it being considered a mark of very great respect to make room for a guest &c. on the same seat with oneself). -2. greeting kindly or with great respect. -3. exemption from censure. —इंदुः 1. the half or crescent moon. -2. semicircular impression of a finger-nail, crescent-shaped nail-print; N. 6. 25. -3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head (=अर्धचंद्र below.); °मौलि N. of *S*iva Me. 56. —इंद्र *a.* that of which a half belongs to Indra. —उक्त *a.* half said or uttered; रामभद्र इति अर्धोक्ते महाराज U. 1.—उक्तिः *f.* a broken speech; an interrupted speech. —उदकं water reaching half the body. —उदयः 1. the rising of the half moon.-2. partial rise. -3 a kind of *parvan*; °आसनं a sort of posture in meditation. —उदित *a.* 1. half risen.-2. half uttered. —ऊरुक *a.* [अर्धमूरोः अर्धोरु तत्र काशते] reaching to the middle of the thighs. (-कं) 1. a short petti-coat (Mar. परकर); see चंडातक. -2. mantle, veil. —कृत *a.* half done, incomplete. —केतुः N. of Rudra. —कोशः a moiety of one's treasure. —कौडविक *a.* measuring half a kuḍava.—खारं,-री a kind of measure, half a Khârî; P. V. 4. 101. —गंगा N. of the river Kâverî; (स्नानादौ गंगास्नानार्धफलदायिनी); so °जाह्नवी. —गर्भ *a.* Ved. 1. in the middle of the womb. -2. N. of the rays of the sun. —गुच्छः a necklace of 24 strings.—गुंजा half a gunja. —गोलः a hemisphere. —चक्रवर्तिन्, -चक्रिन् *m.* N. of the nine black Vasudevas and the nine enemies of Vishṇu. —चंद्र *a.* crescent-shaped. (-द्रः) 1. the half moon, crescent moon, सार्धचंद्रं बिभर्ति यः Ku. 6. 75. -2. the semicircular marks on a peacock's tail. -3. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीसुखम् R. 12. 96. -4. a crescent-shaped nail-print. -5. the hand bent into a semicircle, as for the purpose of seizing or clutching anything; °द्रं दा to seize by the neck and turn out; दीयतामेतस्यार्धचंद्रः Pt. 1. (-द्रा) N. of a plant (कर्णस्फोट). —चंद्राकार,-चंद्राकृति *a.* half-moon-shaped. (-रः,-तिः *f.*) a meniscus. —चंद्रिका N. of a climbing plant. —चोलकः a short bodice. —जरतीयन्यायः a kind of न्याय, see under न्याय. —तनुः *f.* half the body. —तिक्तः N. of a plant (नेपालनिंब). —तूरः a kind of musical instrument. —दिनं,-दिवसः 1. half a day, mid-day. -2. a day of 12 hours. —देव 1. demi-god. -2. Ved. being near the gods; (देवानां समीपे वर्तमानः Sây.). —द्रौणिक *a.* measuring a half *drona*. —धारः a knife or lancet with a single edge (one of the 20 surgical instruments mentioned by Susruta). —नाराचः a crescent-shaped iron-pointed arrow; गृध्रलक्षवेधी अर्धनाराचः V. 5.—नारायणः a form of Vishṇu. —नारीशः,-नारीश्वरः a form of *S*iva, (half male and half female).—नावं half a boat. —निशा midnight.—पंचाशत् *f.* twenty-five. —पणः a measure containing half a paṇa. —पथं half way.(-थे) midway Y.2. 198. —पादः half a pâda or foot; अर्धपादं किष्कुविष्कंभमुद्धृत्य Dk. 109. —पादिक *a.* having half a foot, Ms. 8. 325. —पांचालिक *a.* born or produced in the *ardhapanchâla*. —पारावतः a kind of pigeon (अर्धेनांगेन पारावत इव). —पुलायितः a half gallop, canter; चित्रं चकार पदमर्धपुलायितेन *S*i. 5. 10. —प्रहरः half a watch, one hour and a half.—भागः a half, half a share or part; तदर्धभागेन लभस्व कांक्षितं Ku. 5. 50; R. 7. 45. —भागिक *a.* sharing a half; मृते पितरि कुर्युस्तं भ्रातरस्त्वर्धभागिकं Y. 2. 134. —भाज् *a.* 1. sharing a half, entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 39. -2. companion, sharer.—भास्करः mid-day.—भोटिका a kind of cake. —भ्रमः,-मकः a kind of artificial composition; for instances see Ki. 15. 27; *S*i. 19. 72. The Sar. K. describes it as a figure of speech thus:-आहुरर्धभ्रमं नाम श्लोकार्धभ्रमणं यदि. —माणवकः,-माणवः a necklace of 12 strings (माणवक consisting of 24).—मात्रा 1. half a (short) syllable. -2. a term for a consonant (व्यंजनं चार्धमात्रकं). —मार्गे *ind.* midway; V. 1. 3. —मासः half a month, a fortnight. —मासतम =°मासिक see P. V. 2. 57. —मासिक *a.* 1. happening every fortnight. -2. lasting for a fortnight; Y. 2. 177. —मुष्टिः *f.* a half-clenched hand. —यामः half a watch. —रथः [अर्धः असंपूर्णः रथः रथी] a warrior who fights on a car with another (who is not so skilled as a रथी); रणे रणेऽभिमानी च विमुखश्चापि दृश्यते। घृणी कर्णः प्रमादी च तेन मेऽर्धरथो मतः Mb. —रात्रः [अर्धं रात्रेः] 1. midnight; अथार्धरात्रे स्तिमितप्रदीपे R. 16.4; स्थितेऽर्धरात्रे Dk. 109.-2. a night containing half a whole day of 24 hours. —रात्रार्धदिवसः equinox. —लक्ष्मीहरिः Hari having a form half like Lakshmî.—विसर्गः,-विसर्जनीयः the Visarga sound before क्, ख्, प्, and फ्, so called because its sign is the half of a Visarga (ः). —वीक्षणं a side-look, glance, leer. —वृद्ध *a.* middle-aged. —वैनाशिकः N. of the followers of Kaṇâda (arguing half perishableness). —वैशसं half or incomplete murder; विधिना कृतमर्धवैशसं ननु मां कामवधे विमुंचता Ku. 4. 31. —व्यासः the radius of a circle. —शतं fifty. —शानं [अर्धमशनस्य शकं°] half a meal. —शफरः a kind of fish. —शब्द *a.* having a low voice. —शेष *a.* having only a half left. —श्याम *a.* half clouded. —श्लोकः half a sloka or verse. —सम *a.* equal to a half. (-मं) N. of a class of metres in which the 1st and 3rd and 2nd and 4th lines have the same syllables and Gaṇas; such as पुष्पिताग्रा. —सस्य *a.* half the crops, half grown. —सीरिन् *m.* 1. a cultivator, ploughman who takes half the crop for his labour; Y. 1. 166. -2. =आर्धिक q. v. —हर,-हारिन् *a.* occupying the half (of the body); Ku. 1. 50, Bh. 3. 121. —हारः a necklace of 64 strings. —ह्रस्वः half a (short) syllable.

अर्धक *a.* Half; see अर्ध.

अर्धर्चः-र्चं Half a verse, hemistich; °आदिगणः a class of words either *m.* or *n.*

आर्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्धमर्हति ठन्] 1 Measuring a half; तदर्धिक Ms. 3. 1. -2 Entitled to half a share; Y. 2.

296. —कः A half-caste man; वैश्यकन्यासमुत्पन्नो ब्राह्मणेन तु संस्कृतः। आर्धिकः स तु विज्ञेयो भोज्यो विप्रैर्न संशयः Parāśara.

अर्धिन् *a.* [अर्ध-अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Sharing or entitled to a half; Ms. 8. 210.

अर्धुक *a.* Prospering, succeeding.

अर्ध्य *a.* 1 Belonging to the half (of anything). -2 Fit to be increased.

अर्पणं [ऋ-णिच्-ल्युट्] 1 Placing or putting upon, setting upon; पादार्पणानुग्रहपूतपृष्ठं R. 2. 35. -2 Inserting, placing or putting in. -3 Giving, offering, resigning; स्वदेहार्पणनिष्क्रयेण R. 2. 55; मुखार्पणेषु प्रकृतिप्रगल्भाः 13. 9; तत्कुरुष्व मदर्पणं Bg. 9. 27. -4 Restoration, delivery, giving back; न्यास° Ak.-5 Piercing, perforating; तीक्ष्णतुंडार्पणैर्ग्रीवां नखैः सर्वां व्यदारयत् Rām. (Said to mean also fire, god, an oblation, a Mantra and the tongue of fire-Tv.).

अर्पिसः [ऋ-णिच्-इसुन् Un. 4. 2] The heart; flesh in the heart.

अर्ब् 1 P. (अर्बति, आनर्ब, अर्बितुं) 1 To go towards. -2 To kill, hurt.

अर्बु (र्वु) दः,-दं 1 A swelling, tumour, (of various kinds); मांस°, नासा°, शोणित° &c. -2 One hundred millions. -3 N. of a mountain in the west of India (Abu). -4 A serpent-like demon killed by Indra. -5 A serpent. -6 A cloud. -7 A place of pilgrimage (of the Jainas). -8 A long round mass, lump of flesh; यदि पिंडः पुमान्स्त्री चेत् पेशी नपुंसकं चेदर्बुदं Susr; Y. 3. 75, 89 (मांसपिंड). -9 N. of a people. -10 N. of a hell.

अर्बुदिः 1 A serpent-like demon conquered by Indra. -2 All-pervading lord.

अर्बुदिन् *a.* Afflicted with swelling or tumour.

अर्भ *a.* [ऋ-भन् Un. 3. 152] Ved. Little, small, unimportant; —र्भः A child, pupil. [cf. L. *orbus*.]

अर्भक *a.* [According to Nir. अवहृतं भवति ह्रस्वं तस्मादर्भकः] 1 Small, minute, short; नमो महद्भ्यो नमोअर्भकेभ्यः Rv. 1. 27. 13.-2 Weak, emaciated, lean. -3 Foolish. -4 Young, childish. -5 Like, similar. —कः 1 A boy, child; श्रुतस्य यायाद्यमंतमर्भकः R. 3. 21, 25, 7. 67. -2 The young of an animal. -3 A fool, idiot.

अर्भग *a.* Ved. Youthful, young.

अर्मः-र्मं [ऋ-मन् Un. 1. 137] 1 A disease of the eye. -2 A country to which one should go (गंतव्यदेशः or चिरंतनग्रामनिवासः). -3 A cemetery.

अर्मक *a.* Narrow, thin. —कं Narrowness.

अर्मणं A measure of one droṇa.

अर्मन् *n.* [ऋ-मनिन्] A disease of the eye (said to be of 5 kinds).

अर्य *a.*[ऋ-यत्] 1 Excellent, best. -2 Respectable. -3 Attached, true, devoted. -4 Dear, kind. —र्यः 1 A master, lord; अर्यः प्रेम्णा नो तथा वल्लभस्य Si. 18.52; Sānti. 1. 18.-2 A man of the third tribe, Vaiśya. —र्या 1 A mistress. -2 A woman of the Vaiśya tribe.—र्यी The wife of a Vaiśya. **-Comp.** —जारा the mistress of an *Arya*. —पत्नी the wife of a true or legitimate husband. —वर्यः a Vaiśya of rank.

अर्याणी [अर्य-आनुक्-ङीप् च] A woman of the Vaiśya tribe.

अर्यमन् *m.* [अर्यं श्रेष्ठं मिमीते, मा-कनिन् निपातोयं Un. 1. 156] 1 The sun; प्रोषितार्यमणं मेरोरंधकारस्तटीमिव Si. 2. 39. -2 The head of the Pitris or Manes; पितॄणामर्यमा चास्मि Bg. 10.29. -3 The constellation उत्तराफल्गुनी. -4 N. of the *arka* plant. -5 One of the *Adityas*.-6 A bosom-friend, play-fellow. **-Comp.** —देवा N. of the 12th lunar mansion.

अर्यमिक *a.* Compassionate; (diminutive of अर्यमदत्त P. V. 3. 84).

अर्यम्यः The sun; a bosom-friend.

अर्व् 1 P. To kill.

अर्वटं Ashes.

अर्वन् *a.* [ऋ-वनिप्] 1 Going, moving, running. -2 Mean, unworthy, censurable (गर्ह्य Un. 4. 112; कुत्सित 5. 54).—*m.* (अर्वा, अर्वंतौ, अर्वतः &c.) 1 A horse: श्लथीकृतप्रग्रहमर्वतां व्रजाः Si. 12. 31. -2 An epithet of a horse or its driver. -3 One of the ten horses of the moon. -4 Indra. -5 A short span (गोकर्णपरिमाण). —ती 1 A mare. -2 A bawd, procuress. -3 A nymph. **-Comp.**-वसुः one of the principal seven rays of the sun.

अर्वश *a.* Possessed of coursers, quick.

अर्वाच् *a.* [अवरे काले देशे वा अंचति पृषो° अर्वादेशः] 1 Coming hitherward (opp. परांच्). -2 Turned towards coming to meet any one. -3 Being on this side (as the bank of a river); (opp. पर). -4 Being below or behind (in time or place). -5 Following, subsequent. —क् *ind.* 1 Hitherward, on this side. -2 From a certain point. -3 Before (in time or place); यत्सृष्टेरर्वाक् सलिलमयं ब्रह्मांडमभूत् K. 125; अर्वाक् संवत्सरात्स्वामी हरेत परतो नृपः Y.2. 173, 113; 1. 254; Ms. 8. 30; 5. 59. -4 On the lower side, behind, downwards (opp. ऊर्ध्वं). -5 Afterwards, subsequently. -6 (With loc.) Within, near; एते चार्वागुपवनभुवि छिन्नदर्भांकुरायां। S.1.15. **-Comp.**—कालः posterior time.—कालिक *a.* belonging to proximate time, modern; °ता modernness, posterity of time; Ms. 12. 96.—कूलं the near bank of a river. —बिल *a.* Ved. having the hole or mouth hitherward. —वसु *a.* offering riches. (-सुः)1. rain. -2. a cloud. —सामन् *n.* Ved. epithet of three days during which the Soma sacrifice is performed. —स्रोतस् *m.* N. of a creation of beings in which the current of nutriment tends downwards, or where the men are addicted to sensual enjoyments.

अर्वाके *ind.* In the proximity of, near.

अर्वाचीन *a.* [अर्वाच्-ख] 1 Turned towards; favouring. -2 Being on this side, below.-3 Born afterwards, posterior. -4 Modern, recent. -5 Reverse, contrary; °ता state of being posterior or recent; state of being contrary. —नं *ind.* (With abl.) 1 On this side of. -2 Thenceforward. -3 Less than. -4 Later than; यदूर्ध्वं पृथिव्या अर्वाचीनमंतरीक्षात् Sat. Br.

अर्वावत् *a.* [अवरकालोऽस्त्यस्य मतुप् पृषो°] Later, modern.—*f.* Proximity.

अर्वावसु N. of the Hotri of the Gods (देवानां होता).

अर्वुक [अर्व्-हिंसने बाहु° उकञ्] N. of a tribe or people in the south mentioned in the Mahābhārata and conquered by Sahadeva; N. of kings living in the southern forest.

अर्श *a.* Bringing misfortune, sinful; indecent. —र्शः 1 Damage, hurt. -2 =अर्शस् q. v.

अर्शस् *n.* [ऋ-असुन् व्याधौ शुट् च Un.4. 195] Piles. **-Comp.** —घ्न *a.* destroying piles.(-घ्नः)1. N. of the plant शूरण, so called because it is said

to cure piles. -2. one part of butter-milk with three parts of water. (-न्नी) 1. N. of the plant Curculigo Archioides Lin. -2. the marking nut plant (भल्लातक). —ग्रुज् *a.* afflicted with piles.—हित *a.* curing piles. -त:) the marking nut plant.

अर्शस *a.* [अर्शस्-अस्त्यर्थे-अच्] Afflicted with piles; Ms. 3. 7.

अर्शिन् *a.* [अर्शमस्त्यस्य इनि] Afflicted with piles.

अर्शसान *a.* [ऋश-असानुच् सुट्च] Striving to hurt, malicious. —नः 1 Fire. -2 N. of a demon.

अर्षण *a.* [ऋष् गतौ ल्युट्] Flowing, moveable. —णं Going, moving.—णी 1 Means of moving, conveyance. -2 A piercing or pricking pain.

अर्ह् 1 P. [अर्हति, आर्हित्, आनर्ह, आर्हित] (epic Á. as रावणो नार्हते पूजां Rám.) 1 To deserve, merit, be worthy of (with acc. or inf.); किमिव नाशुष्मानमरेश्वरान्नार्हति *S.* 7; so दंडं, प्रायश्चित्तं, वधं &c. -2 To have a right to, be entitled to, be allowed to do any thing (with acc.); ननु गर्भः पित्र्यं रिक्थमर्हति *S.* 6; न स्त्री स्वातंत्र्यमर्हति Ms. 9. 3; also with inf.; न स तल्लब्धुमर्हति Ms. 8. 147; 11. 7, 18. -3 To be obliged or required to do a thing, oft. implying duty or obligation; नान्यस्त्री दातुमर्हति Y. 2. 49; इमां प्रसादयितुमर्हसि R. 1. 88. -4 To be fit or deserve to be done; अर्थना मयि भवद्भिः कर्तुमर्हति N. 5. 112; Dk. 137. -5 To be equal to; be worth, न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हंति *S.* 3. 18 are not equal to; सर्वे ते जपयज्ञस्य कलां नार्हंति षोडशीं Ms. 2. 86; 3. 131. -6 To be able, translateable by 'can'; न मे वचनमन्यथा भवितुमर्हति *S.* 4; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति Bg. 2. 17; अनुयोगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तुमर्हति H. Pr. 30 cannot get. -7 To worship, honour; see *caus.* below. -8 (Used with inf. in the second pers. and sometimes in the third) अर्ह् represents a mild form of command, advice or courteous request, and may be translated by 'pray', 'deign', 'be pleased to', 'will be pleased to'; द्वित्राण्यहान्यर्हसि सोढुमर्हन् R. 5. 25 pray wait &c; नार्हसि मे प्रणयं विहंतुं 2. 58; तं संतः श्रोतुमर्हंति 1. 10 will be pleased or be good enough to listen to it; Ku. 6. 32; Ms. 1. 2; Bg. 10. 16, 2. 17; R.1. 72;1. 88; 3. 46.—*Caus.* or 10 P. To honour, worship; राज्ञाजिहत्तं मधुपर्कपाणिः Bk. 1. 17; Ms. 3. 3, 119.

अर्ह *a.* 1 Respectable, worthy of respect, deserving; अर्हाश्भोजयन् विप्रो दंडमर्हति माषकं Ms. 8. 392. -2 Worthy of, having a claim to, entitled to, with acc., inf., or in comp.; नैवार्हः पैतृकं रिक्थं पतितोत्पादितो हि सः Ms. 9. 144; संस्कारमर्हस्त्वं न च लप्स्यसे Rám.; तस्मान्नार्हा वयं हतुं धार्तराष्ट्रान् स्वबांधवान् Bg. 1. 37; गर्भक्षिणक्रियार्हयोः R. 1. 76; so मान°, वध°, दंड° &c. -3 Being required, obliged, or allowed (with inf.). -4 Becoming, proper, fit; केवलं यानमर्हे स्यात् Pt. 3; with gen. also; स भृत्योर्हो महीभुजां Pt. 1. 87-92; or in comp.; तदर्हेण प्रायश्चित्तेन 1. 275, so नृप°, यज्ञ° Ak. -5 Worth (in money), costing; see below. —र्हः [अर्ह्-घञ्] 1 N. of Indra. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 Price (as in महार्ह), महार्हशय्यापरिवर्तनच्युतैः Ku. 5. 12 (महान्हीं यस्याः Malli.). -4 Fitness, propriety. -5 Motion, course (गति). —र्हा Worship, adoration; Ki. 2. 58; R. 1. 76.

अर्हणं-णा [अर्ह् -भावे-ल्युट्] Worship, adoration, honour, treating with respect or veneration; अर्हणामर्हते चक्रुर्मुनयो नयचक्षुषे R. 1. 55; *Si.* 15. 22; 14. 58, R. 11. 23, Ms. 3. 54.

अर्हणा *ind.* Ved. According to what is due; according to one's means.

अर्हणीय *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped, adored.

अर्हत् *a.* [अर्ह्-शतृ] 1 Worthy, deserving, deserving respect, respectable, adorable; *S.* 5. 15; R. 5. 25; 1. 55; Ku. 6. 56; Ms. 3. 128. -2 Praised, celebrated (स्तुत, ख्यात). -3 Worthy of, deserving, entitled to (mostly Ved.). —*m.* 1 A Buddha; the highest rank in Buddhist hierarchy.-2 A superior divinity with the Jainas; सर्वज्ञो जितरागादिदोषस्त्रैलोक्यपूजितः। यथास्थितार्थवादी च देवोऽर्हन् परमेश्वरः।; see the word जैन also.

अर्हत *a.* [अर्ह्-बा° झ] Worthy, deserving. —तः 1 A Buddha. -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 N. of *Siva.*

अर्हंती The quality of being fit to be worshipped, veneration, adoration; औचार्हंत्याचणैर्गुण्यैः Sk.

अर्ह्य *pot. p.* [अर्ह्-ण्यत्] 1 Worthy, respectable. -2 Fit to be praised, -3 Right, fit, proper. -4 Fit to be obtained.

अर्हरिष्वणि *a.* Ved. Making enemies cry aloud; exultant.

अल् 1 U. (अलति-ते, अलितुं, अलित) 1 To adorn. -2 To be competent or able. -3 To prevent, ward off; see अलम्.

अलं [अल्-अच्] 1 The sting in the tail of a scorpion. -2 Yellow orpiment; cf. आल.

अलकः [अल्-कुन्, अलति भूषयति मुखं] 1 A curl, lock of hair, hair in general; ललाटिकाचंद्रनधूसरालका Ku. 5. 55; अस्पृष्टालकवेष्टनौ R. 1, 42; 4. 54; अलकभंगमंगतः K. 4; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65 (the word is *n.* also, as appears from a quotation of Malli.: स्वभाववक्राण्यलकानि तासां). -2 Curls on the fore-head. -3 Saffron besmeared on the body. -4 A mad dog (for अलर्क). —का 1 A girl from eight to ten years of age. -2 N. of the capital of Kubera (situated on a peak of the Himâlaya above the peak of Meru, inhabited also by *Siva*), and of the lord of the Yakshas; अलकामतिवाह्यैव Ku. 6. 37; विभाति यस्यां ललितालकायां मनोहरा वैश्रवणस्य लक्ष्मीः Bv. 2. 10; गंतव्या ते वसतिरलका नाम यक्षेश्वराणां Me. 7. -**Comp.** —अधिपः, -पतिः, -ईश्वरः 'lord of Alaká', N. of Kubera; अत्यजीवदमरालकेश्वरौ R. 19. 15.—अंतः the end of a curl or ringlet; *Si.* 4. 9; Me. 8. —नंदा 1. N. of the Ganges, or a river falling into it. -2. a girl from eight to ten years of age. —प्रभा N. of the capital of Kubera. —प्रियः N. of a tree (पीतसाल). —संहतिः *f.* rows of curls; *Si.* 6. 3.

अलकं *ind.* In vain, for nothing.

अलक्तः -क्तकः [न रक्तोऽस्मात्, रस्य लत्वं, स्वार्थे कन् Tr.] The red resin of certain trees, red lac or sap (formerly used by women to dye certain parts of their body, particularly the soles of the feet and lip); (दंतवाससा) चिरोज्झितालक्तकपाटलेन Ku.5. 34, 68; 7. 58; बिंबाधरालक्तकः M. 3. 5; अलक्तकांकां पदवीं ततान R.7.7; स्त्रियो हतार्थाः पुरुषं निरर्थं निष्पीडितालक्तकवत्त्यजंति Mk.4.15.-**Comp.** —रसः red lac, juice; अलक्तरसरक्ताभावलक्तरसवर्जितौ अद्यापि चरणौ तस्याः पद्मकोशसमप्रभौ Rám. —रागः the red colour of *alakta*.

अलक्षण *a.* 1 Having no signs or marks.-2 Having no characteristic

or distinguishing marks, undefined, undistinguished; Ms. 1. 5. -3 Having no good marks, inauspicious, unfortunate, ill-omened; क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाहम् R. 14. 5. —णं 1 A bad or inauspicious sign; Ms. 4. 156. -2 That which is no definition, a bad definition.

अलक्षित *a.* 1 Unseen, unperceived, unobserved; अलक्षितोपस्थित H. 1; अलक्षिताभ्युत्पतनो नृपेण R. 2.27. -2 Uncharacterized; not marked. **-Comp.** —अंतक *a.* suddenly dead. —उपस्थित *a.* one who has approached unobserved.

अलक्ष्य *a.* 1 Invisible, unknown, unobserved. -2 Unmarked. -3 Having no particular marks. -4 Insignificant in appearance. -5 Having no pretence, free from fraud. -6 Not लक्ष्य or secondary (as meaning). **-Comp.** —गति *a.* moving invisibly. —जन्मता unknown birth, obscure origin; वपुर्विरूपाक्षमलक्ष्यजन्मता Ku. 5. 72. —लिंग *a.* disguised, *incognito.* —वाच् *a.* addressing words to no visible object; Ku. 5. 57.

अलक्ष्मीः *f.* Evil fortune, bad luck, distress, poverty; क्रामान् दुग्धे विप्रकर्षत्यलक्ष्मीं U. 5. 31.

अलगर्दः [Ety. ?] A water-serpent, the black variety of the Cobra de Capello (also written अलगर्थ). —र्दा A large poisonous leech.

अलग्ल *a.* 1 Speaking unconnectedly. -2 Stammering.

अलघु (घु-घ्वी *f.*) 1 Not light, heavy, big, weighty (as breasts, hips &c.); आयासादलघुतरस्तनैः Si. 8. 1; 7. 5. -2 Not short, long (in prosody). -3 Serious, solemn. -4 Intense, violent, very great. **-Comp.** —उपलः a rock. —ऊष्मन् *m.* intense heat. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* solemnly pledged or promised.

अलाघवं Meanness, niggardliness; R. 9. 16.

अलंघनं Not surmounting, not transgressing, not passing over or beyond.

अलंघनीय *a.* Insurmountable, impassable, inaccessible, beyond the reach of; त्रिदशपरिपक्षस्यालंघनीयैः कृते स्वः V. 2 proof against injury; V. 4, Ki. 14. 37.

अलंघनीयता 1 Impassableness, insurmountableness, inaccessibility; Si. 2. 48. -2 Inviolability; respectability. -3 Authoritative or absolute rule, superiority.

अलंघ्य *a.* 1 Not to be transgressed, overcome &c.; Si. 3. 64.-2 Beyond the reach of, impossible to be done; Ki. 13. 7. -3 Difficult to secure or attain, unattainable; Ki. 10. 6, 13; Si. 8. 57; °ता state of being proof against an attack or injury; Ki. 11. 63.

अलजः A kind of bird.

अलजी Inflammation of the eye: a sort of disease of the joints.

अलज्ज *a.* Shameless. —ज्जा 1 Boldness. -2 Impudence.

अलंजरः,-ञ्जुरः [अलं सामर्थ्यं जृणाति, जृ-अच्, पृषो० उत् Tv.] An earthen jar.

अलातिः [अल्-बा० आतिच्] Commencement of the notes of a song.

अलब्ध *a.* Unobtained. **-Comp.** —अभीप्सित *a.* disappointed in one's desired object. —नाथ *a.* friendless, without a patron.

अलभ्य *a.* Unobtainable, unattainable.

अलम् *ind.* [अल्-बाहु° अम्] 1 (*a*) Enough, sufficient for, adequate to (with dative or inf.); तस्यालमेषा क्षुधितस्य तृप्त्यै R. 2. 39; Ku. 6. 82; अन्यथा प्रातराशाय कुर्याम त्वामलं वयम् Bk. 8. 98; Si. 2. 40, 106, 110; K. 133; Bh. 3. 22; Ms. 11. 77; R. 2. 39, 9. 32, 15. 64, Me. 64, 88. (*b*) A match for, equal to (with dat.); दैत्येभ्यो हरिरलं Sk.; अलं मल्लो मल्लाय Mbh. -2 Able, competent (with inf.); अलं भोक्तुं Sk.; वरंग शमितं लोकानलं दग्धुं हि तत्तपः Ku. 2. 56; V. 3. 10; with loc. also; त्रयाणामपि लोकानामलमस्मि निवारणे Rām. -3 Away with, enough of, no need of, no use of (having a prohibitive force), with instr. or gerund; अलमन्यथा गृहीत्वा M. 1. 20; अलमलं बहु विकत्थ्य M. 1; आलप्यालमिदं बभ्रोर्यत्स दारानपाहरत् Si. 2. 40; अलं महीपाल तव श्रमेण R. 2. 34; Ku. 5. 82; अलमियद्भिः कुसुमैः S. 4 so many flowers will do; Si. 10. 75; sometimes used, though less correctly, with the inf. in the same sense; अलमात्मानं खेदयितुं Ve. 2, 3; अलं सुप्तजनं प्रबोधयितुं Mk. 3. -4 (*a*) Completely, thoroughly; अलस्थैर्नं शमयितुमलं वारिधारासहस्रैः Me. 53; त्वमपि विततयज्ञः स्वर्गिणः प्रीणयालम् S. 7. 34; R. 10. 80; K. 169; Si. 3. 58; 1. 39. (*b*) Greatly, excessively, to a high degree; तुदंति अलम् K. 2; यो गच्छत्यलं विद्विषतः प्रति Ak.; Mv. 6. 40; इत्यलमन्वशात् मुनिर्नो Ki. 13. 13 again and again, pressingly. -5 In vain. -6 Surely, verily. -7 In the sense of अस्ति and भूषण also. **-Comp.** —कर्मीण *a.* [अलं समर्थः कर्मणे ख] competent to do any act; skilful, clever. —कुमारि *a.* [अलं कुमार्यै] sufficient to support a maiden (भर्ता); P. I. 2. 44. —कृ,-कार &c. see separately below. —गामिन् *a.* [अलं पर्याप्तं गच्छति, गिनि] going after, following in due or proper manner; P. V. 2. 15. —जीविक *a.* [अलं जीविकायै च-त.] sufficient for livelihood. —जुष *a.* [अलंजुष्यते कर्मणि बाहु° क] sufficient, adequate to eating. —तम *a.* able, sufficient, having power. —धन *a.* [अलं प्रभूतं धनमस्त्यस्य अच्] possessing sufficient wealth, rich; निरादिष्टधनश्चेत्तु प्रतिभूः स्यादलंधनः Ms. 8. 162. —धूम *a.* [अलमत्यर्थो धूमः] thick smoke, volume of smoke. —पशुः [अलं यज्ञे निरर्थः पशुः] a bad or useless animal (for sacrifice). (-*a.*) able to keep cattle. —पुरुषीण *a.* [अलं समर्थं पुरुषाय; स्वार्थे-ख] 1. fit for a man, becoming a man. 2. sufficient for a man. (-णः) a man who is chief of the opposite warriors in a battle. —बल *a.* 1. strong enough, having sufficient power. -2. an epithet of Siva. —बुद्धिः 1. sufficient sense.-2. false notion (मिथ्याबुद्धि). —भूष्णु *a.* [अलं सामर्थ्ये भू-ग्स्नु] able, competent; विनाप्यस्मदलंभूष्णुरिज्यायै तपसः सुतः Si. 2. 9.

अलंकृ 8 U. 1 To prepare, make ready [Ved.]. -2 To ornament, decorate, grace; तत्र च शयनीयमलंचकार K. 207; कतमो वंशोऽलंकृतः S. 1. -3 To prevent from, impede (with gen.).

अलंकरणं 1 Decoration, ornamenting. -2 An ornament (lit. and fig.); सृजति तावदशेषगुणाकरं पुरुषरत्नमलंकरणं भुवः Bh. 2. 92. -3 Preparation.

अलंकरिष्णु *a.* 1 Fond of ornaments. -2 Decorating, skilled in decorating. -3 Ornamented. —ष्णुः An epithet of Siva.

अलंकर्तृ *a.* A decorator, skilled in decoration.

अलंकारः 1 Decoration, act of decorating or ornamenting. -2 An ornament (fig. also); अलंकारः स्वर्गस्य

V. 1; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः *ibid.* -3 A figure of speech of which there are three kinds:- शब्द°, अर्थ°, and शब्दार्थ°; शब्दार्थयोरस्थिरा ये धर्माः शोभातिशायिनः । रसादीनुपकुर्वंतोऽलंकारास्तेंऽगदादिवत् ॥ S. D. 631; उपकुर्वंति तं संतं येंऽगद्वारेण जातु चित् । हारादिवदलंकारास्तेंनुप्रासोपमादयः K. P. 8.-4 The whole science of Rhetoric.-**Comp.** —चंद्रिका a commentary on Kuvalayânanda.—शास्त्रं the science and art of rhetoric, poetics.—सुवर्णं gold used for ornaments.—सूरः N. of a kind of meditation in Buddhism.—हीन *a.* unadorned.

अलंकारकः Ornament, decoration; Ms. 7. 220.

अलंकृतिः *f.* 1 Decoration.-2 An ornament; कर्णालंकृति Amaru. 13. -3 A rhetorical ornament, a figure of speech; तद्दोषौ शब्दार्थौ सगुणावनलंकृती पुनः क्वापि K. P. 1; यो विद्वान् मन्यते काव्यं शब्दार्थावनलंकृती । असौ न मन्यते कस्मादनुष्णमनलं कृती ॥; Chandr. 1; सालंकृतिः श्रवणकोमलवर्णराजिः Bv. 3. 6 (where अ° has senses 2. and 3.).

अलंक्रिया Adorning, ornamenting, decoration (fig. also); प्रशमस्तस्य भवत्यलंक्रिया Ki. 2. 32.

अलंपट *a.* Not libidinous, chaste.—टः Women's apartments.

अलंबुषः 1 Vomiting.-2 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. -3 Prahasta, the minister of Râvaṇa. -4 A demon killed by Ghatotkacha. —षा 1 N. of a nymph or of a class of nymphs. -2 A kind of plant (लज्जालु).-3 A barrier, a line of water drawn to prevent entrance (अन्याप्रवेशार्थं दत्ता जलरेखा).

अलय *a.* [नास्ति लयः अवस्थानं यस्य] 1 Houseless, vagrant, moving about; *Si.* 4. 57. -2 Without destruction or loss, imperishable. —यः 1 Non-destruction, permanance. -2 Birth, production.

अलंबुसा N. of a country.

अलर्कः 1 A mad dog or one rendered furious. -2 A fabulous animal like a hog with eight legs. -3 A kind of worm. -4 N. of a plant (श्वेतार्क).

अलपस् *n.* Merit.

अलले *ind.* A word of no import, occurring in the dialect of the Piśâchas (mostly used in dramas).

अलवालं A basin for water at the root of a tree; see आलवाल.

अलस् *a.* Not shining.

अलस *a.* [न लसति व्याप्रियते, लस्-अच्] 1 Inactive, without energy, lazy, idle, indolent. -2 Tired, fatigued, languid; मार्गश्रमादलसशरीरे शारिके M. 5; Amaru. 4, 90; खेदालसेव K. 143, 197, 211, 62, 98; *Si.* 8. 7; V. 3. 2; Dk. 20, *Si.* 13. 48; 9. 39; U. 1. 24; Ki. 10. 60, V. 5; गगनमलसं Mâl. 1. 17. -3 Soft, gentle. -4 Slow, dull (as in gait or motion); श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; तस्याः परिस्फुरितगर्भभरालसायाः U. 3. 28. —सः 1 A sore or ulcer between the toes. -2 A kind of tree. -3 N. of a sage. -4 N. of a small poisonous animal. —सा N. of a plant (हंसपदी). -**Comp.** —ईक्षणा a woman with languishing looks.

अलसकः *a.* Indolent, idle. —कः Flatulence, intumescence of the abdomen, with constipation and wind; प्रयाति नोर्ध्वं नाधस्तादाहारो न च पच्यते। आमाशयेऽलसीभूतस्तेन सोऽलसकः स्मृतः॥

अलस्य *a.* Idle, lazy.

अलांडुः N. of a small noxious insect or other animal.

अलातः- तं [ला-क्त, न. त.] A firebrand, half-burnt wood; निर्वाणालात लाघवं Ku. 2. 23 coal; °सदृशेक्षणा Râm.; °चक्रप्रतिमं V. 5. 2.

अलातृण *a.* Ved. 1 Disposed to afflict or injure very much. -2 Not granting anything. —णः A cloud.

अलाबुः-बूः *f.* [न-लंबते; न-लंब्-उ-णित् नलोपश्च वृद्धिः Tv.] The bottle-gourd. —बु (*n.*) 1 A vessel made of gourd. -2 A fruit of the gourd which is very light and floats in water; किं हि नामैतत् अंबुनि मज्जंत्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः प्लवंत इति Mv. 1; Ms. 6. 54.-**Comp.** —कटं the dust or down (रजः) of the bottle-gourd.—पात्रं a jar made of the bottle-gourd.

अलाबुमय *a.* Made of a bottle; Y. 3. 60.

अलाभ *a.* [न. ब.] Without gain or profit.—भः Non-acquirement; Ms. 2. 13; 6. 57, 2. 184.-2 Loss; Ms. 9. 331, 11, 81; Bg. 2. 38.

अलाय्य *a.* Ved. 1 Going forward (to meet).-2 An assailing enemy, an assailant.-3 Epithet of Indra.

अलारं A door.

अलासः Inflammation and abscess at the root of the tongue.

अलास्य *a.* Devoid of dancing, idle, unengaged; R. 16. 14.

अलिः [अल्-इन् Uṇ. 4 138] 1 A black bee. -2 A scorpion. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo.-5 The sign of the zodiac called वृश्चिक. -6 Spirituous liquor. -**Comp.** —कुलं a flight or number of bees; °संकुल full of a swarm of bees. अलिकुलसंकुलकुसुमनिराकुलनवदलमालतमाले Git. 1.; °संकुलः the *kubja* plant. — जिह्वा, -जिह्विका [अलिरिव क्षुद्रा जिह्वा] the uvula, soft palate. —दूर्वा N. of a plant (मालादूर्वा). —पत्रिका,-पर्णी N. of a tree (वृश्चिकपत्राख्यवृक्षः).—प्रिय *a.* pleasing to the bees. (-यः) the red lotus. (-या) the trumpet flower. —माला a flight of bees. —मोदा N. of a plant (गणिकारी). —विरावः,-रुतं song or hum of a bee. —वल्लभः=°प्रिय q. v.

अलिन् *m.* [अल-इनि] 1 A scorpion. -2 A bee; मलिनिमाऽलिनि माधवयोषिताम् *Si.* 6.4.—नी 1 A swarm of bees; अरमतालिनी शिलींध्रे *Si.* 6. 72; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5.

अलिंशः Ved. A kind of demon.

अलिकं [अल्यते भूष्यते अल्-कर्मणि इकन्] The forehead; अलिकेन च हेमकांतिना Bv. 2. 171; Vb. 3. 6.

अलिक्लवः A kind of carrion bird

अलिगर्दः A kind of snake.

अलिंग *a.* 1 Having no characteristic marks, having no marks. -2 Having bad marks. -3 (In gram.) Having no gender. —गः An epithet of the Supreme Being. —गं Absence of marks.

अलिंगिन् *m.* An impostor, a pretended ascetic.

अलिंजरः A water-jar; see अलंजर.

अलिन *a.* [अल वारण ...] Greatly advanced in penance (...). —नः N. of a tribe.

अलिंदः [अल्यते भूष्यते ... दच्] 1 A terrace before a house door; मुखालिंदतोरणं M. ... -2 A place (like a ...) door. -3 (pl.) N. of ... its inhabitants; or it ...

अलिपकः 1 A ... -3 A dog.

अलिप्सा Freedom ... or cupidity.

अलिमकः =अनिमक q. v.

अलिंपक –बक see अनिमक.

अलीक *a.* [अल्-वीकन् Uṇ. 4. 25 निपातः] 1 Unpleasing, disagreeable. –2 Untrue, false, pretended; °मुग्धः K. 84; अलीककोपकांतेन K. 147; °वचन Amaru. 23,33, 43.–3 Little, not much, few. –कं 1 The forehead; दिशामलीकालकभंगतां गतः K. 4. –2 Anything displeasing, falsehood, untruth.–3 Heaven.–**Comp.** –मत्स्यः a kind of dish resembling the taste of fish ('mock-fish').

अलीकायते Den. A. To be deceived.

अलीकिन् *a.* 1 Disagreeable, unpleasant. –2 False, deceiving.

अलीक्य *a.* False.

अलीगर्दः A snake, see अलिगर्द.

अलुः [अल्-उन्] A small water pot.

अलुक्,समासः [नास्ति विभक्तेः लुक् लोपो यत्र] A compound in which the case terminations are not dropped, but retained; *e. g.* सरसिजं, आत्मनेपदं, जनुषांधः &c.

अलुप्त *a.* 1 Not cut off, undiminished.–2 Not destroyed, preserved; R. 2. 55.

अलुब्ध *a.* Moderate, content, not covetous; °त्वं contentment.

अलूक्ष *a.* Soft (Ved. for अरूक्ष).

अले } **अलेले** } *ind.* Unmeaning words in the dialect of the Piśáchas chiefly introduced in plays.

अलेपक *a.* Stainless. –कः An epithet of the Supreme Spirit.

अलेश *a.* Not little, much, large. –शं *ind.* Not at all.

अलेशैज *a.* Firm, steady.

अलोक *a.* 1 Not having space (Ved.). –2 That which cannot be seen, as in लोकालोक इवाचलः R. 1. 68 (न लोक्यते इत्यलोकः Malli.); see लोकालोक also. –3 Having no people. –4 One who does not go to any other world after death (not having performed meritorious deeds). –कः,–कं 1 Not the world. –2 End or destruction of the world; absence of people; रक्ष सर्वानिमाँल्लोकान् नालोकं कर्तुमर्हसि Rám. –3 The immaterial or spiritual world. –4 The nether world (पाताल). –5 A *Ritvij* or any such priest. –6 One who is not a seer or observer. –का A kind of bird.–**Comp.** –सामान्य *a.* extraordinary, uncommon; °गुणरत्नज्ञः Mál. 1. 10.

अलोकनं Invisibility, disappearance.

अलोकनीय *a.* Invisible.

अलोकित *a.* Unseen.

अलोक्य *a.* Not securing the other world or heaven; unusual, unallowed; Ms. 2. 161; °ता unfitness for heaven.

अलोपांग *a.* Not defective in a single limb.

अलोभः 1 Freedom from covetousness, moderation. –2 Non-confusion, right process.

अलोभिन् *a.* Not wanting or desiring anything.

अलोल *a.* 1 Tranquil, unagitated. –2 Firm, steady.–3 Not fickle. –4 Not thirsty, free from desire. –लं N. of a metre of 14 syllables.

अलोलु *a.* Indifferent to sensual objects; °त्वं indifference to sensual objects.

अलोलुप *a.* 1 Free from desire. –2 Not greedy or covetous, apathetic, indifferent to sensual objects.

अलोहित *a.* Bloodless, not red. –तं *Nymphaea Rubra*, a red lotus.

अलौकिक *a.* (–की *f.*) 1 Not current in the world, not relating to this world, uncommon, supernatural. –2 Unusual, rare. –3 Not current in the usual language, peculiar to the sacred writings, not used in classics, Vedic; अधिहरि हरि ङि इत्यलौकिकं.–4 Theoretical; °त्वं rare occurrence of a word; अलौकिकत्वादमरः स्वकोषे न यानि नामानि समुल्लिलेख । विलोक्य तैरप्यधुना प्रचारमयं प्रयत्नः पुरुषोत्तमस्य Trik. 1. –**Comp.** –संनिकर्षः proximity not common to the world (of three kinds).

अल्कः 1 A tree.–2 A member of the body.

अल्प *a.* [अल्-प] 1 Trifling, unimportant, insignificant (opp. महत् or गुरु); Ms. 11. 36. –2 Small, little, minute, scanty (opp. बहु); अल्पस्य हेतोर्बहु हातुमिच्छन् R. 2. 47; 1. 2; अल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. –3 Mortal, of short existence; अथ यदल्पं तन्मर्त्यं Ch. Up. –4 Young.–5 Seldom, rare. –ल्पं Very little. –ल्पं, –ल्पेन, –ल्पात् *adv.* 1 A little.–2 For a slight reason; प्रीतिरल्पेन भिद्यते Rám. –3 Easily, without much trouble or difficulty. –**Comp.** –अल्प *a.* very little or minute, little by little; Ms. 7. 129; °भासं Me. 81. –असु = °प्राण q. v. –आकांक्षिन् *a.* desiring little, contented or satisfied with little. –आयुस् *a.* short-lived; Ms. 4. 157. (–युः *m.*) 1. a young one, cub. –2. a goat. –आरंभः a small or gradual beginning. –आहार,–आहारिन् *a.* eating little, moderate in diet, abstemious. (–रः) taking little food, moderation, abstinence in food. –इच्छु *a.* moderate in wishes, seeking little. –इतर *a.* 1. other than small, large.–2. other than few, many; as °राः कल्पनाः many or various ideas. –ईशाख्य *a.* named after an insignificant chief or master, of low origin. –ऊन *a.* slightly defective, not quite complete. –उपायः small means. –कार्यं a small matter. –केशी 1. N. of a plant (भूतकेशी). –2. the root of a sweet flag. –क्रीत *a.* bought for a small sum, cheap. –गंध *a.* having little scent or odour. (–धं) a red lotus. –चेष्टित *a.* inert. –छद,–छाद *a.* scantily clad, Mk. 1. 37. –ज्ञ *a.* knowing little, shallow, superficial. –तनु *a.* 1. of short stature, dwarfish, short. –2. weak, thin. –3. having small bones. (–नुः) a kind of tree. –दक्षिण *a.* defective in presents (as a ceremony), not liberal in sacrificial gifts; Ms. 11. 39-40. –दृष्टि *a.* narrow-minded, short-sighted. –धन *a.* of little wealth, not affluent or rich, poor; Ms. 3. 66; 11. 40. –धी *a.* weak-minded, having little sense, foolish. –पत्रः 1. N. of a plant (a species of the Tulsi).–2. a tree having a few leaves. –पद्मं a red lotus. –पशु *a.* Ved. having a small number of cattle. –प्रजस् *a.* having few descendants or subjects. –प्रभाव *a.* of small weight or consequence, insignificant, unimportant; °त्वं insignificance. –प्रमाण,–प्रमाणक *a.* 1. of little weight or measure. –2. of little authority, resting on little evidence. (–णः, –णकः) common cucumber. –प्रयोग *a.* of rare application or use, rarely used. –प्राण–असु *a.* having little power or strength, having short breath, asthmatic; ° श्च क्रियासु भवति Susr. (–णः) 1. slight breathing or

weak aspiration.–2. (in gram.) a name given to the unaspirated letters of the alphabet (in pronouncing which little effort is required); अयुग्मा वर्गयमगा यणश्चाल्पासवः स्मृताः Sk. *i. e.* the vowels, semivowels, nasals and the letters क् च् ट् त् प् ग् ज् ड् द् ब्. —**बल** *a.* weak, feeble, having little strength. —**बाध** *a.* causing little annoyance or inconvenience, not very harmful. —**बुद्धि-मति** *a.* weak-minded, unwise, silly, ignorant; Ms. 12. 74.—**भाषिन्** *a.* speaking little, taciturn.—**मध्यम** *a.* slender-waisted. —**मात्रं** 1. a little, a little merely.–2. a short time, a few moments. —**मारिषः** [अल्पः मारिषः शाक॰ कर्म॰] a kind of amaranth (शाक) Amaranthus Polygamus. —**मूर्ति** *a.* small-bodied, diminutive, dwarfish. (–**र्तिः** *f.*) a small figure or object. —**मूल्य** *a.* of small value, cheap.—**मेधस्** *a.* of little understanding, ignorant, silly.—**वयस्** *a.* young in age, youthful. —**वादिन्** *a.* speaking little, taciturn. —**विद्य** *a.* ignorant, ill-taught, uneducated. —**विषय** *a.* 1. of limited range or capacity; क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2. –2. engaged in trifling matters. —**शक्ति** *a.* of little strength, weak, feeble. —**शमी** a small tree like शमी. —**सरस्** *n.* a basin, a small pond (one which is shallow or dry in hot seasons).

अल्पक *a.* (ल्पिका *f.*) 1 Small, little, minute. –2 Contemptible, mean; *Si.* 16. 28; नाभिपरिच्छिद्यमपि अल्पकाः प्रतिपद्यंते U. 4.—**कं** Little. —**कः** N. of a plant (यवास).

अल्पता,-त्वं 1 Smallness, minuteness; Bh. 3. 47. –2 Smallness of intellect, folly; Ki. 6. 37.–3 Inferiority, insignificance.

अल्पंपच *a.* Cooking little, stingy, niggardly.—**चः** A miser.

अल्पशः *ind.* 1 In a low degree, slightly, a little; बहुशो ददाति आभ्युदयिकेषु, अल्पशः श्राद्धेषु P. V. 4. 42 Com.; P. II. 1. 38.–2 Separately.–3 Seldom, now and then.

अल्पित *a.* [अल्प कृतार्थे णिच् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Diminished.–2 Lowered in estimation, disparaged; मृषा न चक्रेऽल्पितकल्पपादपः N. 1. 15.

अल्पिष्ठ *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः इष्ठन्] Least, smallest, very small.

अल्पीकृ 8 U. To make small, diminish, reduce in number, comminute.

अल्पीभूत *a.* Become small, diminished, reduced in number.

अल्पीयस् *a.* [अतिशयेन अल्पः ईयसुन्] Smaller, less; very small.

अल्ला (Ety.?) 1 A mother (Voc. अल्ल) P. VII. 3. 107. –2 The Supreme Goddess.

अव् 1 P. [अवति, आव, आवीत्, अविष्यति, अवितुं, अवित or ऊत] 1 To protect, defend; **यमवतामवतां च धुरि स्थितः** R. 9. 1; **प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः** *S.* 1. 1. –2 To please, satisfy, give pleasure to; do good to; **विक्रमरतेन मामवति नाजिते त्वयि** R. 11. 75; **न मामवति सद्वीपा रत्नसूरपि मेदिनी.** 1. 65. –3 To like, wish, desire, love.–4 To favour, promote, animate. (In the Dhâtupâṭha several other meanings are assigned to this root, but they are very rarely used in classical literature; *e. g.* गति, कांति, अवगम, प्रवेश, श्रवण, स्वाम्यर्थ or सामर्थ्य, याचन, क्रिया, दीप्ति, अवाप्ति, ग्रहण, व्याप्ति, आलिंगन, हिंसा, आदान, दहन, भाव, भाग and वृद्धि).—*Caus.* To consume, devour. —WITH **अनु** to encourage, inspire.—**उद्** 1. to regard, attend to.–2. to wait for. –3. to promote, impel. —**उप** 1. to cherish, behave friendly towards. –2. to encourage.—**सं** 1. to satisfy, satiate.–2. to protect, maintain. [cf. L. *aveo*].

अवन *a.* [अव्-ल्युट्] Protecting, defending; **अनवनी नवनीपवनावलिः** *Si.* 6. 37.—**नं** Protection &c.

अव *ind.* (the initial अ is sometimes dropped, as in पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1) 1 (As a preposition) Away, off, away from, down. –2 (As a prefix to verbs) It expresses (*a*) determination; **अवधृ, अवसो**; (*b*) diffusion, pervasion; **अवकृ,-कीर्ण**; (*c*) disrespect; **अवज्ञा, अवमन्**; (*d*) littleness; **व्रीहीनवहंति**; (*e*) support, resting upon; **अवलंब्**; (*f*) purification, **अवदात**; (*g*) depreciation, discomfiture; **अवहंति शत्रून्** (पराभवति); (*h*) commanding; **अवक्लृप्**; (*i*) depression, bending down; **अवतृ, अवगाह्**; (*j*) knowledge; **अवगम्, अवइ.** –3 As the first member of Tat. compounds it means अवक्रुष्ट; **अवकोकिलः=अवक्रुष्टः कोकिलया** Sk.

· **अवंशः** A bad family, wrong family; ° **पतितो राजा** Chân. 81.

अवकट *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे-कटच् P. V. 2. 30] 1 Downwards, backwards. –2 Opposite, contrary.—**टं** Contrariety, opposition.

अवकटिका Dissimulation.

अवकर,-र्त &c. See under अव-कृ-कृत्.

अवकर्ण् 10 P. To hear; *Si.* 15. 67. अवकर्णनं Hearing; K. 108.

अवकर्षणं Drawing with strength, removing a thing from one place to another.

अवकलित *a.* 1 Seen, observed. –2 Known. –3 Taken, received. –4 Wicked, perverse.

अवका A grassy plant (शैवाल) growing in marshy land. —**Comp.** –**अद्** *a.* eating moss. –**उल्ब** *a.* covered or surrounded with अवका plants.

अवकाश् 1. 4. A. To be visible, to be manifest. —*Caus.* To cause to look at.

अवकाशः 1 Occasion, opportunity; **तातं चापद्वितीयं वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः** Ve. 3. 5; **उत्तरावकाशमप्रहरंत्या** K. 204, 265; **साहाय्यदानावकाशः** Dk. 96; M. 3. 13; M. 2; oft. used with **लभ्** in the sense of 'to get an opportunity or scope for action'; **लब्धावकाशोऽविध्यन्मां तत्र दुग्धो मनोभवः** Ks. 1. 41. –2 (*a*) Place, space, room; **अवकाशं किलोदन्वान्रामायाभ्यर्थितो ददौ** R. 4. 58; **अन्यमवकाशमवगाहे** V. 4; Ms. 3. 207; **यथावकाशं नी** to take to its proper place, R. 6. 14; **अस्माकमस्ति न कथंचिदिहावकाशः** Pt. 4. 8; **अवकाशो विविक्तोयं महानद्योः समागमे** Râm.; **सदोषावकाश इव ते वाक्यशेषः** V. 3 your unfinished sentence shows that there is room to find fault. (*b*) Footing, admission, scope, access, entrance; (**छाया**) **शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा** *S.* 7. 32; oft. used in these senses with **लभ्**; **लब्धावकाशा मे प्रार्थना, लब्धावकाशो मे मनोरथः** *S.* 1; **शोकावेगदूषिते मे मनसि विवेक एव नावकाशं लभते** Prab.; also with **कृ** or **दा** 'to make room for', 'admit', 'give way to'; **असौ हि दत्वा तिमिरावकाशं** Mk. 3. 6; **तस्माद्वयो विपुलमतिभिर्नावकाशोऽधमानां** Pt. 1. 366; **शयने दत्तोऽवकाशः** Amaru. 18; **अदत्तावकाशो मत्सरस्य** K. 45 not swayed by malice; Ms. 9. 271; Y. 2. 276; **ददौ च निजचित्तेपि सोवकाशं मनोभुवः** Ks. 20. 71; K. 132, 141, 207; Ratn. 2. 14; **अवकाशं**

रुध् to obstruct, hinder or impede; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशां (निद्रां) Me. 91. -3 Interval, intermediate space or time.-4 An aperture, opening.-5 A glance cast on anything.-6 N. of certain verses during the recitation of which the eyes must be fixed upon certain objects.

अवकाशवत् *a.* Spacious.

अवकाश्य *a.* Admitted in the recitation of the *Avakāsa* verses.

अवकीर्ण,-र्णिन् See under अवकॄ.

अवकुंचनं 1 Bending, curving, contraction.-2 A kind of disease.

अवकुटार *a.* [अव-स्वार्थे अतिशये वा कुटारच्] Very deep, downwards, backwards. -रं Deformity. See अवकट.

अवकुट्टित *a.* 1 Vexed, inflamed. -2 Cut off.

अवकुंठनं 1 Investing, surrounding.-2 Attracting, engaging.

अवकुंठित *a.* 1 Invested, surrounded.-2 Attracted.

अवकुत्स् 10 U. To blame, revile, contemn.

अवकुत्सित *p.p.* Blamed, reviled &c. -तं Blame, censure.

अवकृत् 6 P. To cut off or away. -*Caus.* To cause to cut off.

अवकर्तः A part cut off, a strip; वस्त्रावकर्तेन संवीता Nala. 10. 22.

अवकर्तनं Cutting off, excision; वस्त्रार्धस्यावकर्तनं Nala. 10. 16.

अवकर्तिन् *a.* Cutting off or out; चर्म° Ms. 4. 218.

अवकृष् 1 P. 1 To draw off or away, to pull off, drag down or pull down. -2 To extract, take out.

अवकर्षणं 1 Taking or pulling out, extraction. -2 Expulsion.

अवकृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn away or down, pulled down.-2 Removed. -3 Expelled, turned out or away. -4 Inferior, low, degraded, outcast (opp. उत्कृष्ट or प्रकृष्ट); ° जातिः Ms. 8. 177; प्रतिकर्तुं प्रकृष्टस्य नावकृष्टेन युज्यते Rām. -ष्टः A servant who performs the lowest menial duties (such as sweeping &c.) (संमार्जनशोधनविनियुक्त); पणो देयोऽवकृष्टस्य षडुत्कृष्टस्य वेतनं Ms. 7. 126.

अवकॄ 6 P. 1 To bestow, pour upon, to shower upon, cover with, fill; *Si.* 11. 62; (तं) अवाकिरन् बाललताः प्रसूनैः R. 2. 10, 4. 27; लाजांजलिभिरवकीर्यमाणः K. 86; Ki. 6. 2; अवकीर्योत्तरीयाणि Mb. spreading on the ground; तीर्थानि अवकीर्णानि तपस्विभिः Mb. filled with; Y. 3. 281; Me. 54. -2 To pour out, throw out Ms. 6. 48. -3 To shake off, throw off, leave. -4 (*Atm.*) (Used reflexively)(*a*) To extend, spread itself; अवकिरते हस्ती स्वयमेव Sk. (*b*) To fall asunder. (*c*) To pass away, fall off. (*d*) To become faithless or untrue.

अवकरः [कॄ-अप्] Dust, sweepings; अवकरनिकरं विकिरति Bh. 2.124.

अवकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered, filled, covered over; किमपैति रजोभिरौर्वैरवकीर्णस्य मणेर्महार्घता *Si.* 16. 27. -2 Coarsely pounded. -3 Destroyed. -4 Violated (as the vow of a ब्रह्मचारी), degraded.

अवकीर्णिन् *a.* [अवकीर्णमनेन इष्टा° इनि] Violating the vow or engagements of continence. -*m.* (-र्णी) A religious student who has committed an act of incontinence (such as sexual intercourse) against his vow of celibacy; अवकीर्णी भवेद्गत्वा ब्रह्मचारी तु योषितम्। गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य नैर्ऋतं स विशुध्यति॥ Y.3. 280; Ms.3. 155, 11. 118-9; °व्रतं penance for an act of incontinence.

अवकॢप् 1 A. 1 To correspond with, to answer.-2 To be right or fit, to be possible; इतश्च न प्रधानस्य प्रवृत्तिरवकल्पते S. B.-3 To help to, to serve, to accomplish, result in (with dat.); शरीरिणां संसृतयेऽवकल्पते Bhāg. -*Caus.* 1 To put in order, to prepare; to make ready: संभारानवकल्पय Mb.-2 To use or employ becomingly. -3 To consider as possible; नावकल्पयमिदं ग्लायेद्यत्कृच्छ्रेषु भवानपि Bk. 19.17; यत्तत्रभवान्वृषलं याजयेत्तावकल्पयामि P.III.3. 147 Sk.

अवकल्पित *p. p.* Corresponding with; right, fit.

अवकॢप्तिः *f.* 1 Considering as possible, possibility, probability; केव भेदयेस अनवकॢप्ताविव Sk. (अनवकॢप्तिः संभावना).-2 Suitableness.

अवकेश *a.* Having the hair hanging down.

अवकेशिन् *a.* 1 Unfruitful, barren (as a tree). -2 [अवसन्नाः केशा विद्यंते अस्य इनि] Having small or very few hair. -*m.* A fruitless tree.

अवकोकिल *a.* [अवकुष्ट· कोकिलया] Drawn or called down to by a cuckoo.

अवक्तव्य *a.* 1 Not fit to be uttered, improper. -2 Censurable (as a saying). -3 False.-4 Indescribable, inexpressible.

अवक्त्र *a.* Having no opening (as a vessel, wound &c.).

अवक्र *a.* Not crooked, straight, (fig.) honest, upright.

अवक्रक्षिन् [अव-कृष् णिनि पृ०] Dashing down, overcoming; अवक्रक्षिणं वृषभं यथा जुरम् Rv. 8. 1. 2.

अवक्रंद् 1 U. To cry out, roar.

अवक्रंद *a.* Crying slowly, roaring, neighing. -दः A cry.

अवक्रंदनं Crying out, weeping aloud.

अवक्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To step down or away, run away, escape, withdraw. -2 To tread down, overcome; वज्रेणैवेनमवक्रामति Sat. Br. -3 To descend, come down. -*Caus.* To cause to go down.

अवक्रमः Descending, descent.

अवक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Descending, descent. -2 Approach.

अवक्रामिन् *a.* Ved. Running away, escaping.

अवक्रिया Neglect, omission, non-performance of prescribed acts.

अवक्री 9 U. 1 To purchase. -2 To let out, hire.-3 To bribe, buy off.

अवक्रयः 1 Price. -2 Wages, hire, farm, rent. -3 Letting out to hire, leasing; Y. 2. 238.-4 A tax or tribute (to be paid to the king), duty (राजग्राह्यं द्रव्यं Sk.).

अवक्रुश् 1 P. To call down to; to revile.

अवक्रुष्ट *p. p.* Sounded ill or badly, reviled, censured.

अवक्रोशः 1 Discordant noise. -2 A curse. - 3 Abuse, censure.

अवक्लिन्न *a.* Wet, thoroughly wet.

अवक्लेदः Trickling, descent of moisture. -2 Ichor.

अवक्लेदनं Trickling, falling (as dew or moisture).

अवक्वणः A discordant note.

अवक्काथः Imperfect digestion or decoction.

अवक्षामः Ved. Propitiatory offering; satisfaction of claims, compensation.

अवक्षि 1. 5. 9. P. To remove, carry off, destroy. -*Pass.* To waste away, decay.

अवक्षयः 1 Destruction, decay, waste, loss; लब्धं रक्षेदवक्षयात् H. 2. 8. -2 A kind of malady.

अवक्षयणं Means of extinguishing (fire &c.); as in अंगार°.

अवक्षीण *p. p.* Wasted, emaciated. —णं Loss, destruction.

अवक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To fling away, to throw or cast off; सूक्ष्मवस्त्रमवक्षिप्य मुनिवस्त्राण्यवस्त ह Rām.; to hurl. -2 To cause to fly down or away. -3 To reprimand, revile any one, censure, slander; मद्लेखामवक्षिप्य K. 317; अवाक्षिपद्वासुदेवं Mb. -4 To grant, yield. —*Caus.* To cause to fall down.

अवक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown down; badly thrown. -2 Said sarcastically, imputed, insinuated. -3 Reviled, censured, blamed.

अवक्षेपः 1 Blaming, reviling. -2 Objection.

अवक्षेपणं 1 Throwing down, considered as one of the five kinds of *karman*, q. v. -2 Contempt, despising; अवक्षेपणे कन् P. V. 3. 95. -3 Censure, blame; P. I. 3. 32; VI. 2. 195. -4 Overcoming, subduing. —णी Rein, bridle.

अवक्षु 2 P. To sneeze upon.

अवक्षुत *p. p.* Sneezed upon; द्विषदन्नं नगर्यन्नं पतितान्नमवक्षुतं Ms. 4. 213.

अवखंड् 10 P. 1 To cut down, break into pieces. -2 To waste away, wear away; अर्धयाममात्रावखंडितायां विभावर्यां K. 49 when the night had advanced only half a watch. -3 To destroy, annihilate.

अवखंडनं Dividing, destroying.

अवखातं [निम्नः खातः] A deep ditch.

अवखादः [अवज्ञातः निंदितः खादः खाद्यं] Bad or contemptible meal; an unworthy oblation.

अवगण् 10 P. To disregard, not to heed, disrespect, despise, slight; पर्वतीय इति मावजीगणः Ki. 13. 67; अवगणितखलीनाकर्षणः Pt. 5.

अवगणनं 1 Disobedience, disrespect, contempt, disregard. -2 Censure, blame. -3 Insult, mortification. -4 Defeat.

अवगण *a.* Separated from one's companions, isolated, solitary, alone.

अवगंडः A boil or pimple upon the face or cheeks.

अवगथ *a.*[निपातः Uṇ. 2. 9] Bathed early in the morning (प्रातःस्नात).

अवगदितः 1 Having exception. -2 Censured, blamed.

अवगम् 1 P. To go down, descend; अंजः समुद्रमवजग्मुरापः Rv. 1. 32. 2. -2 To come to, visit, go near. -3 To reach, obtain. -4 (*a*) To know, learn, understand, think, believe; कृतापराधमिवावगच्छति आत्मानं K. 203; मामेवमवगच्छति V. 2; कथं शांतमित्यभिहिते श्रांत इत्यवगच्छति मूर्खः Mk. 1, न खल्ववगच्छामि, परस्तादवगम्यत एव *S.* 1; तत्तदेवावगच्छ त्वं मम तेजोंऽशसंभवं Bg. 10. 41; R. 8. 88; Bk. 5.81. (*b*) To consider, regard, look upon. -5 To assure oneself, be convinced. —*Caus.* 1 To bring near.-2 To inform oneself of, find out, know; तावदेतेभ्यः प्रियाप्रवृत्तिरवगमयितव्या V. 4. -3 To inform, cause to know, teach; पुरुषविशेषमवगमयति Mu. 5; सर्वमिदं पित्रोरवगमय्य Dk. -4 To indicate, show; संनाहोयं साहसमवगमयति Dk. 96; Bk. 10. 53, 62.

अवगत *p. p.* 1 Gone away or down. -2 Known, learnt, understood; sometimes used actively; तदैव ध्यानादवगतोस्मि *S.* 7 I learnt; ऊढपूर्वां तद्दुहितरमवगतोहं *ibid.* came to know. -3 Assented, promised.

अवगतिः *f.* 1 Knowledge, perception, comprehension. -2 True or determinate knowledge; ब्रह्मावगतिर्हि पुरुषार्थः; ब्रह्मावगतिरस्वप्रतिज्ञाता S. B.

अवगमः-गमनं 1 Going near, descending.-2 Understanding, comprehension, perception, knowledge, being acquainted with. -3 True or determinate knowledge; प्रत्यक्षावगमं धर्म्यं सुसुखं कर्तुमव्ययम् Bg. 9. 2.

अवगाद्ः A small wooden basin for baling water out of a boat.

अवगाह् 1 A. 1 (*a*) To bathe oneself in, plunge into, dive into; with acc. or loc.; तमोपहंर्ती तमसां वगाह्य R. 14. 76; अन्यमवकाशमवगाहिष्ये V. 4; स्वर्गेऽवगाहतेत्यर्थं जलं Y. 1. 272; Bk. 6. 29, 16. 38. (*b*) To go deep into, be absorbed into (fig.); अमात्यराक्षसेनाप्यनवगाहितमार्यचाणक्यस्य चरितमवगाहितुमिच्छसि Mu. 6. -2 To enter, penetrate, fully pervade; विमानशृंगाण्यवगाहमानः (घोषः) Ku. 7. 40; पूर्वापरौ तोयनिधी वगाह्य Ku. 1. 1; पूर्वापरसमुद्रावगाढः *S.* 7; Mk. 2; see अवगाढ also. —*Caus.* To bathe, cause to bathe.

अवगाढ *p. p.* 1 Plunged into, entered into, immersed; जलावगाढस्य वनद्विपस्य Mk. 2; अमृतह्रदमिवावगाढोस्मि *S.* 7; अवगाढः शोकसागरं Rām.; समुद्रमवगाढानि पत्तनानि Rām. -2 Depressed, low, deep (lit. and fig.); अभ्युन्नता पुरस्तादवगाढा जघनगौरवात्पश्चात् *S.* 3. 8; मन्युरभजदवगाढतरः *Si.* 15. 2. -3 That in which one bathes; अवगाढा च पीता च (गंगा) पुनात्यासप्तमं कुलं Mb. -4 Congealed, curdling (as blood).

अवगाहः,-हनं 1 Bathing; सुभगसलिलावगाहाः *S.* 1. 3; अवगाहप्रस्थितमिव वनमहिषयूथं K. 29; सद्यवगाहक्षमवारिसंचयः Rs. 1. 1. -2 Plunging, immersing (in general); entering into; हुतभुगवगाहनसाहसिका Dk. 16; परदेशावगाहनात् H. 3. 95; जलावगाहक्षणमात्रशांता R. 5. 47; इन्धानामवगाहनाय विधिना रम्यं सरो निर्मितं *S.* Til. 1. -3 (fig.) Mastering, learning, studying completely; सकलशास्त्रावगाहगंभीरबुद्धिः K. 56. -4 A place of bathing. -5 A bucket.

अवगाह्य *pot. p.* 1 Fit for bathing. -2 Fit to be plunged into.

अवगुणः A fault, defect, demerit; अन्यदोषं परावगुणं Malli. on Ki. 13. 48.

अवगुंठ् 10 P. 1 To cover with, shroud; परुषचर्मावगुंठितं Pt. 1; Ms. 4. 49.-2 To draw over, conceal, veil.

अवगुंठनं 1 The act of covering the head of women; hiding, veiling. -2 A veil (for the face); (fig. also); अवगुंठनसंवीता कुलजाभिसरेद्यदि S. D.; चांडालस्तिमिरावगुंठनपटक्षेपं विधत्ते विधुः *ibid*; कृतशीर्षावगुंठनः Mu. 6; उत्सृष्टसत्पुरुषोचितलज्जावगुंठनानां Ve. 3; Mk. 4. 24; *Si.* 5. 17. -3 A covering, mantle (in general). -4 A sweeping broom. —**Comp.** —मुद्रा [अवगुंठनाय मुद्रा] a sort of religious ceremony; सव्यहस्तकृता मुष्टिर्दीर्घाधोमुखतर्जनी। अवगुंठनमुद्रेयमभितो भ्रमिता मता॥

अवगुंठनवत् *a.* Covered with a veil, veiled; °वती नारी *S.* 5.

अवगुंठिका 1 Veiling, hiding, covering. -2 A veil. -3 A curtain.

अवगुंठित *p. p.* 1 Veiled, covered, concealed; रजनीतिमिरावगुंठिते Ku. 4. 11 enveloped in nocturnal darkness. -2 Powdered, pounded.

अवगुंडित *a.* Pounded, ground.

अवगुंफित *a.* Woven.

अवगुर् 6 U. To assail with threats, to attack, to raise a weapon for the purpose of striking a blow (with loc. or dat.); न कदाचिद् द्विजे तस्माद्विद्वानवगुरेदपि Ms. 4. 169; ब्राह्मणायावगुर्यैव 165; 11. 207.

अवगुरणं-गोरणं Menacing, assaulting with intent to kill, assailing with weapons.

अवगुह् 1 U. 1 To cover, to hide, conceal; (रविः) पांसुपुंजावगूढः Mb. -2 To put into or inside; उष्णीषं संवेष्ट्य निवीतेऽवगूहते Káty.-3 To embrace; या ममोद्विजते नित्यं सा मामद्यावगूहते Pt. 4.

अवगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 Embracing.

अवगै 1 P. 1 To sing in a discordant tone.-2 To sing deprecatingly, satirize in a song, revile, reproach (mostly used in p. p.).

अवगीत *p. p.* 1 Sung in a discordant tone, sung badly.-2 Reproached, abused, censured; अनवगीतः परिचयः U. 2. 2; अवगीतां गमिते दशामिमां Ki. 2. 7; सोढावगीतप्रथमायुधस्य 17. 28; *Si.* 11. 10.-3 Wicked, vile.-4 Satirized in a song.-5 Seen frequently, well-known (मुहुर्दृष्ट).—तं 1 A satire in song, derision.-2 Reproach, blame. -3 Bad or discordant singing.

अवग्रह् 9 U. 1 To let loose, let go (as reins).-2 To divide, separate (as words or parts of words); पितृपाणामित्यत्र हि पितृ पाणमित्युकारोऽवगृह्यते P. VIII. 2. 46 Com.-3 To break off, discontinue; to distinguish, discriminate, discern.-4 To punish, chastise; मंदोपि नाम न महानवगृह्य साध्यः *Si.* 5. 49. -5 To seize, choke; गद्गदिकावगृह्यमाणकंठा K. 307, 328.-6 To capture, take in possession, overpower; स्वामिनमवशामवगृह्णंति Dk. 157; Dk. 32; Ve. 46.-7 To oppose, resist, hinder, obstruct.-8 To lay hold of (with the feet). —*Caus.* To knead, make dough.

अवगृहीत *p. p.* Obstructed, impeded, restrained.

अवगृह्य *a.* Separable.—ह्यं A pada having the name प्रगृह्य.

अवग्रहः 1 Separation of the component parts of a compound, or of other grammatical forms.-2 The mark or interval of such a separation; समासेऽवग्रहो ह्रस्वसमकालः.-3 The syllable or letter after which such separation occurs; ऋदवग्रहात् P. VIII. 4.26.-4 A hiatus, absence of sandhi (as in धिक् ता च तं च मदनं च इमा च मां च instead of चेमांच) Bh. 2. 2. -5 The mark (ऽ) used to mark the elision of अ after ए and ओ.-6 Withholding of rain, drought, failure of rain; वृष्टिर्भवति शस्यानामवग्रहविशोषिणां R. 1. 62; रावणावग्रहक्लांतमिति वागमृतेन सः 10. 48; नभोनभस्ययोर्वृष्टिमवग्रह इवांतरे 12. 29; वृषेव सीतां तदवग्रहक्षतां Ku. 5. 61. -7 An obstacle, impediment, hindrance, restraint; संसार° Mál. 1 the bonds or fetters of worldly existence; प्रसह्य रक्षोभिरवग्रहं च Rám.; see अनवग्रह and निरवग्रह. -8 A herd of elephants. -9 The forehead of an elephant.-10 Nature, original temperament. -11 A sort of knowledge, a false idea. -12 Punishment (opp. अनुग्रह); अनुग्रहावग्रहयोर्विधाता *Si.* 1. 71. -13 An imprecation, a term of abuse. -14 An iron hook with which elephants are driven.

अवग्रहणं 1 An obstacle, impediment. -2 Disrespect, disregard. -3 Knowledge.

अवग्राहः 1 Breaking, separation. -2 Impediment; अवग्राहस्ते भूयात् Sk. -3 A curse; see अवग्रह.

अवघट्ट् 1 A. 1 To push or brush away or off. -2 To split, break or cut asunder; पंचबाणान् अवघट्टयंती Dk. 124.-3 To touch, feel, rub; जलौकोत्रणान्मधुनाऽवघट्टयेत् Susr. -4 To stir up, agitate.

अवघट्टः 1 A hole in the ground, a cave, a cavern. -2 A grindstone, stone-mill for grinding corn.-3 Stirring up, shaking.

अवघट्टनं Rubbing away or off.

अवघुष् 1 P. 1 To proclaim aloud. -2 To send for, summon, convoke; as a conclave (समाज). -3 To fill with cries, make resonant; नदीषु क्रौंचावघुष्टासु Mb.

अवघोषः,-षणं Proclaiming, denouncing. —णा A proclamation.

अवघूर्ण् 1 U. To whirl round, brandish, move to and fro; as in अवघूर्णमानताम्रदृष्टिः; वने यथा शाल इवावघूर्णितः Mb. rocked to and fro.

अवघूर्णः Whirling round, a whirlpool.

अवघूर्णनं Rolling or whirling round.

अवघृष् 1 U. To rub off, rub to pieces, grind to powder; मृदुना सलिलेन खन्यमानान्यवघृष्यंति गिरिरपि स्थलानि Pt. 1 v. 1.—*Caus.* To rub off, scratch.

अवघर्षणं 1 Rubbing into.-2 Grinding. -3 Cleaning, rubbing off; सलिलैः शुद्धिरेतेषां गोवालैश्चावघर्षणात् Y. 3. 60.

अवघोटित *a.* Covered on all sides, concealed.

अवघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell at; touch with the mouth; Ms. 3. 218. -2 To kiss (as the head); मूर्धनि चिरवघ्राय *Asval.*; अवघ्रातश्च मूर्धनि Rám.—*Caus.* (-घ्रापयति) To cause to smell at.

अवघ्राणं The act of smelling at.

अवच *a.* Lower.

अवचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To look down upon (Ved.).-2 To perceive, observe.

अवचक्षण *a.* One telling a censured tale. —णं Looking down upon.

अवचन *a.* [न. ब.] Not speaking, silent, speechless; शकुंतला साध्वसादवचना तिष्ठति *S.* 1. —नं [अभावे न. त.] 1 Absence of assertion, silence, taciturnity; अवचनेऽग्निष्टोमः Káty. -2 Censure, blame, reproof; °कर *a.* not doing what one is bid, disobedient.

अवचनीय *a.* 1 Not to be spoken or uttered, obscene or indecent (language); वादेष्ववचनीयेषु तदेव द्विगुणं भवेत् Ms. 8. 269. -2 Not censurable, not blamable, free from censure; लोकैरवचनीया भवति Mk. 2; °ता; impropriety of speech, freedom from censure; सर्वथा व्यवहर्तव्ये कुतो ह्यवचनीयता U. 1. 5.

अवचस्कर *a.* Not speaking, silent, taciturn.

अवचंद्रमसं The looking down of the moon (Ved.).

अवचर् 1 U. 1 To move or come down. -2 To go down towards. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to move or descend upon. -2 To employ, use, apply; लेपान्, शस्त्रं, कषायं &c.

अवचार *a.* Going or moving down in or upon.—रः A place of descent, road; field of action.

अवचारण *a.* Moving, going. —णं 1 Employing, application, mode of proceeding. -2 A kind of saline preparation (क्षारपाकविधि).

अवचार्य *a.* To be cast down, to be given, to be put on or applied.

अवचि 3P. 1 To worship, honour, respect.–2 (5 U.) To gather, pick up, pluck (with two acc.) ; **गता स्यादवचिन्वाना कुसुमान्याश्रमद्रुमान्** Bk. 6. 10; **वृक्षमवचिनोति फलानि** Sk. –3 To take off. –4 To let down behind, to open (one's cloak).

अवचयः Gathering (such as flowers, fruits &c.); **ततः प्रविशतः कुसुमावचयमभिनयंत्यौ सख्यौ** *S.* 4.

अवचायः [अव-चि-घञ्] Gathering flowers (with the hands); **अविरतकुसुमावचायखेदात्** *Si.* 7. 71.

अवचायिन् *a.* Gathering, pickingoff.

अवचित *p. p.* 1 Gathered. –2 Filled, inhabited.

अवचूडः–लः [अवनता चूडा अग्रं यस्य वा डो लः] The pendent cloth on a chariot, an ornament (like a *chowri*) hanging from the top of a banner ; **पिच्छावचूडमनुमाधवधाम जग्मुः** *Si.* 5·13; **दिवसकरवारणस्यावचूलचामरकलापः** K. 26, 114, 116 ; *Si.* 20. 46, 12.18.

अवचूर्ण् 10 P. 1 To sprinkle with meal, dust. –2 To cover, put on or over, overlay ; **चूर्णैः शनैश्रेणमुखमवचूर्ण्य** Susr. ; **भेर्यो दिव्यपुष्पावचूर्णिताः** Mb.

अवचूर्णनं 1 Pounding, grinding, reducing to powder. –2 Sprinkling with powder ; especially, throwing absorbent powders on wounds. –3 A kind of disease or wound.

अवचूर्णित *a.* Pounded coarsely; **त्रिजातावचूर्णितेन** mixed with Dk. 133. –2 Ground, crushed, reduced to powder.

अवचूल =अवचूड q. v.

अवचूलकः,–कं A *chowri* or brush (formed of a cow's tail or peacock's feathers) for fanning off flies.

अवच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover over, overspread. –2 To conceal, obscure, leave in darkness.

अवच्छ (च्छा) दः A cover, covering; **कांचनावच्छादान्** (खरान्) Rám.

अवच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off, separate, tear in pieces, break asunder. –2 To discriminate, distinguish, characterize. –3 To define, limit, modify (as by time, space &c.,) used in Nyâya ; see अवच्छिन्न below. –4 To detach, excerpt. –5 To interrupt.

अवच्छिन्न *p. p.* 1 Cut off. –2 Separated, divided, detached, excerpted. –3 (In Logic) Separated or excluded from all other things by the properties predicated of a thing as peculiar to itself. –4 Bounded, modified, determined; **दिक्कालाद्यनवच्छिन्न** Bh. 2. 1. –5 Particularized, distinguished, characterized, as by an attributive word.

अवच्छेदः 1 A part, portion, (अवयव). –2 Boundary, limit.–3 Separation.–4 Distinction, distinguishing, particularization (as by attributes). –5 Determination, decision, settlement ; शब्दार्थस्यानवच्छेदे विशेषस्मृतिहेतवः Vák. P. –6 That property of a thing which distinguishes it from every thing else, a characteristic property. –7 Bounding, defining. –8 Pervading (व्याप्तिः). °अवच्छेदः generalizing, removing distinctions.

अवच्छेदक *a.* 1 Separating. –2 Determining, deciding, प्रतियोगिकावच्छेदकावच्छिन्नं.–3 Bounding, limiting.–4 Pervading.–5 Distinguishing, particularizing.–6 Peculiar, characteristic. **–कः** 1 That which distinguishes. –2 A predicate, characteristic property.–3 Boundary, limit.

अवच्छेदनं Cutting off, separating ; determining, bounding &c.

अवच्छुरित *a.* Mixed. **–तं** A horse-laugh.

अवजि 1 P. 1 To spoil (deprive by conquest), to win ; **अवजित्य च तद्धनं** Mb.; Ms. 11. 81 ; **पुष्पकं नाम विमानं वीर्यादवजितं** Rám.–2 To recover; **हृतां कृष्णामवाजयत्** Mb.–3 To ward off, prevent.–4 To conquer ; **अवजितमधुना तवाहमक्ष्णोः** *Si.* 7. 60.

अवजयः Defeat, victory over ; **येनेंद्रलोकावजयाय दृप्तः** R. 6. 62.

अवजित *p. p.* Conquered; contemned, disregarded.

अवाजितिः *f.* Conquest, defeat; Ki. 6. 43.

अवजुष्ट *a.* Visited, frequented.

अवज्ञा 9 P. To have a low opinion of, to despise, to treat with contempt, disregard ; **अवजानासि मां यस्मात्** R. 1. 77; **अवजानंति मां मूढा मानुषीं तनुमाश्रितं** Bg. 9. 11 ; Bk. 3. 8.

अवज्ञा [अव-ज्ञा-अङ्] Disrespect, contempt ; slighting, low opinion; **नात्मन्यवज्ञा कर्तव्या** H. 1 ; disregard (with the obj. in loc. or gen.); **आत्मन्यवज्ञां शिथिलीचकार** R. 2. 41 ; **ये नाम केचिदिह नः प्रथयंत्यवज्ञां** Mál. 1. 6; Sánti. 3. 23; **अविज्ञावज्ञेयं पतितपति नोच्चैरपि ध्रुवं** Udb. **–Comp.** **–उपहत** *a.* treated with contempt, humiliated. **–दुःखं** the agonies of humiliation; **मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति** *Si.* 2. 45.

अवज्ञात *p. p.* Disrespected, contemned, disregarded.

अवज्ञानं Disrespect, disregard, contempt ; **ईप्सितं तदवज्ञानात् विद्धि सार्गलमात्मनः** R. 1. 79.

अवज्ञेय *pot. p.* To be treated with disrespect ; contemptible ; **विप्रा हि क्षत्रियात्मानो नावज्ञेयाः कदाचन** Y.1.153.

अवट *a.* [अव-अटन्] Produced in a hole. **–टः** 1 A hole, cavity. –2 A pit ; **अवटे चापि मे राम प्रक्षिपेमं कलेवरं** ; **अवटे ये निधीयंते** Rám. –3 A well. –4 Any low or depressed part of the body, sinus ; **अवटश्चैवमेतानि स्थानान्यत्र शरीरके** Y. 3. 98. –5 A juggler. **–Comp.** **–कच्छपः** a tortoise in a hole ; (fig.) one who has had no experience, who has seen nothing of the world. **–निरोधनः** N. of a particular hell.

अवटिः,–टी *f.* [अव्-अटि] 1 A hole. –2 A well. –3 A sinus.

अवटीट *a.* [नासिकायाः नतं अवटीटं, अव-टीटच् नासिकायाः संज्ञायां; नासिकाप्यवटीटा, पुरुषोप्यवटीटः P. V. 2. 31 Sk.] Having a flat nose, flat-nosed.

अवटुः [अव-टीक् मित° डु] 1 A hole in the ground. –2 A well. –3 The back or nape of the neck.–4 The depressed part of the body.–5 A kind of tree.**–टुः** *f.* The raised portion of the neck. **–टु** *n.* A hole, a rent. **–Comp.** **–जः** a hind curl, the hair on the back of the head; *Si.* 10. 12.

अवटय *a.* Ved. Being in a hole.

अवडंगः–कं A market, a mart.

अवडीनं [अव-डी-भावे-क्त] The flight of a bird, flying down-wards.

अवंड *a.* Ved. Not without a tail (said of a cow).

अवतः [अव-अटच् वेदे पृ० टस्य तः] A well, cistern.

अवतंसः–सं [अव-तंस्-घञ्] 1 A garland. –2 An ear-ing, a ring-shaped ornament, an ear-ornament (fig. also); **गणा नमेरुप्रसवावतंसाः** Ku. 1.55; **स्ववाहनक्षोभचलावतंसाः** 7. 38; **चंदनपल्लवावतंसां** K. 11, 12, 140, 97; R. 13.

49; Dk. 5, 88; Ki. 3. 11; *Si.* 3. 81; °उत्पलं a lotus used as an ornament; Ku. 4. 8; oft. with अ omitted; यैर्वतंसकुसुमैः प्रियमेताः *Si.* 10. 67. **-3** An ornament worn on the head, crest; (fig.) anything that serves as an ornament; 'decked with'; तामरसावतंसा जलसंनिवेशाः Chât. 2. 3; पुंडरीकावतंसाभिः परिखाभिः Râm.; पुष्पावतंसं सलिलं Susr.; कल्याणावतंसा कल्याणसंपद् Mâl. 6.

अवतंसयति Den. P. To use as ear-rings, make ear-rings of; अवतंसयंति दयमानाः प्रमदाः शिरीषकुसुमानि *S.* 1. 4; अवतंसयैनं M. 3.

अवतंसकः An ear-ornament, an ornament in general; अशोकस्तबकेनेव दिङ्मुखस्यावतंसकं V. 5. 3; प्रासादावतंसका (लंका) Râm.

अवतंसित *a.* Having a garland, crested; (fig.) decked, adorned.

अवतक्षणं 1 Anything cut in pieces. **-2** Chopped straw.

अवतड् 10 P. To strike downwards; विद्युदवताडयति Nir.; to crush under, trample down upon.

अवताडनं 1 Crushing, trampling or treading under; नैसर्गिकी सुरभिणः कुसुमस्य सिद्धा मूर्ध्नि स्थितिर्न चरणैरवताडनानि U. 1. 14.-**2** Striking.

अवतन् 8U. 1 To stretch or extend downwards; ऊर्ध्वीर्धानैरवतत्य कंधराः *Si.* 12. 18; विशालमूलावततः (न्यग्रोध) Hariv.-**2** To overspread, cover; नभसि मेघावतते Susr.; खमवतत्य सलिलदाः Bri. S. 24. 19.-**3** To loosen, undo (especially a bow-string).

अवतत *p.p.* 1 Overspread, covered; लताशतैरवतता (नदी) Râm.; तुरंगौघैरवतता (भूः) *ibid.*-**2** Loosened, slackened; °धन्वन् whose bow is unbent.

अवततिः *f.* Stretching, extending; प्रालेयावततिम्लान Ki. 11. 4 (snow-fall).

अवतानः 1 Stretching. **-2** The unbending of a bow. **-3** A downward face. **-4** The spreading of a plant; लताशतैरवततामवतानशतैस्तथा Râm. **-5** A cover (in general); an awning.

अवतप् 1 P. To radiate heat or light downwards. — *Caus.* 1 To irradiate, heat; अथावताप्य पृथिवीं पूषा दिवससंक्षये जगामास्तं Mb. **-2** To illuminate.

अवतप्त *p. p.* Heated irradiated; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं an ichneumon's standing on hot ground (metaphorically said of the inconstancy of man) P. II. 1. 47; अवतप्तेनकुलस्थितं त एतत् Sk.

अवतापिन् *a.* (A place) where the sun strikes vertically down.

अवतमसं [अवततं व्याप्तं तमः अच्समासः P.V. 4. 79] 1 Slight or dim darkness; क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः Ak. **-2** Darkness (in general); अवतमसभिदायै भास्वताभ्युद्गतेन *Si.* 11. 57 (where Malli. says यद्यपि क्षीणेऽवतमसं तमः इत्युक्तं तथापि इह विरोधाद्विशेषानादरेण सामान्यमेव ग्राह्यं). **-3** Obscurity.

अवतरं *ind.* Ved. Farther away, more distantly.

अवतस् *ind.* Below, in the lower world; Ki. 5. 27.

अवतर्पणं A soothing remedy.

अवतॄ 1 P. 1 To descend, alight, come down; रथादवततार च R. 1. 54, 13. 68; वसन् ददर्शावतरंतमंबरात् *Si.* 1. 1; यमुनातटमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; मेघपदवीमवतीर्णां स्वः *S.* 7; कदैतदवतरिष्यति चक्रं मस्तकात् Pt. 5; (fig. also), इति मतिरेव न बोधपदवीमवतरति K. 289 fails to see; वागेव मे नामधेयविषयमवतरति त्रपया 151 I cannot speak for very shame. **-2** To flow or run into, discharge contents, join (as a river); सागरं वर्जयित्वा कुत्र वा महानद्यवतरति *S.* 3; see अवतीर्ण also. **-3** To enter, to enter into, to come to; M. 1. 22; *Si.* 9. 32; त्वदीयं देशमवतीर्य M. 5. **-4** To begin, commence; अवतरतु भवान् Dk. 152; तत्प्रेयसीमाहूय संगीतकमवतरामि Dhûrt. 1.-**5** To present oneself, appear forth, come; प्रसभमवततार चित्तजन्मा Ki. 10. 17. **-6** To descend (as a deity) into the world in the form of a mortal; शापावतीर्ण Ks. 2. 21; मुनिकन्या च सा शापात्तस्यां जातावतारत् 2. 31. Râj. T. 1. 130; 5. 66; विष्णुरेवावतीर्णोसौ Mârk. P. **-7** To get over, subdue, conquer; अवतीर्णोस्मि यद्रोगमतिदुस्तरं Ks. 21. 194; अव तस्य बलं तिर Rv. 10. 133. 5. — *Caus.* 1 To cause to descend, bring or fetch down; मार्गे कथंचिदवतार्य Mu. 3. 9; रथात्, वृक्षात्, शूलाग्रात् &c. **-2** To take down, put or set down; अवतार्य सलिलसमीपं K. 38; मात्रां कक्षांतरादवतार्य Pt. 1; स्वभुजादवतारिता R. 1. 34; अवतार्यतां रथः V. 1. **-3** To take off, remove, withdraw, put aside; स्वगात्रादवतार्य भूषणानि Mu. 2, 5; अथांगराजादवतार्य चक्षुः R. 6. 30, अथोरुदेशादवतार्य पादं Ku. 3. 11, *Si.* 9. 36.-**4** To bring downwards.-**5** To bend down. **-6** To introduce, set a-going, make current, begin; तेन विद्यावतारिता Râj. T. 4. 485; तत्र तया सत्रेऽवतारिते 2. 58.

अवतरः Descent; N. 3. 53; *Si.* 1. 43.

अवतरणं 1 Descending for bathing in water &c., गंगा°, अप्सरस्तीर्थ°; descending or alighting (in general), coming down; स्तन्य°. **-2** An incarnation; see अवतार. **-3** Crossing. **-4** Sudden disappearance. **-5** Steps or stairs leading tto a river. **-6** A holy bathing-place (तीर्थ). **-7** Translating from one language into another. **-8** Introduction. **-9** An extract, a quotation.

अवतरणिका 1 A short prayer at the beginning of a work which, it is supposed, causes the divinity so addressed to descend from heaven. **-2** Introduction, preface.

अवतरणी [अवतरति ग्रंथोऽनया अवतॄ-करणे-ल्युट्] 1 Preface. **-2** Succession, order, method.

अवतारः [अव-तॄ करणे घञ्] 1 Descent, alighting; descending or going down into; (fig.) accepting, resorting to; पाखंडिपथावतारः Dk. 47; advent, setting in; वसंतावतारसमये *S.* 1. **-2** Form, manifestation; मत्स्यादिभिरवतारैरवतारवता वताऽवतावसुधां *Sankara.* **-3** Descent of a deity upon earth, incarnation in general; कोप्येष संप्रति नवः पुरुषावतारः U. 5. 34; धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामवतार इवांगवान् R. 10. 84; ऋष्यवतारोयं नृपतिः Ks. 7. 18. **-4** An incarnation of Vishṇu; विष्णुर्येन दशावतारगहने क्षिप्तो महासंकटे Bh. 3. 95. (There are ten incarnations of Vishṇu; the following verse from Gît. describes them; वेदानुद्धरते जगन्निवहते भूगोलमुद्बिभ्रते दैत्यं दारयते बलिं छलयते क्षत्रक्षयं कुर्वते। पौलस्त्यं जयते हलं कलयते कारुण्यमातन्वते म्लेच्छान्मूर्च्छयते दशाकृतिकृते कृष्णाय तुभ्यं नमः॥ मत्स्यः कूर्मो वराहश्च नरसिंहोथ वामनः। रामो रामश्च कृष्णश्च बुद्धः कल्की च ते दश॥ **-5** Any new appearance, growth, rise; नवावतारं कमलादिवोत्पलम् R. 3. 36; परीवादनवावतारः 5. 24; यौवनावतारे K. 289; Ve. 3; Sânti. 2. 26; 3. 14; Ks. 8. 30. **-6** Any distinguished person (who, in the language of respect, is called an अवतार or incarnation of a deity). **-7** Aiming at

an object. -3 A landing-place; रुद्धे गजेन सरितः सरुषावतारे *Si.* 5. 33. -9 A sacred bathing-place.-10 Translation. -11 A pond, tank. -12 Introduction, preface. -13 Crossing; °रं लभ् to gain one's object (with gen.) **-Comp.** **-कथा** account of an अवतार, N. of a chapter in शंकरविजय. **-मंत्रः** the prayer causing the descent of a deity.

अवतारक *a.* (-रिका *f.*) 1 Making one's appearance. -2 Making a descent.

अवतारणं 1 Causing to descend.-2 Translation. -3 Possession by an evil spirit. -4 Worship, adoration. -5 The ends or border of a garment. -6 Preface or introduction (to a work).

अवतारिन् *a.* Making one's appearance, making a descent.

अवतीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Descended, alighted, come down; शैलराजावतीर्णा जह्नोः कन्यां Me. 50; जलनिधिमनुरूपं जह्नुकन्यावतीर्णा R. 6. 85; संसारपथमवतीर्णानां K. 175 who have entered upon mundane life. -2 Bathed in; उदधिमिवावतीर्णः K. 158; come to, entered into. -3 Appeared as an incarnation; तदर्थमवतीर्णोऽसौ मन्नियोगाच्चतुर्भुजः Mb.; Pt. 1. -4 Crossed, passed over; अपि नामावतीर्णोऽसि बाणगोचरं Mâl. 1 crossed the path, gone within the range of arrows; दर्शनपथमवतीर्णः *S.* 3. -5 Fallen (as the night); अवतीर्णायां तस्यां यामिन्यां K. 269; भरेणावतीर्णायां रजन्यां K. 368. -6 Translated. **-Comp.** **-ऋण** *a.* absolved from debt.

अवतूलयति Den. P. To rub with cotton; तूलैरवकुष्णाति तूलेन तृणाग्रमवघट्टयति Bop.

अवतोका [अवपतितं तोकं अस्याः; प्रा० ब०] A woman or a cow miscarrying from accident.

अवत्त, अवत्तिन् See under अवदो.

अवत्रस्त *a.* Terrified.

अवत्सीय *a.* Not suitable for a calf.

अवदंशः [अवदश्यते पानरुच्यर्थं;-अव-दंश् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Any pungent food which excites thirst, stimulant.

अवदत्त *a.* 1 Given away.-2 Finished, accomplished.

अवदह् 1 P. To burn down, destroy.

अवदाघः 1 Heat, burning down.-2 The hot season, summer.

अवदाहः-हं [अवसादितो दाहो येन; प्रा० ब०] 1 N. of the root of a plant (वीरण).-2 Burning down, heat; °इष्टकापथं the root of the वीरण plant.

अवदात *a.* [अव-दै-क्त] 1 Beautiful; अवदातकांतिः Dk. 107, 37.-2 Clean, clear, pure, spotless, refined, purified, polished; सर्वविद्यावदातचेताः K. 36; so विद्यावदातं मुखं; शास्त्र°.-3 Bright, white; आपिशंगावदातया देहप्रभया K. 36, 65, 128, 187, 189, 43, 62, 95; रजनिकरकलावदातं कुलं K. 233; कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; cf. also Bh. 2. 25; Ki. 11. 75, 3. 25; 13. 37; *S*ânti. 3. 14.-4 Virtuous, meritorious; अन्यस्मिन् जन्मनि न कृतमवदातं कर्म K. 62.-5 Yellow. **-तः** White or yellow colour.

अवदानं 1 A pure or approved occupation. -2 An accomplished act. -3 A valorous or glorious act, prowess, heroic act, heroism, glorious achievement; संगीयमानत्रिपुरावदानः Ku. 7. 48; *S*i. 7. 2, 18. 16; प्रापदस्त्रमवदानतोषितात् R. 11. 21; Ki. 17. 16; तत्त्वत्पूर्वावदानेभ्यो न रोचते Dk. 52; Ki. 3. 43, 13. 32. -4 Object of a legend.

अवदान्य *a.* Niggardly, stingy.

अवदावद *a.* Ved. Having no bad reputation.

अवदॄ 9 P. To split or force open, to rend or tear asunder. **-*Caus.*** 1 To cause to burst, to rend, split; मनःशिलागिरेः शृंगं वज्रेणेवावदारितं Râm. -2 To dig down, excavate; तदर्थमुर्वीमवदारयद्भिः R. 13. 3; वसुधां चावदारयेत् Râm.

अवदरणं Breaking (as a boil), bursting, separating.

अवदारणं 1 Tearing, dividing, digging down, cutting into pieces. -2 (करणे-ल्युट्) A spade, hoe.

अवदीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Split into two, divided, broken; अवदीर्णशुक्तिपुटमुक्तमौक्तिकमकरैः *S*i. 13. 37. -2 Melted, fused, liquefied. -3 Bewildered, perplexed; भयावदीर्णः संत्रासादबद्धं बहु भाषसे Mb.

अवदो 4 P. 1 To cut off, divide. -2 (Ved.) To appease (anger).

अवत्त *p. p.* [अव-दो-खंडने कर्मणि क्त] Cut off.

अवत्तिन् *a.* [अवत्तमनेन इष्टा० इनि] One who divides or cuts off; पंच° dividing into five parts.

अवदानं [अव-दो-ल्युट्] 1 Cutting or dividing into pieces.-2 A part, portion; हृदयाद्यवदानानाम् S. B. -3 Transgression. -4 The root of a plant; see अवदान also.

अवदोहः 1 Milking. -2 Milk.

अवद्य *a.* 1 Fit to be condemned, censurable, not to be praised; न चापि काव्यं नवमित्यवद्यं M. 1. 2; किमवद्यः करिकुंभजो मणिः *S*i. 16. 45. -2 Defective, faulty, blamable, disagreeable, disliked; उदवहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70; see अनवद्य also. -3 Unfit to be told. -4 Low, inferior. -5 Sinful. **-द्यं** 1 A fault, defect, imperfection. -2 Sin, vice. -3 Blame, censure, reproach; उदवहदनवद्यां तामवद्यादपेतः R. 7. 70. -4 Shame. **-Comp.** **-गोहन** *a.* concealing or keeping off want. **-भीः** *f.* fear of vices or sin.

अवद्यवत् *a.* Ved. Disgraceful, lamentable.

अवद्योतनं Light.

अवद्योतिन् *a.* Shining down upon, illuminating.

अवद्रंगः A market.

अवध *a.* Ved. Inviolable, invulnerable. **-धः** Exemption from death; Ms. 5. 39.

अवध्य *a.* Not to be killed, inviolable, sacred; °ता, °भावः, °त्वं exemption from death, inviolability; वधार्हाणामवध्यताम् R. 17. 19; सर्वैवावध्यभावेन दूतो वदति नान्यथा H. 3. 15; R. 10. 43.

अवधर्ष्य *a.* To be defied.

अवधा 3 A. 1 To place down, deposit; अवधाय श्वभ्रे मृत्पिंडं Kâty.; यथा क्षुरः क्षुरधाने ऽवहितः *S*at. Br.; ततस्तांस्तेषु कुंडेषु गर्भानवदधे तदा Mb.; वासुदेवः स्वमाययात्मन्यवधीयमानः Bhâg.; to fix; पादाग्रे दृशमवधाय निश्चलांगी Mu. 5. 13. -2 To apply (as the mind). -3 To be attentive; इतोऽवधत्तां देवराजः Mv. 6. -4 To shut, close, press together. **-*Pass.*** To be placed, applied, or directed (mind); अवधीयतां listen, hear.

अवधातव्य, अवधानीय } *pot. p.* To be attended to, deserving attention and care.

अवधानं 1 Attention, अवधानपरे चकार सा प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2; अवधानं दीयमानं प्रार्थये Ve. 1;

intentness, attentiveness; दत्तावधानः शृणोति hears attentively.-2 Devotion, care, carefulness; अवधानात् carefully or attentively; शृणुत जना अवधानात् क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2. v. l.

अवधानिन् *a.* Attentive.

अवधिः [अव-धा-कि] 1 Application, attention. -2 Boundary, limit exclusive or inclusive, (in time or space); conclusion, determination; एकैकस्य जगत्त्रयप्रमथनत्राणावधिर्योग्यता Mv. 1. 46; रवितेजसामवधिनाधिवेष्टितम् Ki. 12. 22. -3 Furthest limit; दृष्ट आह्लादनीयानामवधिः K. 124; स्मरशापावधिदां सरस्वतीं Ku. 4. 43; conclusion; oft. at the end of comp., in the sense of 'ending with,' 'as far as', 'till'; एष ते जीवितावधिः प्रवादः U.1; तत्प्रत्यागमनकालावधयोपि तावत् ध्रियंतां प्राणाः K. 171; व्याडी रक्षतु मे देहं ततः प्रत्यागमावधि Ks. 4. 100; स्कंधः स्यान्मूलाच्छाखावधिस्तरोः Ak. -4 Period of time, time; सर्वे निदाघावधिना प्रमृष्टाः R. 16. 52; शेषान् मासान् विरहदिवसस्थापितस्यावधेर्वा Me. 87; अपि समासः वनवासस्यावधिः Mv. 7, 2. 48; विवाहं मासावधिकमकल्पयत् Dk. 54, 174; K. 328; Ki. 12. 17; यदवधि-तवधि from or ever since, till, Bv. 2. 79; अथ चेदवधिः प्रतीक्ष्यते Ki. 2. 16. -5 An engagement, appointment; रमणीयोवधिर्विधिना विसंवादितः *S.* 6.-6 A division, district, department; जनपदतदवध्योश्च P. IV. 2. 124. -7 A hole, pit. °ता, °त्वं limit, limitation.

अवधिमत् *a.* Limited, bounded.

अवधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed down or deposited. -2 To be attended to, to be believed. -3 To be known or apprehended. -यं Attention.

अवहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Attentive, careful; शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः V. 1. 2; शृणु मेऽवहितो वचः Râm.; Me. 100.-3 Clebrated, known; °ता application, attention. -Comp. -अंजलि *a.* with joined hands.

अवधाव् 1 U. To run down, to drop down, to run after.

अवधावनं 1 Running after, pursuing, seizure. -2 Cleaning, washing.

अवधावित *p. p.* 1 Chased, pursued. -2 Cleaned, washed.

अवधीर् 10 P. To disregard, disrespect, treat with contempt, slight; अवधीरितसुहृद्वचनस्य H. 1; *Si.* 9. 59, Amaru. 83; to despise, repudiate, repulse; तत्किमवधीरयति मामार्यपुत्रः M.5.

अवधीरणं Treating with disrespect.

अवधीरणा Disrespect, despising; repulse; कृतवत्यसि नावधीरणामपराद्धेऽपि यदा चिरं मयि R. 8. 48; M.3. 19; अयं स ते तिष्ठति संगमोत्सुको विशंकसे भीरु यतोवधीरणां *S.* 3. 14.

अवधीरित *p. p.* Disrespected, disregarded, slighted; अवधीरितार्तवगुणं Ki. 6. 25 excelled, set at naught; अचेतनं नाम गुणं न लक्षयेन्मयैव कस्मादवधीरिता प्रिया *S.* 6. 12.

अवधीरिन् *a.* 1. Despising, scorning. -2 Excelling.

अवधू 5 U. 1 To shake. move, wave, cause to tremble; रेणुः पवनावधूतः R. 7. 43; लीलावधूतैः चामरैः Me. 35; Rs. 6. 15; Ki. 6. 3; *Si.* 13. 36. -2 To shake off or out, shake, toss (lit. and fig.), remove (fig. also); overcome, get the better of; राजसत्त्वमवधूय मातृकं R. 11. 90; सुरवधूरवधूतभयाः शरैः 9. 19 removing the fears of; अवधूय तच्चर्यां 3. 61; व्रजंति शत्रूनवधूय निस्पृहाः शमेन सिद्धिं मुनयो न भूभृतः Ki. 1. 42; रुषावधूय रक्षांसि Râm. -3 To discard, spurn, reject or treat with contempt, disregard; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं V. 4. 38; Ku. 3. 8; अवधूतप्रणिपाताः V. 3. 5; अवधूतदुहितृप्रार्थनस्य Dk. 13. -Caus. (-धूनयति) To shake.

अवधूत *p. p.* 1. Shaken, waved. -2 Discarded, rejected, despised; R. 19. 43. -3 Insulted, humiliated. -4 Excelled, surpassed; Ratn. 2. 8. -5 Attacked, overcome. -6 Separated from worldly attachments. -तः An ascetic who has renounced all worldly attachments and connections; यो विलंघ्याश्रमान्वर्णानात्मन्येव स्थितः पुमान्। अतिवर्णाश्रमी योगी अवधूतः स उच्यते॥ or अक्षरत्वात् वरेण्यत्वात् धूतसंसारबंधनात्। तत्त्वमस्यर्थसिद्धत्वादवधूतोऽभिधीयते॥. -Comp. -वेश *a.* undressed, naked.

अवधूननं 1 Shaking, waving; पादस्पर्शात्तु रक्षांसि दुष्कृतीनवधूननं Ms. 3. 230; अमंदद्दष्टोष्ठकरावधूननम् Ki. 8. 6. -2 The practice of medicine, curing. -3 Agitation, trembling.-4 Disregarding.-5 Trampling on, treading.

अवधूकः One having no wife.

अवधूपित *a.* Perfumed with incense.

अवधूलनं Sprinkling absorbent powders on sores.

अवधृ 10 U. 1 (*a*) To determine, fix, resolve; इत्यवधार्य Pt. 1; यन्मयाऽवधारितं Mk. 4. चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा *Si.* 1. 3; विदर्भगतंमनुष्ठेयमवधारितं M. 5. (*b*) To ascertain, determine accurately, make out, know, perceive, understand; न विश्वमूर्तेरवधार्यते वपुः Ku. 5. 78; Mu. 3, 4. -2 To consider or regard, think, look upon; मृतां मामवधारय Mb.; कुलीनेत्यवधार्यतां Ks. 21. 124; *Si.* 9. 22. -3 To hear, listen to, become acquainted with; वानप्रस्थस्य धर्मं ते कथयाम्यवधार्यतां Mârk. P. -4 To reflect, consider, think; बालकोयमित्यवधार्य Pt. 4. -5 To limit, restrict.

अवधारः Accurate determination, limitation; सर्वत्र यदवधारणोच्यते स एकांतः Susr.

अवधारक *a.* 1 Determining accurately; इष्टावधारकं वाक्यं आशीः Bharata. -2 Restricting oneself to anything.

अवधारण *a.* Restrictive, limiting. -णं-णा 1 Ascertainment, determination; मान° Dk. 161. -2 Affirmation, emphasis. -3 Limitation (of the sense of words); यावदवधारणे, एवावधारणे; मात्रं कार्त्स्न्येऽवधारणे Ak.; तुरत्रावधारणार्थः. -4 Restriction to a certain instance or instances to the exclusion of all others.

अवधारणीय, अवधार्य *pot. p.* To be ascertained, determined or considered; विष्णोरिवास्यानवधारणीयं R. 13. 5; परिणतिरवधार्या यत्नतः पंडितेन Bh. 2. 99.

अवधारित *p. p.* Ascertained, known, well observed, marked; सम्यगवधारितं Ratn. 1.

अवधृत *p. p.* 1 Determined, resolved, settled. -2 Heard.

अवध्य See under अवध.

अव(ब)ध्र *a.* Ved. Not injurious, innoxious, beneficent.

अवध्वंस् 1 A. 1 To apply oneself to, set about. -2 To strew over, scatter, spread; चूर्णैरवध्वंसते Sk. -Caus. 1 To cast down.-2 To strew over.

अवध्वंसः 1 Abandoning, quitting. -2 Powder, dust.-3 Disrespect, censure, blame.-4 Falling off or from. -5 Sprinkling.

अवध्वस्त *p. p.* 1 Destroyed, perished.-2 Censured, disrespected.-3

Pounded coarsely or badly.-4 Abandoned.-5 Sprinkled.-6 Scattered.

अवनं [अव्-ल्युट्] 1 Protection, defence; भुजोऽनवने P. I. 3.66, Nalod. 1. 4.-2 Gratifying, pleasing.-3 Wish desire.-4 Delight, satisfaction.-5 Hurry, speed.

अवनक्षत्रं The disappearance of the stars.

अवनम् 1 P. 1 To bow down, to bend down, stoop; Si. 9.74 -2 To bend oneself, hang down; स्वय्याइातुं जलमवनते Me. 46. See अवनत also. —*Caus.*(अवन-ना-मयति)To bend down, bend; अवनमय द्विषतां शिरांसि K.109; श्वपुच्छमवनामितम् Pt. 4.

अवनत *p. p.* 1 Bent down, hung down, downcast; विनय°, प्रश्रय°, लज्जा, °उत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; फलपुष्पैरवनतान् Râm.-2 Verging in the west, setting; रजनिरवनतेंदुर्लज्जयाधोमुखी च Si. 10. 91.-3 Bending, stooping, deepened, not projecting.-4 Humble.-**Comp.** —अंग *a.* with stooping; limbs; Ku. 5. 86.—काय *a.* bending the body, crouching down. —मुख *a.* with down-cast countenance.—शीर्षन् *a.* bowing the head.

अवनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing down, stooping; अवनतिमवनेः Mu. 1. 2, 3. 8; Si. 9. 8.-2 Declining in the west, setting; Si. 9. 8.-3 A bow, prostration.-4 Bending (as a bow); धनुषामवनतिः K. (where अ० also means 'stooping').-5 Modesty, absence of insolence, humility.

अवनम्र *a.* Bowed, bent; पर्याप्तपुष्पस्तबकावनम्रा Ku. 3. 54; पाद° fallen at the feet.

अवनामः 1 Bending or bowing, falling at the feet; गलितनयनवारियांति पादावनामं Si. 11. 35. -2 Causing to bend down.

अवनामक *a.* What depresses or causes to bend or bow.

अवनामिन् *a.* Bending or bowing down; Ki. 7. 19.

अवनह् 4-U. To bind on, tie on, put over, cover with.

अवनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Formed, made. -2 Fixed, seated; स्त्यानावनद्धघनशोणितशोणपाणिः Ve. 1. 21.-3 Covered, encircled; तांबूलीलतावनद्धपूगखंडमंडितैः K. 19; Si. 3. 7; bound on, tied; चर्मावनद्धं दुर्गंधिपूर्णं मूत्रपुरीषयोः Ms. 6. 76; हेममालावनद्धः (रथः) Mb.; पुष्पभारावनद्धः (पादपः) Râm.; Bri.S. 3. 19. 20, 67, 59, 84; fastened, woven, put together; स्रगवनद्धघनोरमपल्लवा Si. 6. 53; 7. 52. —द्धं A drum.

अवनाहः Binding, girding, putting on.

अवनाट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः; अव-नाटच्, see अवटीट] Flat-nosed. —टः The condition of having a flat nose.

अवनिः-नी *f.* [अव्-अनि Un. 2. 101] 1 The earth; oft used at the end of comp. meaning 'ground', 'place'; काननावनौ Dk. 7, 13; लीलावनौ place of recreation 25. -2 A finger (Nir.).-3 A river; Rv. 1. 190. 7.-4 N. of a plant.-5 Course, bed of a river. अवनिगत *a.* fallen prostrate on the ground. —**Comp.** —ईशः,-ईश्वरः -नाथः,-पतिः,-पालः lord of the earth, king; पतिरवनिपतीनां तैश्चकाशे चतुर्भिः R. 10. 86, 11. 93. —चरः *a.* roving over the earth, vagabond. —ध्रः a mountain Si. 16. 78. —तल the surface of the earth. —मंडलं the globe. —रुहः, -द्रु a tree.

अवनिज् 3 U. To wash, purify, cleanse, to wipe off. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to wash off.-2To fill with, pervade; सुसुगंधतयावनेजितानां Ghat. 15.

अवनिक्त *p. p.* 1 Washed, cleansed. -2 Searched.

अवनेज्य *a.* Used for washing.

अवनेजनं 1 Washing, ablution; न कुर्याद्गुरुपुत्रस्य पादयोश्चावनेजनम् Ms. 2. 209. -2 Washing off, ablution. -3 Water for washing, foot-bath; आपः पादावनेजनीः Ait. Br.-4 Sprinkling water on the *darbha* grass at a Sráddha ceremony.

अवनिश्चयः Deduction, ascertainment.

अवनिष्ठीवनं Spitting upon.

अवनी 1 P. 1 To lead or bring down, to push into; अश्वानपोऽवनीयमानान् Kâty. -2 To cause to descend or flow. -3 To lead away. -4 To pour down or over.

अवनयः 1 Throwing down, precipitating. -2 Causing to descend.

अवनयनं Leading down, pouring down.

अवनायः Throwing down &c.

अवनायक *a.* Causing to descend.

अवंतिः-ती *f.* [अव्-बाहु० झिच् Un. 3.50] 1 N. of a city, the modern उज्जयिनी, one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus, to die at which is said to secure eternal happiness; cf. अयोध्या मथुरा माया काशी कांचिरवंतिका। पुरी द्वारावती चैव सप्तैता मोक्षदायिकाः ||. The women of Avanti are said to be very skilful in all erotic arts; cf. आवंत्य एव निपुणा सुदृशो रतकर्मणि B. R. 10. 82. -2 N. of a river. —*m.* pl. N. of a country and its inhabitants; its capital being उज्जयिनी on the river सिप्रा; and there is also the temple of महाकाल in the suburbs. [According to Hemachândra अवंति is synonymous with *Malava* or the modern *Malava*; but the latter country covered in ancient times, as now, a wider area than Avanti, as *Bana* applies the name to a neighbouring kingdom in the east, whose capital was *Vidisa* on the Vetravati or Betva. In the time of the Mahabharata Avanti appears to have extended on the south to the banks of the *Narmada* and on the west probably to the banks of the Myhe or Mahi]; अवंतिनाथोऽयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; असौ महाकालनिकेतनस्य वसन्नदूरे किल चंद्रमौलेः 6. 34, 35; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; अवंतीषूज्जयिनी नाम नगरी K. 52. —**Comp.** —पुरं the city of Avanti उज्जयिनी. —ब्रह्मः [अवंतिषु ब्रह्मा अच् समासः P. V. 4. 104] a Brâhmaṇa residing in Avanti. —सोमः [अवंतिषु सोम इव] sour gruel (prepared from the fermentation of rice-water (कांजिकं).

अवंध्य *a.* Not barren, fruitful, productive; अवंध्यवांछितफलप्रदान K. 260; अवंध्यपातेन बाणेन V.2.2; H.2.12.

अवपट् 10 P. To split. —*Pass.* To split oneself, to be split.

अवपाटिका Laceration of the prepuce.

अवपत् 1 P. To fall down, fly down, jump down, descend, alight, pounce or swoop upon; श्येनावपातमवपत्य Prab.; फलैर्वृक्षावपतितैः Râm. —*Caus.* To throw down, fell down.

अवपतनं Alighting, descending.

अवपातः 1 Falling down; जले कूलावपातेन प्रसन्नं कलुषायते Mk.9.24; अधश्चरणावपातं Bh. 2. 31 falling down at the feet; (fig.) cringing.-2 Descent, descending; शस्त्रावपातः Y. 2. 277; कपोत° H. 1; श्येन° चकिता Mâl. 8. 8 sudden swoop or pouncing. -3 A hole, pit.-4 Particularly, a hole or pit for catching elephants;

अवपातस्तु इस्त्यर्थे गर्ते छन्ने तृणादिना Yâdava; रोधांसि निघ्नन्नवपातमग्नः करीव वन्यः परुषं ररास R. 16. 78.

अवपातनं Felling, knocking down, throwing down; द्रुमाणां Ms. 11. 65; कुड्यावपातनं Y. 2. 223.

अवपद् 4 A. 1 To go down, glide down; to descend, fall down as केश, गर्भ &c. -2 To be deprived of (with abl.). -3 To fall, meet with an accident. -4 To overthrow, ruin. — *Caus.* To cause to glide or go down.

अवपन्न *p. p.* 1 Mixed with. -2 Cooked together with. -3 Fallen on or into. -4 Alighted, descended.

अवपाद: Falling down.

अवपाक *a.* 1 Badly or ill cooked. -2 Without a net. —क: Bad cooking.

अवपात्र *a.* [अवरं भोजनायोग्यं पात्रं यस्य] A Mlechchha whose eating in a vessel makes it useless for others.

अवपात्रित *a.* [अवपात्र कृन्यर्थे णिच् -क्त] One who has lost his caste, a person not allowed by his kindred to eat in a common vessel; see अपपात्रित (=भिन्नोदर्कीकृत Dây.).

अवपालित *a.* Unprotected, neglected.

अवपाशित *a.* [अवपाश: समंतात् पाशो जातोऽस्य तार० इतच्] Snared, having a snare laid over (on all sides); पश्याम्यैव हि कंठे त्वां कालपाशावपाशितं Râm.

अवपीड् 10 P. To compress; ममज्जेव मही तस्य भूरिभारावपीडिता Mb.; पादौ शिरोभिरवपीडितौ Râm.; to press or squeeze together; एकीकृतस्त्वचि निषिक्त इवावपीड्य Mâl. 6. 12.

अवपीड *a.* Pressed on all sides. —ड: 1 Pressing down, pressure. -2 A kind of medicinal drug used to cause sneezing, sternutatory. -3 A kind of medical treatment.

अवपीडनं 1 The act of pressing down. -2 A sternutatory. —ना Damage, violation; Ms. 8. 287.

अवपूर्ण *a.* Full of, filled.

अवप्रज्जन: The end of the warp of a web.

अवफ: Flatulence, wind from the bowels.

अवबाधा Segment of the base of a triangle.

अवबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten (fig. also); नीत्वा कामं गौरवेणावबद्ध: Si. 18. 19. -2 To arrest, rivet; शिल्पकुशलतयाऽवबध्नाति दृष्टिं Mk. 9.

अवबंध: 1 Falling or palsy of the eyelids, Blepharoptosis; व्याधिर्नेत्रावबंधक: Susr. -2 A kind of disease. -3 Binding on all sides.

अवबाधा 1 Pain, agony. -2 Resistance, opposition.

अवबाहुक: [अवबद्धो बाहुर्येन प्रा० स०] Spasm in the arm.

अवबुध् 4 A. 1 To awake; to recognise; तं चावबुध्याब्रवम् Dk. 127. -2 To become sensible or aware of, feel, perceive, know, understand; त्वक्स्पर्शं नावबुध्यते Mb.; एकांतमौग्ध्यानवबुद्धविभ्रमै: Si.12. 39; Bk. 15. 101; Ms. 8. 53; अधीत्यावबुध्य च; येनावबुध्यते तत्त्वं प्रकृते: पुरुषस्य च Bhâg. knows. — *Caus.* 1 To awaken, rouse; रामो रामावबोधित: R. 12. 23. -2 To make one aware of, inform; ब्रह्मचोदनानुपुरुषमवबोधयत्येव केवलं S. B.; प्रागेव विदुरो वेद तेनास्मानवबोधयत् Mb. -3 To remind, put in mind of; आर्ये सम्यगवबोधितोऽस्मि *S.* 1. v. 1. -4 To teach, instruct.

अवबुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Known. -2 [कर्तरि क्त] One who knows.

अवबोध: 1 Waking, becoming awake (opp. स्वप्न); यौ तु स्वप्नावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8; Bg. 6. 17. -2 Knowledge, perception; स्वभर्तृनामग्रहणाद्बभूव सांद्रे रजस्यात्मपरावबोध: R. 7. 41; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ 5. 64; प्रतिकूलेषु तैक्ष्ण्यस्यावबोध: क्रोध इष्यते S.D.; M. 3. 10; स्वात्मावबोधं मह: Prab. 1. 1. -3 Discrimination, judgment; अवबोधवारि रजस: शमनं Ki. 6. 41. -4 Teaching, informing.

अवबोधक *a.* Indicating, showing; निजपराक्रमावबोधकानि चरितानि Dk. 175. —क: 1 The awakener, the sun. -2 A panegyrist, bard. -3 A teacher. -4 Thought, intention; मदवबोधकं प्रकटयता Dk. 153; °त्वं instruction, guidance, explanation.

अवबोधनं Knowledge, perception.

अवब्रव: [कुत्सित: ब्रव:] Ill-report, defamation.

अवभंज् 7 P. To break off, smash; वनस्पतिं व्रज इवावभज्य Ku. 3. 74; अवभग्नश्च मे मान: Râm., broken down, humbled.

अवभंग: Humbling, overcoming, defeating; मानावभंगनिपुणं त्वममोघमस्त्रं V. 4. 11.

अवभंजनं Breaking, off, tearing, humbling.

अवभाषणं Speaking, telling.

अवभास् 1 A. 1 To shine; नात्यर्थमस्त्रैरवभासमान: Ki. 3. 46; स तेजसा सूर्य इवावभासते Mb. -2 To shine forth, become manifest; आहोस्विन्मुखमवभासते युवत्या: Si. 8. 29. -3 To appear, seem (apparently or falsely): एतत्त्रयं तमाय:पिंडवदेकत्वेनावभासते Vedânta. — *Caus.* To irradiate, illuminate: अधिकावभासितदिशां निकर: Si. 9. 37.

अवभास: 1 Splendour, lustre, light. -2 Knowledge, perception. -3 Appearance, manifestation, inspiration; येनास्य तत्त्वेषु कृतेऽवभासे Ki. 3. 26. -4 Space, reach, compass. -5 False knowledge. -**Comp.** —कर: N. of a divinity. —प्रभा: (pl.) N. of a whole class of deities.

अवभासक *a.* Luminous, irradiating. —कं The Supreme spirit; °त्वं luminousness.

अवभासित *p. p.* 1 Illumined, lighted, irradiated. -2 Evident, manifest.

अवभासिन् *a.* Shining, bright. —नी The outer skin or cuticle.

अवभिद् 7 P. To break off, shatter.

अवभेद: Breaking off, shattering.

अवभेदिन् *a.* Breaking off, shattering, dividing.

अवभुज् 6 P. To bend down, curve.

अवभुग्न *p. p.* Contracted, bent, crooked; अवभुग्नभोगिफणमंडलं भुवं Si. 15. 54.

अवभृथ: [अव-भृ-क्थन् Uṇ. 2. 3] 1 The end or completion of a principal sacrifice. -2 Bathing at the end of a principal sacrifice for purification; नावभृथं सरस्वत्यां Kâty.; भुवं कार्त्स्न्येन कुंडोध्नी मेध्येनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84; प्रीत्याश्वमेधावभृथार्द्रमूर्ते: 6. 61; 9. 22; 11.31; 13. 61; Y. 3. 244; Ms. 11. 83. -3 Purification by bathing of the sacrificer and the sacrificial vessels at the end of a sacrifice. -4 The water of purification. -5 A supplementary sacrifice to atone for defects in a principal and preceding one; a sacrifice in general; स्नातवत्यवभृथे ततस्त्वयि Si. 14. 10. -**Comp.** —स्नानं ablution after a sacrificial ceremony.

अवभ्रः Abduction, carrying off.

अवभ्रट *a.* [नतं नासिकायाः; अव-भ्रटच् P. V. 2. 31] Flat-nosed; see अवटीट. **–टं** The state of having a flat nose.

अवम *a.* [अव-अमच् Un. 5. 54.] 1 Sinful, wicked. –2 Contemptible, mean, undermost, lowest. –3 Base, low, inferior (opp. परम); **अनलकानलकानवमां पुरीं** R. 9. 14; see अनवम; **या त उक्तिरवमा या परमा** Rv.6.25. 1. –4 Next, intimate.–5 Last, youngest.–6 decreasing. **–मः** 1 A protector. –2 A class of Manes; त्रिविधाः पितरः अवमा ऊर्वाः काव्याश्च.**–मं** 1 Sin. –2 A lunar day exactly coinciding with a solar one; the difference between a Chândra (29 days, 31 Ghaṭikâs and 50 Palas) and a solar month (30 days); तिथ्यंतद्वयमेको दिनवारः स्पृशति यत्र तद्भवत्यवमदिनं Jyotisha.

अवमन् 4 A (or Poet. P.) 1 To despise, contemn, disregard, disrespect; **चतुर्दिगीशानवमत्य मानिनी** Ku. 5. 53; Ms. 2. 11, 4. 135, 7. 150; V. 2. 11.–2 To undervalue, depreciate, slight, make light of; **तदीशितारं चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमंस्त मा** Si. 2.95; **जगन्मंगलमात्मानं कथं त्वमवमन्यसे** U. 7. 8; Bk. 8. 81; 12. 25; 15. 14, 66. –*Caus.* To despise &c.; **या चैनं नावमानयेत्** Ms. 2. 50, 4. 136.

अवमत *p. p.* Despised, contemned &c. –**Comp.** **–अंकुशः** a restive elephant (that disdains the hook), one in rut; **अन्वेतुकामोऽवमतांकुशग्रहः** Si. 12. 16.

अवमतिः A master, an owner. **–तिः** *f.* 1 Disregard, disrespect. –2 Aversion, dislike.

अवमंतव्य, अवमान्य *pot. p.* 1 To be treated with disrespect, or slighted; **बालोऽपि नावमंतव्यो मनुष्य इति भूमिपः** Ms.7.8,9. 82.–2 Contemptible, mean.

अवमंतृ *a.* 1 Disrespectful, contemptuous, despising. –2 Arrogant.

अवमानः Disrespect, contempt, disregard; **अमृतस्येव चाकांक्षेदवमानस्य सर्वदा** Ms. 2. 162; Bg. 14. 25. **°ता, –त्वं** dishonourableness, contempt.

अवमाननं, –ना Despising, disrespect, contempt; **अवमाननार्थमिह किं निमंत्रितैः** Si. 15. 18.

अवमानिन् *a.* Contemning, despising, slighting, undervaluing; **धिङ् मामुपस्थितश्रेयोवमानिनं** S. 6; **अयि आत्मगुणावमानिनि** S. 3.

अवमंथ *a.* [अवमथ्नाति अव-मंथ्-अच्] Producing swellings. **–थः** A kind of disease, swellings caused by boils or contusions.

अवमर्षः 1 Consideration, investigation. –2 One of the five principal parts or *Sandhis* of a play; यत्र मुख्यफलोपाय उद्भिन्नो गर्भतोऽधिकः। शापाद्यैः सांतरायश्च सोऽवमर्ष इति स्मृतः S. D. 336; also written विमर्ष. –3 Attacking; **वीर्यावदानेषु कृतावमर्षः** Ki. 3. 43.

अवमर्षणं 1 Intolerance, impatience. –2 Effacing, obliterating, banishing from recollection.

अवमुच् 6 P. 1 To let loose, loosen (as a horse). –2 To take off (a garment &c.); मेखलां, किरीटं, वासांसि, भूषणानि &c. –3 To unharness.

अवमोचनं Setting at liberty, loosening, letting go.

अवमूर्धन् *a.* [अवनतो मूर्धाऽस्य] With one's head hanging down. –**Comp.** **–शय** *a.* [अवमूर्धा सन् शेते; शी-अच्] lying with the head hanging down. (**–यः**) one who sleeps with his head hanging down, such as man (opp. देव); उत्तानशया देवा अवमूर्धशया मनुष्याः.

अवमृज् 2 P. 1 To rub off, to strip off, remove; **लेपमवमार्ष्टि.** –2 To efface.

अवमार्जनं Washing &c.

अवमृद् 9P. 1 To grind or pound down, to reduce by friction; crush, tread down, trample upon; **अवमृद्नन्स राष्ट्राणि पार्थिवानां हयोत्तमः** Mb. –2 To rub. –*Caus.* To pound down &c.

अवमर्दः 1 Trampling upon. –2 Pain, toils; **रणावमर्दमासाद्य** Râm. –3 An expedient of a Government, inflicting punishment on an enemy by laying his country waste, devastation, oppression; **अवमर्दः प्रतीघातस्तथा चैव बलीयसां** Mb. –4 Slaying, killing; U. 5. 8.

अवमर्दन *a.* Trampling down, grinding, crushing; **शत्रुबल°** Râm. **–नं** 1 Rubbing, shampooing; **हस्तपाद°** Pt. 1. –2 Oppression, crushing down.

अवमृश् 6 P. 1 To touch; **अवमृशंती कलहंसकान्** K. 232. –2 To consider, ponder, reflect. –*Caus.* 1 To cause to touch. –2 To destroy; interrupt.

अवमर्शः Touch, contact.

अवयज् 1 A. 1 To expiate (sin), drive away, expel, disperse (enemies &c.) by performing sacrifices. –2 Not to worship, to abandon.

अवयजनं Purification, means of expiating; **देवकृतस्यैनसोऽवयजनमसि** &c. Tâṇḍya Br. (अपगमनसाधनं).

अवयाज् *f.* [अव-यज्-ण्वि] A particular portion of a sacrifice. **–m.** (-याः,-याजौ) A kind of priest.

अवयवः [अवयूयते कार्यद्रव्येण संबध्यते, अव-यु-कर्मणि-अप्] 1 A limb (of the body); **दुःखावयवलूनां तां** R. 12. 43, Amaru. 40, 46; a member (in general); **कस्मिंश्चिदपि जीवति नंदान्वयावयवे** Mu. 1.–2 A part, portion (as of a whole); **पदे न वर्णा विद्यंते वर्णेष्ववयवा न च** Bhartri.; **द्रव्याणां केनचिदवयवेन** Dk. 61; **स्त्रीनाहोरात्रावयवाः** P.II. 1.45; I.1. 46.–3 A member or a component part of a logical argument or syllogism. (These are five:– प्रतिज्ञा, हेतु, उदाहरण, उपनय and निगमन).–4 The body. –5 A component, constituent, ingredient (in general), as of a compound &c. –6 A means (साधन, उपकरण). –**Comp.** **–अर्थः** the meaning of the component parts of a word.

अवयवशः *ind.* Part by part, severally, piece-meal.

अवयविन् *a.* [अवयवः कारणत्वेनास्त्यस्य इनि] Having limbs, having portions or subdivisions (as a whole); **अवयविना सह पूर्वादयः समस्यंते** P. II. 2.1. Sk. **–m.** (**वी**) 1 A whole, any substance formed of several constituents; **ननु अवयविनि किं मानं** Sid. Mukt. –2 A syllogism, or any logical argument.

अवया 2 U. 1 To go down, to give way. –2 To desist from, turn off or away. –3 To know, understand; **अथवा न धर्मसुबोधसमयमवयात बालिशाः** Si. 15.19.; **न जनोऽयमित्यवययौ स तापसैः** Ki. 12. 15. –4 To avert, prevent, remove.

अवया,–यात *a.* Ved. Giving way, desisting, ceasing; **°हेळः** Ved. one whose anger is appeased.

अवयातृ *a.* 1 One who separates. –2 Turning away, averting. –3 Appeasing, pacifying.

अवयानं 1 Going away, retreat (Ved.). –2 Appeasing, pacification. –3 Expiation (of sins &c.)

अवयुन *a.* [वयुनं प्रज्ञा निरु० न. ब.] Having no intellect (Ved.).

अवर *a.* [वृ-बा० अप् न. त.] 1 (*a*) Younger (in years); मासेनावरः = मासावरः Sk. (*b*) Later; posterior, hinder (in time or space); दक्षो विवस्वानवरः Râm.; पूर्वजे नावरः पुत्रो ज्येष्ठो राज्येऽभिषिच्यते Râm.; यदवरं कौशाम्ब्याः, यदवरमाग्रहायण्याः P. III. 3. 136-7 Sk.; रामाद्दर्पेणाधोक्षजोऽवरः Bop. -2 Following, succeeding; जरावराः (शब्दाः) Ak.; चतुरोऽवरान् Ms. 3. 23. -3 Below, under, lower, inferior, less; वर्णावरो भ्राता M. 1. -4 Mean, unimportant, worst, lowest (opp. उत्तम); अव्यंग्यमवरं स्मृतं K. P. 1; दूरेण ह्यवरं कर्म बुद्धियोगाद्धनंजय Bg. 2. 49; श्रद्धानं शुभां विद्यामाददीतावरादपि Ms. 2.238. -5 Last (opp. प्रथम); सामान्यमेषां प्रथमावरत्वं Ku. 7. 44. -6 Least; usually as the last member of comp. with numerals; त्र्यवरैः साक्षिभिर्भाव्यः Ms. 8. 60, 3.187; 11. 81, 12. 110; त्र्यवरा परिषद् ज्ञेया 112, Y. 2. 69. -7 Western. -8 Nearer, next. -9 Most excellent (अत्यंतश्रेष्ठ). **—रः** 1 A country behind. -2 Time gone. **—रा** 1 A Direction.-2 N. of Durgâ. **—रं** The hind thigh of an elephant (also °रा). **-Comp. —अर्धः** 1. the least part, the minimum. -2. the last half. -3. the hinder part of the body. (**-र्धे**) *ind.* in a certain succession of parts, successively. °तः *ind.* from below. **—अर्ध्य** *a.* [अवरार्धे भवः यत्] 1. being on the lower or near side. -2. belonging to the last half.-3. beginning from below. -4. defective (न्यून). (**-र्ध्यं**) the least or smallest part. **—अवर** *a.* lowest, most inferior of all; न हि प्रकृष्टान् प्रेष्यांस्तु प्रेषयंत्यवरावरान् Râm. **—उक्त** *a.* named last. **—ज** *a.* 1. younger, junior, born afterwards; *Si.* 14. 74. -2. of a low birth, inferior. (**-जः**) 1. a younger brother; R. 11. 54; 14. 11, 36. -2. a *S*ûdra. (**-जा**) a younger sister; विदर्भराजावरजा R. 6. 58, 84; 12. 32. **—परं** *ind.* one after another. **—पुरुषाः** (pl.) one's descendants. **—वर्ण** *a.* belonging to a low caste or tribe. (**-र्णः**) 1. a *S*ûdra, a man of the fourth tribe. -2. the last or fourth tribe; Ms. 3. 241, 9. 248. **—वर्णकः,-वर्णजः** a *S*ûdra. **—व्रत** *a.* having no vow (हीनव्रत or अधमव्रत). (**-तः**) [अवरं अत्यंतश्रेष्ठं व्रतमस्य] 1. the Sun. -2. a kind of tree (*arka*). **—शैलः** [अवरः पश्चाद्वर्ती शैलः] the western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set).

अवरतः *ind.* [अवर-तसिल्] Behind, afterwards, hinder, posterior, downwards, below, from below.

अवरस्तात् *ind.* [अवर-प्रथमार्थे अस्ताति P. V. 3. 29, 41] Behind, hinder, posterior, below, downwards.

अवरीण *a.* Degraded, censured, debased, despised (अधरीण).

अवरेण *ind.* (With acc.) Below.

अवरयति Den. P. To become lower.

अवरम् 1 A. To leave off, cease (only in *p. p.*)

अवरत *p. p.* Stopped, ceased, resting.

अवरतिः *f.* 1 Stopping, ceasing, cessation. -2 Repose, relaxation, rest.

अवरहस *a.* [अवततं रहः अच् P.V.4. 81] Having no people, desolate.

अवरुग्ण *a.* 1 Broken, torn; अवरुग्णतुंगसुरदारुतरौ Ki.6.5. -2 Diseased.

अवरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, stop, prevent, detain; मा गा इत्यवरुद्धया *S*.2.2. -2 To shut up, besiege; अवरोधि गौर्गोपेन; अवारुद्ध गौः; (स्वयमेव)P. III.1. 64 Sk.; so पुरमवारुणत्; to confine, lock up (oft. with two acc.); शोकं चित्तमवारुधत् Bk. 6. 9; व्रजमवरुणद्धि गां Sk.; with loc. case also; आत्मानमात्मन्यवरुध्य Bhâg. -3 To furnish, supply, procure, obtain (for one), get, attain to; कामं, वाजं. -4 To suspend; attach oneself.

अवरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, stopped, checked, hindered. -2 Shut up or in, enclosed. -3 *Incognito*, disguised; अस्ति कश्चिद्राजसूनुरवरुद्धश्चरन् Dk.; अवरुद्धोऽचरत्पार्थो वर्षाणि त्रिदशानि च Mb. -4 Protected, and not seen by others; Y. 2. 290; Ms. 8. 236. -5 Imprisoned, secluded as in the inner apartments. **-Comp. —देह** *a.* incarcerated.

अवरुद्धिः *f.* [रुध्-क्तिन्] 1 Obstruction, restraint; इंद्रियाणां वीर्याणां चावरुद्धौ Ait. Br. -2 Besieging. -3 Gaining.

अवरोधः 1 Hindrance, obstruction; फेनायमानं स्रोतोऽवरोधः Susr. -2 Restraint; अंतःप्राणावरोध Mk. 1. 1. -3 Inner apartments or women's apartments, harem, seraglio; निन्ये विनीतैरवरोधदक्षैः Ku. 7. 73; *Si.* 5. 7; अवरोधजनः K. 57; °गृहेषु राज्ञः *S*. 5, 3, 6. 11. -4 The wives of a king taken collectively (oft. pl.); अवरोधे महत्यपि R. 1. 32, 4, 68, 87, 6. 48, 16. 58, Mv. 6. 20.-5 An enclosure, confinement. -6 Siege, investment, blockade; दुर्गावरोधः H. 3. -7 A covering, lid. -8 A fence, a pen.-9 A watchman. -10 Depression, hollow.-11 Layer (plant); see under अवरुह्. **—Comp. —अयनं** 1. a seraglio. -2. siege.

अवरोधक *a.* 1 Obstruction, hindering, impeding.-2 Besieging; सुधन्वा वीर्यवान्राजा मिथिलामवरोधकः Râm. **—कः** A guard. **—कं** A barrier, fence.

अवरोधनं 1 A siege, blockade. -2 Hindering, obstructing. -3 An obstacle, impediment. -4 A closed or private place. -5 The innermost part of anything. -6 The inner or women's apartments in a royal palace; राजावरोधनवधूरवतारयंतः *Si.* 5. 18; अवरोधने स्थास्यति Dk. 120. -7 An inmate of the harem, a queen, wife; अवरोधनानि सिंधोः *Si.* 8. 8 (समुद्रमहिष्यो नद्यः).

अवरोधिक *a.* Obstructive, impeding. **—कः** [अवरोधे तद्रक्षणादौ नियुक्तः ठन्] A guard of the queen's apartments. **—का** A female of the inner apartments; यद्युस्तुरंगाधिरुह्योऽवरोधिकाः *Si.* 12. 20.

अवरोधिन् *a.* 1 Obstructing, hindering. -2 Besieging.

अवरुह् 1 P. To descend, alight, go down to; कूपं, पंथानं &c.; come down (in general); to dismount, get down; यानासनस्थश्चैवैनमवरुह्याभिवादयेत Ms. 2. 202; R. 4. 80; Bk. 8. 104; so प्रासादात्, वृक्षाग्रात्; ऐश्वर्यात् अवरूढः come down from, bereft of, prosperity. **—Caus.** (रोहयति or रोपयति) 1 To cause to descend or alight; तामवारोहयत् R. 1. 54; helped her down; to bring down, or set down; तां सरस्तीरेऽवरोप्य Dk. 139; वृक्षाद्धनूंषि, गांडीवं &c. -2 To lower, lessen, reduce; Ms. 1. 82. -3 To plant (as trees). -4 To depose, dethrone, dismiss, remove (as from a throne &c.); मयाऽधिकाराभ्यामवरोप्य Mu. 3; चाणक्यं साचिव्यादवरोपयेत्.

अवरूढ *p. p.* 1 Descended, alighted; dismounted. -2 Uprooted.

अवरोधः 1 Moving down, descending.-2 A shoot sent up by the root of a plant; a slip (for planting); the pendent shoots of the (Indian) fig-tree.

अवरोधनं Ved. Descending motion, descending.

अवरोपणं 1 Uprooting. -2 Causing to descend. -3 Taking away, depriving, diminishing.-4 Setting (as of the sun).

अवरोपित *p. p.* 1 Uprooted. -2 Deprived of, curtailed. -3 Diminished, lost.

अवरोहः 1 Descent, going or coming down. -2 A creeping plant winding itself round a tree from the bottom to the top (such as the गुडूची creeper). -3 Heaven (तस्माद्धि भोगावसाने सर्वेऽवरोहंति).-4 Mounting, ascending. -5 A shoot sent out by a plant, a pendent branch, one that strikes fresh roots into the earth, as of the fig-tree (वट); अवरोहशताकीर्णं वटमासाद्य तस्थतुः Rām. -6 The growth of a plant or vine.-7 (In music) The descending scale of notes. **-Comp.** **—शायिन्** the Indian fig-tree; so -शाखः,-शाखिन्.

अवरोहणं 1 Alighting, descending. -2 Ascending.

अवरोहिका N. of a plant अश्वगंधा.

अवरोहिन् *a.* Descending. —*m.* (ही) N. of the Indian fig-tree (वट). —णी A particular condition(दशा)brought about by a particular position of the stars ; उच्चांगपंचभस्थस्य दशा स्यादवरोहिणी ॥ तस्यामल्पमवाप्नोति फलं क्लेशाच्छुभं नरः ॥.

अवरूप *a.* 1 Mis-shapen, deformed. -2 Degenerated, degraded.

अवरोकिन् *a.* Ved. Shining, briliant.

अवरोचकः A kind of disease, loss of appetite; स्नेहगंधिमुखं तत्र कामश्वासावरोचकः. -

अवरोहित *a.* Light red-coloured.

अवर्ग *a.* Having no class. **—र्गः** The vowels.

अवर्चस् *a.*Ved. Without splendour, mean-looking.

अवर्जिवस् *a.* Ved. Not hindering, not being able to prevent.

अवर्ण *a.* 1. Colourless, having no marks. -2 Bad, low, destitute of good qualities. **—र्णः** 1 Scandal, ill-repute, stigma, spot ; सोढुं न तत्पूर्वमवर्णमीशे R. 14. 38. -2 Blame, censure ; न चावदद्भर्तुरवर्णमार्या 57 spoke no ill words. -3 Epithet of 18 letters according to ह्रस्व, दीर्घ, प्लुत, उदात्त, अनुदात्त &c. **-Comp. —वादः** reproach, censure.

अवर्तन *a.* Destitute of livelihood. **—नं** 1 Want of livelihood. -2 Non-existence.

अवर्तिः *f.* Ved. Bad fortune, poverty, distress, want.

अवर्त्र *a.* Ved. Not turning back.

अवर्षः , अवर्षणं Want of rain, drought.

अवर्षुक *a.* Ved. Not raining.

अवर्ष्य *a.* Being active in rainless bright weather.

अवलक्ष *a.* (also written वलक्ष) White. **—क्षः** [अवलक्ष्यते, अव-लक्ष्-घञ्] The white colour.

अवलग्न *a.* 1 Clinging or adhering to, touching, in contact with; विपुलतरनिरंतरावलग्न Śi. 7. 71. -2 Hanging down. -3 Placed contiguously, impressed. **—ग्नः**:The waist.

अवलंब् 1 A. 1 (*a*) To hang, slip or glide down, hang down, be suspended; कनकशृंखलावलंबिनी Mu. 2 suspended by a golden chain ; स्तनवदवलंबते : यः कंठेऽजानां मणिः स विज्ञेयः Bṛi.S. 65. 3; शाखायां मृतकमवलंबितमास्ते Vet. (*b*) To rest,recline, sink down, remain; यस्य वचनात्तचावलंबिताः H. 1. -2 To catch hold of, hold, cling to, throw or support oneself on, lean on, rest on; ययौ तदीयामवलंब्य चांगुलिं R. 3. 25 ; उर्वशी राजानमवलंबते V.1; दंडकाष्ठमवलंब्य स्थितः S. 2; चित्रलेखाहस्तावलंबिता V. 1 leaning on, supported by; K. 17, 185.-3 To hold up, bear up, support, sustain, take up; अवलंब्यतां पुत्रः S. 7 ; हस्तेनावलंब्योर्वशी V. 3; हृदयमवललंबे रात्रिसंभोगलक्ष्मीः Ki. 9 78; अधोकारानवलंब्य Ku. 2. 18 ; हृदयं न त्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; नात्मनैवावलंबे Me. 109 ; हस्तेन तस्याववलंब्य वासः R. 7. 9; Ku. 3. 55, 6. 68 ; 7. 58 ; तदर्हस्या जीवितमवलंबितुं S. 3 ; Dk. 162 ; Ve. 4; M. 3; V. 2; Mu. 5 ; K. 163. -4 To depend on or upon, hang or hinge on ; सर्वोऽयं जनस्त्वामवलंबते Bk. 18. 41; व्यवहारोयं चारुदत्तमवलंबते, वसंतसेनामातरमवलंबते Mk. 9 ; Bhāsha P. 167. -5 To have recourse to, resort to ; नैराश्यमवलंबितं H. 1 ; व्यथां Bk. 7. 71; वैक्लव्यं Māl. 8 to give way to despair; धैर्यमवलंब् to summon or pluck up courage, not to despair ; माध्यस्थ्यमिष्टेऽप्यवलंबतेऽर्थे Ku. 1. 52 ; दाक्षिण्यमवलंब्य M. 2 politely ; K. 153; Ki. 2. 15 ; K. 220; आशां to cherish hopes ; किं स्वातंत्र्यमवलंबसे S. 5 act wantonly, quite independently ; अवलंब्योत्तरां दिशं Ks. 37. 33 taking the northern direction. -6 To be slow or tardy, be late. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to hang down, suspend; तं कलशं नागदंतेऽवलंब्य Pt. 4. -2 To make one rest upon or catch hold of.

अवलंबः 1 Hanging down.-2 Hanging on, dependence on (fig. also); तंतुजालावलंबाः Me. 70 ; कुनृपतिभवनद्वारसेवा॰ Bh. 1. 67. -3 A prop, stay, support (lit. and fig.); help, assistance (fig.) ; सावलंबगमना R. 19. 50 walking supported by others ; नभसि निरवलंबे Chât. 1. 8 ; संततिविच्छेदनिरवलंबानां S. 6 ; दैवेनेत्थं दत्तहस्तावलंबे Ratn. 1. 8 ; चित्रलेखादत्तहस्तावलंबा V. 1 ; see हस्तावलंब also. -4 Hence, a crutch or stick for support. -5 A suspender. -6 An appendage. -7 A perpendicular line.

अवलंबकः N. of a metre.

अवलंबनं 1 A prop, support, stay ; अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभून्न पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Śi. 9. 6 ; सहिष्यते तत्प्रथमावलंबनं Ku. 5. 66 ; कथं स्यात्पुनरिहावलंबनं भवत्याः H. 3; प्रस्थानविक्लवगतेरवलंबनार्थं S. 5. 3 ; मम पुच्छे करावलंबनं कृत्वा तिष्ठ H. 1. -2 Help, assistance. -3 Having recourse to, resorting to ; adoption ; इतरपक्षावलंबनद्वारेण K. 160.-4 Walking-stick.

अवलंबित *p. p.* 1 Supported, protected. -2 Suspended, hung down ; सौधावलंबितया वरत्रया Pt.2; चूतशाखावलंबिते समुद्गके S. 4. -3 Expeditious, prompt (शीघ्र). -4 Alighting, descending (actively used). -5 Depending upon, trusting to.

अवलंबितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be caught hold of or grasped. -2 Expeditious, quick.

अवलंबिन् *a.* Hanging down, depending upon, resting or reclining on, holding, supporting &c.; अस्ताचलचूडावलंबिनि कुमुदिनीनायके H. 1; अथ धूमाभिताम्राक्षं वृक्षशाखावलंबिनं R. 15. 49; गवाक्षविवरावलंबिना 19. 7 ; अपरधुर्यपदावलंबी 5. 66, Ku. 7. 37 ; इयं हि निद्रा नयनावलंबिनी Mk. 3. 8 ; पुष्पभारावलंबिभिः (तरुभिः) Rām.

अवलिप् 6 P. To smear, anoint, (generally used in *p. p.*).

अवलिप्त *p. p.* [लिप्-क्त] 1 Proud, arrogant, haughty. -2 Anointed, plastered, smeared. -3 Killed ; केना

न्येनावलिप्ताः Mu. 3. 27. °ता, °त्वं unction; pride, arrogance, vanity.

अवलेपः 1 Pride, haughtiness; प्रियसंगमेष्वनवलेपमदः *Si.* 9. 51 (where अ° also means ointment); व्यक्तमानावलेपाः Mu. 3. 22; R. 5. 53, हस्त° Me. 14. -2 Violence, attack, assault, insult, outrage; किं भवतीनामसुरावलेपेनापराद्धं V. 1; असुर° *ibid.*; ददृशे पवनावलेपजं सृजती बाष्पमिवांजनाविलं R. 8. 35. -3 Smearing, anointing. -4 Ornament (भूषा). -5 Union, association (संग).

अवलेपनं 1 Anointing. -2 Oil, any unctuous substance. -3 Union, association. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 The sandal tree (चंदन).

अवलिह् 2 U. To lick, lap; see अवलीढ below. — *freq.* (लेलेढि) To lick again and again.

अवलीढ *p. p.* 1 Eaten, chewed; दर्भैरर्धावलीढैः *S.* 1. 7; Ms. 4. 208. -2 Licked, lapped; touched (fig. also); विषज्वालावलीढावयवा Dk.9; नवयौवनावलीढावयवा 17, 75 pervaded by youth; अस्त्रज्वालावलीढप्रतिबलजलधेरंतरौर्वायमाणे Ve. 3. 5 surrounded (on all sides); Ki. 13. 11; bit; बीजांजलिः पतति कीटमुखावलीढः Mk. 1. 9. -3 Devoured, destroyed. —ढा Disregard, contempt.

अवलेहः 1 Licking, lapping.-2 An extract (as of Soma).-3 An electuary, confection; दाडिम°.

अवलेहनं Licking with the tongue.

अवलेहिका =अवलेह (3).

अवली 4 A. To stick, hang on.

अवलीन *p. p.* Sticking to, clinging to, resting under; विहगाद्भिरवलीनैः Bṛi. S. 53. 114.

अवलीला [अवरा-लीला] 1 Sport, play, mirth.-2 Disrespect, contempt.

अवलुंच् 1 P. To pull down or out.

अवलुंचनं 1 Cutting off, tearing or pulling out; केश°. -2 Uprooting. -3 Not tying up, allowing to hang down. -4 Taking away, pulling out.

अवलुंठनं 1 Rolling or wallowing on the ground. -2 Robbing.

अवलुप् 6 U. 1 To rush upon (as a wild beast on its prey), to burst or break in upon; वृकवच्चावलुंपेत. -2 To eat, devour, swallow (fig. also); अन्योन्यस्यावलुंपंति सारमेया यथामिषं Mb.; सर्वमेवावलुंपति H. 2. 99; अवलुप्यमानं इव दृष्टिपातैः K. 93, 109. -3 To suppress, crush, keep down, stifle; रक्षस्यवलुंपते च यः Bhāg.; जरावलुप्तमानावमानर्वितः having lost all sense of &c.

अवलुंपनं Leaping on suddenly.

अवलोपः 1 Cutting off or away; destruction. -2 Biting, kissing (as a lip); *Si.* 7. 45.

अवलोप्य *a.* That can be broken in upon or assailed suddenly.

अवलेखः 1 Breaking, scraping or scratching off. -2 Anything scraped off.

अवलेखनं Scraping off.

अवलेखा 1 Rubbing. -2 Adorning the person.

अवलोक् 1 A. or 10 P. 1 To see, behold, view, look at; observe (lit.); नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93; परिक्रम्यावलोक्य च (in dramas); सलिलेष्ववलोकयत इवास्मानं प्रतिष्ठानस्य V. 2 being reflected in; मार्गं or वर्त्म अवलोक् to wait for; प्रयोगं witness a performance; M. 2; निमित्तानि Bṛi. S. 53. 105; look out for, seek; consult (as opinions). -2 To look at or see (in astron.); exercise influence upon; सुरपतिगुरुणावलोकिते 5. 62; शुक्रवाचस्पतिभ्यां च तव गार्यावलोकिता Mārk. P. -3 To find, observe, see; be aware of, meditate or reflect upon; आत्मानमात्मन्यवलोकयंतं Ku. 3. 50; R. 8. 74; 11. 67.

अवलोकः 1 Seeing, beholding; जृंभांगभंगनयनमीलनांगावलोककृत् S. D.; वनशोभावलोकाय V. 4. 31. -2 Sight. -3 Looking down upon with compassion.

अवलोकक *a.* Looking at, wishing to see.

अवलोकनं 1 Looking at, beholding, seeing; नो बभूवुरवलोकनक्षमाः R. 11. 60.-2 Looking over, commanding a view of; दीर्घिकावलोकनगवाक्षगता M. 1.-3 Sight, eye.-4 A look, glance; योगनिद्रांतविशदैः पावनैरवलोकनैः R. 10. 14. -5 Looking out for, inquiry, seeking.

अवलोकयितृ *a.* Looking upon, considering.

अवलोकित *p. p.* Seen &c. —तः N. of a Buddha. —तं A look, glance; परिवृत्यावलोकितं R. 4. 72. **—Comp.** **—ईश्वरः** N. of a Boddhisattva worshipped by the northern Buddhists.

अवलोकिन् *a.* Looking at, seeing. चतुरावलोकिनः (चक्षुषः) Ku. 5. 49.

अवलोभनं Sensual desire.

अवलोम *a.* [अवनद्धं लोम आनुकूल्यं P. V. 4. 75] One who is favourable; suitable.

अवल्गुज *a.* Of no good origin or extraction. —जः N. of a plant सोमराजी.

अवल्गुली A poisonous insect.

अववदः-वदनं Censure, an evil report or reputation.

अववदितृ *a.* 1 One who speaks finally or decisively. -2 An adjudicator.

अववादः 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Trust, confidence. -3 Disregard, disrespect.-4 Support, dependence on. -5 Evil report.-6 A command, an order.-7 Information.

अववरकः 1 An aperture. -2 Window; see अपवरक.

अववर्षणं Raining upon (completely).

अवविद्ध *a.* Cast down.

अवव्रश्च् 6 P. To splinter, to cut off.

अवव्रश्चः A splinter, chip.

अवश *a.* [नास्ति वशं आयत्तत्वं यस्य] 1 Independent, free. -2 Not compliant or docile, disobedient, self-willed; स्त्री चावशा Pt. 1. 424; Ms. 5. 33. -3 Not subjected to or swayed; अवशो विषयाणां K. 45; uncontrolled, unrestrained; °इंद्रियचित्तानां H. 1. 18; 2. 182; Dk. 34; मधुरैरवशानि लंभयन् वशं Ki. 2. 55 wild. -4 Not master of oneself, subject to the senses; कमपरमवशं न विप्रकुर्युः Ku. 6. 95. -5 Not having one's own will, dependent, helpless, powerless; सकलमवशं सीदति जगत् H. 2. 77; कार्यते ह्यवशः Bg. 3. 5; K. 174; Pt. 1. 335; U. 3; कथमवशो ह्ययशोविषं पिबामि Mk. 10. 13; विमुंचत्यवशा देहं कालस्य वशमागता: Rām.; Mu. 1. 12. -6 Necessary, certain; किमस्य भवतो यथा सुहृद एव नाशोऽवशः Mu. 6. **-Comp.** **—इंद्रियचित्त** *a.* whose mind and senses are not held in subjection.

अवशंगमः Not submitting to another's will.

अवशिका=अवश; Mk. 1. 23.

अवशीभूत *a.* 1 Unrestrained, independent. -2 Not influenced by magic.

अवश्य *a.* 1 Untameable, ungovernable, unruly. -2 Inevitable; अथ मरणमवश्यमेव जंतोः Ve. 3. 4. -3 Indispensable, necessary. —**Comp.** —पुत्रः a son whom it is impossible to govern or teach.

अवश्यं *ind.* [अव-श्यै-डमु Tv.] 1 Necessarily, inevitably; त्वामप्यस्रं नवजलमयं मोचयिष्यत्यवश्यं Me. 93. -2 Certainly, at all events, by all means, surely, of course; अवश्यं याति तिर्यक्त्वं जग्ध्वा चैवाहुतं हविः Ms. 12. 68; अवश्यं यातारश्चिरतरमुषित्वापि विषयाः Bh. 3. 16; तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नीं (द्रक्ष्यसि) Me. 10, 61. अवश्यमेव Most surely; if compounded with pot. pass. the final nasal is dropped; अवश्यपाच्य to be necessarily cooked; अवश्यकार्य to be necessarily done.

अवश्यंभाविन् *a.* Destined to take place, inevitable; °आदेशः M. 5; अवश्यंभावि लक्षणम् H. 3; अवश्यंभाविनो भावा भवंति महतामपि H. Pr. 28; *S.* 6.

अवश्यक *a.* Necessary, inevitable, indispensable.

अवश्यकता,-त्वं Necessity, obligation, certainty.

अवशाक्थिका =अवसक्थिका q. v.

अवशस् *f.* [अव-शंस्-क्विप्] 1 A wrong desire. -2 Censure, abuse.

अवशा Ved. Not a cow, a bad cow.

अवशातनं 1 Destroying, cutting or lopping off. -2 Withering, drying up. -3 Emaciation.

अवशिरस् *a.* Having the head bent or hung down.

अवशिष् (Used mostly in *pass.*) To be left last or as a remainder, to remain over or behind; Bg. 7. 2. —*Caus.* To leave as a remainder; देहमात्रावशेषितः Bhāg.

अवशिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, remaining; स्तंबेन नीवार इवावशिष्टः R. 5. 15; किमवशिष्टमह्नः Ratn. 3; निद्रागमसीम्नः कियदवशिष्टं Mv. 6; कियदवशिष्टं रजन्याः *S.* 4 how much of the night yet remains (has yet to run). -2 Remaining over and above, surplus. —ष्टं, -ष्टकं Rest, remainder, remnant; Y. 2. 47.

अवशेषः 1 Remnant, rest, leavings, remainder; रक्षसामवशेषेण, अह्नः, पुण्यानां Rām.; वृत्तांत° M. 5 the rest of the story; in this sense usually in comp.; अर्ध° having only one half left; कथा° or नाम° one who survives only in narration or name, having only the tale or name left behind; used figuratively for dead; see the words s. v.; भस्म° remaining only in ashes, reduced to ashes; *S.* 3. 3; भस्मावशेषं मदनं चकार reduced to ashes Ku. 3. 72, *Si.* 10. 16; सावशेषमिव गदितया वचनं M. 4 unfinished; सावशेषो विषवेगः *ibid.* still remaining; शीर्षावशेषीकृतः Bh. 2. 34; Ratn. 2. 2, R. 2. 69; शृणु मे सावशेषं वचः *S.* 2 hear me out, let me finish my speech; अल्पावशेषायुः K. 46 having a short span of life; see निरवशेष also.

अवशेषित *p. p.* Left, remaining.

अवशीनः A scorpion.

अवशीर्ष-र्षक *a.* [अवनतं शीर्षं यस्य वा कप्] Having the head bent down. —र्षः 1 An error made in sleeping (as regards position). -2 A kind of eye-disease.

अवश्या [अव-श्यै क] 1 Hoar-frost, a fog or mist. -2 An independent woman.

अवश्यायः [अव-श्यै-ण P. III. 1. 141] 1 Frost, dew. -2 Hoar-frost, white dew अवश्यायावसिक्तस्य पुंडरीकस्य चारुतां U. 6. 29. -3 Pride.

अवश्रयणं Taking anything from off the fire (opp. अधिश्रयण); अधिश्रयणावश्रयणांतादिपूर्वापरीभूतो व्यापारकलापः पाकादिशब्दवाच्यः S. D. 2.

अवष्कयणी A cow that bears a calf after a long interval.

अवष्टंभ् 5. 9. P. 1 To lean or rest upon; धनुरवष्टभ्य Mv. 5; so दंडं; प्रकृतिं स्वामवष्टभ्य Bg. 9. 8 by the help of; वृद्धां भार्यामवष्टभ्य Rām. on account of.-2 To block up; कोसलनृपतेर्द्वारमवष्टभ्य Ratn. 4. -3 To wrap, envelop, cover with; K. 116; तिमिरेणावष्टभ्यमाने जीवलोके 159; occupy; Dk. 159. -4 To support, prop, hold up; clasp, embrace; अवष्टभ्यासौ मां Mv. 5. 5; क्रोडविभागेन मामवष्टभ्य K. 33, 42, 54. -5 To hinder, stop, arrest, hold or keep back; अवष्टभ्यमान इव जलधरैः K. 303. -6 To be near -7 To be astounded or bewildered.

अवष्टब्ध *p. p.* [अवस्तंभ्-क्त,षत्वम्] 1 Supported; rested on, protected; held, seized. -2 Hanging from or upon; अवष्टब्धा यष्टिः Sk. -3 Near, contiguous; अयस्थीनावष्टब्धे P. V. 2. 13, Bk. 9. 72. -4 Obstructed, stopped, suspended. -5 Paralysed. -6 Bound, tied, attached. -7 Wrapped up, enfolded. -8 Opposed. -9 Surpassed, overcome.

अवष्टंभः [स्तंभ्-घञ्, सस्य षत्वं] 1 Leaning, resting upon. -2 Support, prop; पक्षाभ्यामीषत्कृतावष्टंभः K. 34, 44, 186, 231, 248; खड्गलतावष्टंभनिश्चलः Māl. 3; (hence) having recourse to, plucking up or summoning (as courage); तत्कथमहं धैर्यावष्टंभं करोमि Pt. 1; so पौरुष°, धीरत्व° Māl. 2; सहजसत्त्व° K. 286. -3 Haughtiness, pride, dignity, majestic greatness; सावष्टंभाकृतिना K. 179 dignified, noble, see सावष्टंभ.-4 A post, pillar.-5 Gold.-6 Commencement, beginning.-7 Stopping, standing till, staying. -8 Courage, steadiness; K. 156, 157; resolute determination; ईदृशोऽस्यावष्टंभः Ratn. 4; अविनयकोपितोऽवष्टंभं कृत्वा K. 261 plucking up courage; पलायनमवष्टंभो वा Pt. 4 holding out (as opposed to पलायनं). -9 Obstruction, impediment. -10 Paralysis, stupefaction K. 141. -11 Excellence.

अवष्टंभमय *a.* (यी *f.*) Golden, made of gold, or as large as a post; रघोरवष्टंभमयेन पत्रिणा R. 3. 53 (अ° is usually rendered in the above manner, but from the immediate context, it should more properly mean 'full of dignified boldness', 'breathing defiance'.

अवष्टंभनं 1 Resting upon, having recourse to. -2 Supporting. -3 Paralysing, stupefying. -4 A post, pillar. -5 Stopping, staying.

अवष्वन् 1 P. To smack (one's lips), make a noise in eating.

अवष्वाणः [अव-स्वन्- घञ् षत्वम्] Noisy eating, smacking (the lips).

अवस् *n.* [अव्-भावे असिच्] Ved. 1 Protection, assistance. -2 Fame, celebrity. -3 Food, provision. -4 Wealth; riches.-5 Going.-6 Satisfaction, pleasure. -7 Wish, will, desire, aspiration. —*ind.* [अवर-प्रथमायाः पंचम्या सप्तम्या वाऽर्थे असि, अव् आदेशः P. V. 3. 39] 1 Below, downwards, hitherward. -2 (As a preposition with instr. or abl.) (*a*) Below, at the lowest place. (*b*) Without, on the outside.

अवस्वत् *a.* Ved. Striving, aspiring.

अवसः [अव्- असच् Un. 3.117; अवतीत्यवसो राजा भानुश्च Ujjval.] 1 A king. -2 The sun. -3 A kind of tree (अर्क). —सं 1 Refreshment, food, provision (especially for a journey), *viaticum* (°सः also); एतत्ते रुद्रावसं Yv. 3.61. -2 Preserving, protecting.

अवसक्थिका [अवबद्धे सक्थिनी यस्यां कप्] 1 A cloth girt round the legs and knees (by a person), when sitting on his hams; also, the act of girding round this cloth, or the posture itself; शयानः प्रौढपादश्च कृत्वा चैवावसक्थिकाम् Ms. 4. 112; अहिना अवसक्थिकाबंधहेतुभूतेन Malli. on Ki. 12. 22. -2 (Hence) A wrapper, a girth or band in general.

अवसंज् 1 P. 1 To suspend, attach, cling to, throw, place; अशिथिलमपरावसज्य कंठे Si. 7. 16; so स्कंधे पाणिं, शरीरे भूषणानि &c. -2 To entrust to, throw on.

अवसक्त *p. p.* 1 Suspended from, placed; कर्णावसक्तामलदंतपत्रं Ku. 7. 23, K. 206; Ki. 7. 40; Si. 5. 16, 18, 9. 7, Ch. P. 4. -2 In contact with, bound round, touching; अविज्ञातावसक्तेन दूषिता मम वाससा Mk. 1. 54. -3 Engaged in, intent on, eager. —क्तं Contact.

अवसंजनं } Embracing,
अवसज्जनं } clinging.

अवसंडीनं The downward flight of birds in a body.

अवसथः [अव-सो-कथन्] 1 A dwelling place, habitation. -2 A village. -3 A school, college (छात्रालयः, मठः); see आवसथ. —थं A house.

अवसथ्यः [अवसथ-स्वार्थे यत्] A college, school.

अवसद् 1 P. 1 To sink down, faint, fail, give way; करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6 sinks or fails; पौरुषं 7; अवसीदंति मे प्राणाः Mb.; न हींगितज्ञोऽवसरेऽवसीदति Ki. 4. 20 fails not (does not shut his lips); न कृच्छ्रेष्ववसीदति Mb.; Ms. 4. 187, Bk. 6. 24. -2 To suffer, be neglected or interfered with; नावसीदति वा गुरु प्रयोजनं K. 181. -3 To become disheartened or exhausted; Dk. 127. -4 To perish, come to an end, be ruined; सर्वमस्मत्कुटुंबकमवसीदेत् Dk. 60; नास्त्युद्यमसमो बंधुः कृत्वा यं नावसीदति Bh. 2.86. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to sink; to dispirit, render down-hearted, to ruin; कुटुंबकं चावसादितं Dk. 41, ruined; आत्मानमात्मनाऽवसाद्यैवोद्धरति संतः 54 without ruining or killing; Bg. 6. 5; राज्यस्य मूलं हस्त्यश्वमवसादयेत् Mu. 3 ruin. -2 To allay, remove; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसादयति प्रतिष्ठा S. 5. 6; अयमहमवसादयामि वः सपत्नान् Dk. 127 destroy, kill; अवसादितवाचां Si. 10. 30 rendered speechless.

अवसन्न *p. p.* 1 Sunk down (fig. also), enervated, sinking, drooping; अतिप्रबलपिपासावसन्नानि K. 36; Si. 15. 85; मदावसन्नहस्त Dk. 62 powerless. -2 Dispirited, sad, melancholy, unhappy; वणिकर्णोऽवसन्नो ब्रूते H. 2 lean, weakened. -3 Ended, terminated, gone off; अवसन्नतापमतमिस्रमभात् Si. 9. 12 devoid of heat; अवसन्नायां रात्रौ H. 1. -4 Unable to do one's duty. -5 Lost, deprived of; पित्रोः सकाशमवसन्नदृशोर्निनाय R. 9. 77 who had lost their sight. -6 (In law) Non-suited, defeated.

अवसन्नता-त्वं 1 Affliction, dejection. -2 Termination, completion.

अवसादः 1 Sinking, fainting, sitting down; Ki. 18. 47; अनवसादः safety, protection; failure, as of the voice -2 Ruin, loss, destruction, decline; पर्यायजयावसादा Ki. 17. 18; विपदेति तावदवसादकरी Ki. 18. 23, 6. 41, 3. 38; Mv. 2. -3 End, termination. -4 Want of energy, exhaustion, languor, fatigue; क्रिमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19. -5 (In law) Badness of a cause, defeat, losing (a cause); अलं स्वपक्षावसादशंकया M. 1.

अवसादक *a.* 1 Causing to sink, faint, or fail. -2 Causing dejection or fatigue; एष शोकः परित्यक्तः सर्वकार्यावसादकः Rám. -3 Exhausting, wearisome, tiresome, fatiguing. -4 Ending, finishing.

अवसादनं 1 Decline, loss, destruction; असूनामवसादनं Ve. 6. -2 Inability to do one's duty. -3 Oppression. -4 Finishing. -5 An escharotic. -6 Removing proud flesh (from boils) by escharotic application; उत्सन्नमृदुमांसानां व्रणानामवसादनं Susr.

अवसादिन् *a.* Sinking, drooping; Si. 15. 81.

अवसभ *a.* Ved. Excluded from society.

अवसृ 1 P. To spread, pervade; गगनांगनावकाशावसरत्कलकलं Mál. 8.

अवसरः 1 Occasion, opportunity, time; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थित्वं M. 3; नास्यावसरं दास्यामि S. 2; भवद्गिरामवसरप्रदानाय वचांसि नः Si. 2. 8; विसर्जन° सत्कारः S. 7; °प्राप्तं suited to the occasion M. 1; K. 158; °ललिताभिः Pt. 5. 28 equal to the occasion; वेदस्यावसरोऽत्र कः Ks. 5. 62 what has the Veda to do here?-2 (Hence) A fit or proper opportunity, proper or opportune time; शशंस सेवावसरं सुरेभ्यः Ku. 7. 40; अवसरोऽयमात्मानं प्रकाशयितुं S. 1; see अनवसर also; अवसरोपसर्पणीया राजानः S. 6. -3 Space, room, scope; कुमुदेंगना मनसि चावसरं (अलभत) Si. 9. 41. -4 Leisure, advantageous position. -5 Introduction. -6 A kind of संगति q. v. -7 A year. -8 Raining. -9 Descent. -10 A consultation in private.

अवसारणं Removing, causing to move.

अवसर्पः A spy, a secret emissary.

अवसर्पणं Stepping or going down.

अवसर्पिन् *a.* Stepping down. —णी A long period of time (with the Jainas); according to Hemachandra it is equal to 2000,000,000, 000,000 Sâgaras of years.

अवसव्य *a.* Not left (=अपसव्य).

अवसामं [अवरं साम अचुसमा° P. V. 4. 75] A bad song.

अवसिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, bedew, bespatter.

अवसिक्त *p. p.* Sprinkled; °अंग having the limbs sprinkled.

अवसेकः 1 Sprinkling, bedewing; देशः को नु जलावसेकशिथिलः Mk. 3. 12. -2 A disease of the eye.

अवसेकिमः [अवसेकेन निर्वृत्तः अवसेक-इमन्] A kind of cake, pulse ground with oil and butter (वटकभेदः).

अवसेचनं 1 Sprinkling. -2 Water used for sprinkling; पाद° Ms. 4. 151. -3 Bleeding.

अवसुप्त *a.* Asleep.

अवसृज् 6 P. 1 To throw or cast down, pour out, let fall, drop; U. 3. 23; Ms. 1. 8; so सायकान्, बीजं, वृष्टिं &c. -2 To let loose, liberate, dismiss &c. -3 To remit. -4 To form; create. -5 To place on, throw or cast at. -6 To leave, give up, abandon; as क्रोधं, वैरं &c.

अवसर्गः 1 Letting off, relaxation. -2 Non-prevention, allowing one to follow one's inclinations. -3 Independence.

अवसर्जनं Liberation.

अवसृष्ट *p. p.* Given away, left, abandoned, dismissed, let go.

अवसो 4 P. 1 To finish, accomplish. -2 To destroy. -3 To determine, understand; किमप्यनवसीयमानं K. 278; अवासासीच्च वैयासिकीं (वाणीं) Malli. -4 (Intrans.) To fail; be at an end; शक्तिर्ममावस्यति हीनयुद्धे Ki. 16. 17. -5 To put up (as at an inn). -6 To let loose, liberate. -7 To draw near, approach. -8 To dwell, stay. -9 To settle, fix. -10 To stand firm, to persist in. -11 To know; Bk. 19. 28. -12 To get, attain to, reach. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to be completed, finish, complete; अथ विधिमवसाय्य शास्त्रदृष्टं R. 5. 76. -2 To understand, comprehend; अवसाययितुं क्षमाः सुखं Ki. 2. 29.

अवसा Ved. Liberation, release.

अवसातृ *m.* Ved. A deliverer.

अवसानं [अव-सो-ल्युट्] 1 Stopping. -2 Conclusion, termination, cessation, end; दोहावसाने पुनरेव दोग्ध्रीं R. 2. 23, 45; तच्छिष्याध्ययननिवेदितावसानां 1. 95; इत्येतदवसानं कथायाः M. 5 thus ends the story; °विरसे K. 180; आत्मनः सुखावसानेन V. 3 at the sacrifice of; (at the end of comp.) ending with, terminating at; स चायमंगुलीयकदर्शनावसानः *S.* 7; यत्खलु दुःखावसानमेव दुःखं K. 328. -3 Death, decease; अवसानेऽगराजस्य योद्धव्यं भवता किल Ve. 5. 38; मूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठंति *S.* 6. -4 Boundary, limit; विलोकिता दर्शनीयानामवसानभूमिः K. 124 furthest or highest limit. -5 (In gram.) The last part of a word or period (opp. आदि); आदिमध्यावसानेषु यरता यांति लाघवं; अनीकपदावसानं देवादि नाम R. 18. 10 (*i. e.* देवानीक); वर्णानामभावोऽवसानसंज्ञः स्यात् P. I. 4. 110; VIII. 3. 15. -6 A pause. -7 The end of a verse, or the verse itself; - एकावसाना-द्व्यवसाना-त्र्य-क्. -8 A place of dismounting from a horse. -9 A place (स्थान); resting place, residence; °दर्श *a.* looking at one's place of destination.

अवसानक *a.* Coming to an end, dying, perishing.

अवसान्य *a.* Ved. Belonging to the end of a verse.

अवसायः [अव-सो-घञ् P. III. 1. 141] 1 Conclusion, end, termination; destruction; शरवर्षैरवसायमाश्रयाशः *Si.* 20. 72. -2 Remainder. -3 Completion. -4 Determination, resolution, decision, certainty.

अवसायिन् *a.* Residing, dwelling in; cf. अंत्यावसायिन्.

अवसित *p. p.* [सो-क्त] 1 Finished, ended, completed; अवसितौ दर्शनार्थः M. 2: यूपवत्यवसिते क्रियाविधौ R. 11. 37; अवसितश्च पशुरसौ Dk. 91 it is all over with the brute; °मंडनासि *S.* 4; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन्ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53; अनवसितवचन एव मयि Dk. 103; Bk. 10. 6. -2 Known, understood. -3 Well cooked, matured. -4 Resolved, determined, ascertained. -5 Standing in a pause -6 Stored, gathered (as grain). -7 Tied, fastened, bound. -8 Gone. -9 Remaining, dwelling (Ved.). —तं 1 A dwelling place; नवावसिते वैनमाहरेयुः *Sat.* Br.-2 Corn ground.

अवसेय *pot. p.* 1 To be determined, finished. -2 Perishable.

अवस्कंद् 1 P. 1 To attack, storm, assault; overpower, overwhelm; छायामप्यवस्कंदितुं Mv. 3; प्रभुरिव मामवस्कंदयितुं *ibid.* to attack or insult; पुरमिवरकंद लुनीहि नंदनं *Si.* 1. 51; स्नेहावस्कन्नहृदया Rām. affected. -2 To spring or leap down. -3 To pour out.

अवस्कंदः,-दनं 1 Attacking, attack, assault, °प्रदानं Pt. 3. 39 leading an assault. -2 Descending; स नद्यवस्कंदमुपारपृशच्च Bk. 2. 11.-3 A camp (जिगीषूणां निवेशस्थानं Halāy.).

अवस्कंदित *p. p.* 1 Attacked. -2 Gone down, descended. -3 Refuted. -4 Bathed, bathing.

अवस्कंदिन् *a.* 1 Attaking, assaulting; outraging; गौतमदारावस्कंदिनं Mv. 1.-2 Covering. -3 Leaping upon.

अवस्कृ 6 U. To sreatch, butt against; रोधांसि धीरमवचस्करिरे महोक्षाः *Si.* 5. 63.

अवस्करः [अवकीर्यते इत्यवस्करः, कृ-अप् सुट् P. VI. 1. 148] 1 Ordure, excrement.- 2 The privities (गुह्यदेश). -3 Dirt, sweepings (in general); गृहद्वाराशुचिस्थानरथ्यावस्करशोधनं Nārada. -4 A place for fæces, dung-hill. —Comp. —मंदिरं a privy, water-closet.

अवस्करक *a.* [अवस्करे भवः, वुन् P. IV. 3. 28] Existing in the ordure. —कः 1 An insect. -2 A sweeper, scavenger.-3 A brush, broom.

अवस्कव *a.* Noxious, injurious. —वः A kind of worm.

अवस्तात् *ind.* [अवरस्मिन् अवरस्मात् अवरमित्यर्थे अस्तातिं अव् आदेशः P. V. 3. 41] 1 Below, from below, downwards, hitherwards; °प्रपदन *a.* attained from below (as heaven &c). -2 (Used as a preposition) Under.

अवस्तु *n.* [कुत्सितार्थे नञ्] 1 A worthless thing or matter; अवस्तुनिर्बंधपरे कथं नु ते Ku. 5. 66 intent on a bad object.-2 Unreality (of matter), insubstantiality; वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽज्ञानं attribution of unreality; °ता,-त्वं unreality.

अवस्तृ 9 P. To cover, spread, overspread, overcast; प्रकंपयन्गामवतस्तरे दिशः Ki. 14. 29 pervaded, filled; उरसि रक्षादवतस्तरे स्तनाभ्यां *Si.* 7. 47.

अवस्तरणं Spreading out.

अवस्तारः [अव-स्तृ कर्मणि घञ् P. III. 3. 120] 1 A curtain. -2 A covering; a screen or wall of cloth around a tent.-3 A mat.

अवस्त्र *a.* Without clothes, naked.

अवस्था 1 A. 1 To remain, stay, abide; तेन सह सुखमवतिष्ठते K. 108; oft. with an adj. or adv.: विलोकयंती तावदवतस्थे 205; पादौ विष्टभ्य; क्षणं भद्रावतिष्ठस्व Bk. 8. 11 stay, wait; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते *Si.* 2. 34. -2 To abide by, conform to, obey; न शासनेऽवास्थित यो गुरूणां Bk. 3. 14. -3 To live; क्षणमप्यवतिष्ठते श्वसन् यदि जंतुर्ननु लाभवानसौ R. 8. 87. -4 To stand (still), make a halt, stop; Bg. 1. 30, 14. 23; R. 2. 31, Ku 3. 42, *Si.* 9. 83. -5 To stand, exist, chance to be. -6 To fall to, devolve on. -7 To enter; reach, attain to. -8 To stand apart, go off, withdraw. -9 To descend; go to. -10 To place (Ved). —*Caus.* (स्थापयति -ते) 1 To cause to stand or stop, station, keep, place; पश्चादवस्थापितवाहिनीकः R. 13. 66; स्कंधावारमवस्थाप्य Dk. 174 having encamped; भिक्षापात्रं नागदंतकेऽवस्थाप्य H. 1, 3. -2 To fix, settle; शक्योऽवस्थापयितुं Mu. 1. -3 To establish, found; द्वैराज्यमवस्थापयितुकामोऽस्मि M. 5. -4 To compose, collect, steady, fix (as heart &c.); न शक्नोमि हृदयमवस्थापयितुं U. 4. -5 To comfort, console. -6 To separate, divide.

अवस्थः The membrum virile. —स्था [अव-स्था-अङ्] 1 State, condition, situation; स्वामिनो महत्यवस्था वर्तते

Pt. 1 a critical state ; **तदनु कथयेमांध-वीयामवस्थां** Mál. 9. 26 ; **तुल्यावस्थः स्वसुः कृतः** R. 12. 80 ;**तां तामवस्थां प्रतिपद्यमानं** 13. 5; **ईदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोस्मि** *S.* 5; Ku. 2. 6; **सर्व°** Me. 108;oft. in comp. ; **तदवस्थः** Pt. 5. reduced to that state ; **एतद°, बालावस्थः अधिपतिः** V. 5; **अंत्यावस्था** Pt. 4 ; so **कामयमानावस्थो राजा** *S.* 3 ; **स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निः** 7. 15 ; **अंतर्मदावस्थो द्विपेंद्रः** R. 2. 7 rutting state. –2 Position, circumstance. –3 Period, stage (of life &c.), **यौवन°; वयोवस्थां तस्याः शृणुत** Mál. 9 29. –4 Form, appearance. –5 Degree, proportion. –6 Stability, fixity, as in **अनवस्थ** q. v. –7 Appearance in a court of law; **कृतावस्थो धनैषिणा** Ms. 8. 60. –8 The female organ of generation. **–Comp. –अंतरं** another or altered state ; **°रं आरोपिता** *S.* 3, 5. **–चतुष्टयं** the four periods or states of human life; *i. e.* **बाल्यं** (childhood); **कौमारं** (youth); **यौवनं** (manhood); and **वार्धकं** (old age). **–त्रयं** the three states; *i. e.* **जागृति** (waking), **स्वप्न** (dreaming), and **सुषुप्ति** (sound sleep). **–दशकं** the ten states of lovers; **दृङ्‌ मनः संगसंकल्पौ जागरः कृशताऽरतिः । ह्रीत्यागोन्मादमूर्छांता इत्यनंगदशा दश ॥** D. R. **–द्वयं** the two states of life *i. e.* **सुखं** and **दुःखं** (happiness and misery). **–षट्कं** the six states of an action mentioned by Yâska ; **जायतेऽस्ति वर्धते विपरिणमतेऽपक्षीयते नश्यति** Nir.

अवस्थानं 1 Standing, remaining, residing, abiding, dwelling ; **पूर्वकृतावस्थानेन राजलोकेन** K. 92; **किमिह निवृत्यावस्थानं** Pt. 1; **चतुर्मंडलावस्थानेन** *ibid.* –2 Situation, station, position; **मधुर° दर्शनीयः** *S.* 6. –3 Residence, abode, place; **घनावस्थानैः** K. 127. –4 Period of staying.

अवस्थापनं 1 Fixing, settling. –2 Residence, abode.

अवस्थायिन् *a.* Staying, residing, dwelling ; **पश्चादवस्थायि बलं** Ak.

अवस्थित *p. p.* 1 Remained, stayed; **कथमियंतं कालमवस्थिता मया विना भवती** V. 4; remaining, standing firm or fixed; staying, abiding, lasting &c.; R. 6. 19; **एवमवस्थिते** K. 158 under these circumstances.–2 Firm of purpose, steady ; see **अनवस्थित.** –3 Engaged in prosecuting ; following ; abiding by ; Ms. 8. 42, Bg. 4. 23. –4 Resting with, dependent on ; **मयि सृष्टिर्हि लोकानां रक्षा युष्मास्ववस्थिता** Ku. 2. 28; K. 344. –5 Settled, a matter of course; **पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव** *S.* 5. –6 Resolved ; **युद्धाय** Pt. 1.

अवस्थितिः *f.* 1 Abiding, dwelling –2 Residence, abode ; **अत्र कृतावस्थितिना धर्मेण** K. 44. –3 Following, practising.

अवस्पर्तृ *a.* Preserver, saviour.

अवस्फूर्जितं Roar, thunder, K. 305.

अवस्फोटः Appearance.

अवस्यति Den. P. Ved. To seek favour or assistance.

अवस्यु *a.* [**अवः रक्षणं तादिच्छति क्यच् उन्**] Ved. Desiring favour, help or protection.

अवस्वत् *a.* [**अवो रक्षणमस्त्यस्य मतुप् मस्य वः**] Defended, protected.

अवस्यंदनं Trickling, oozing.

अवस्रंसनं Dropping or falling down, falling off, a fall.

अवस्रंसित *a.* Burst, fallen down.

अवस्रस् *a.* 1 Apt to fall down. –2 Burst, cut.

अवस्वन् 1 P. To sound, to smack the lips, make a noise in eating.

अवस्वन्य *a.* Ved. Roaring, boisterous.

अवह *a.* 1 Not carrying.–2 Having no stream. **–ह्रः** A kind of wind.

अवहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, beat off, hit, kill. –2 To destroy, remove; **दुरितं, क्षुधां, द्विषः** &c. –3 To thresh (as rice); **अवहत्य तंडुलान्** Dk. 132.

अवहतिः *f.* Beating, threshing.

अवहननं 1 Threshing, beating off rice ; **अवहननायोलूखलं** Mbh. –2 The lungs ; **वपा वसावहननं** Y. 3. 94 (**अवहननं = फुप्फुसः** Mit.).

अवघातः [**अव हन्–घञ्**] 1 Striking. –2 Hurting, killing. –3 A violent or sharp blow, stroke or blow in general; **कर्णावघातनिपुणेन च ताड्यमाना दूरीकृताः करिवरेण (भृंगाः)** Nîtipr. 2; **अधरे द्दत्तदंतावघाते** S. D. –4 Threshing corn by bruising it with a wooden pestle in a mortar. –5 Unnatural or accidental death.

अवघातिन् *a.* Striking, killing.

अवहस् 1 P. To deride, mock, laugh or scoff at, ridicule; Bk. 1. 6.

अवहासः 1 Smiling, a smile. –2 A jest, joke, ridicule , **यच्चावहासार्थमसत्कृतोसि** Bg. 11. 42.

अवहास्य *pot. p.* To be derided or ridiculed, ridiculous.

अवहस्तः [**अवरं हस्तस्य एक° त°**] The back of the hand.

अवहा To leave, abandon (used only in derivatives).

अवहानिः *f.* Loss.

अवहीन *p. p.* Abandoned, left; **अवहीनाः कथाः** Dk. 129 over, at an end ; **अस्मास्ववहीनेषु** *S.* 2 we being left behind, having fallen in the rear.

अवहालिका A wall.

अव(व)हित्था–त्थं 1 Dissimulation in general. –2 Dissimulation or concealment of an internal feeling, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (**व्यभिचारिभाव**); **भयगौरवलज्जादेर्हर्षाद्याकारगुप्तिरवहित्था** S. D. ; or according to R. G. **व्रीडादिना निमित्तेन हर्षाद्यनुभावानां गोपनाय जनितो भावविशेषोऽवहित्थं** ; for ex. see Ku. 6. 84, or Bv. 2. 80.

अवहृ 1 P. 1 To take away, put or lay aside; place down; **अर्भकं कस्मादवहृतं भवति** Nir.–2 To hold, contain; **कुडवमवहरति** Sk. –3 To throw or knock down (Ved.).

अवहरणं 1 Taking away, removing. –2 Throwing away. –3 Stealing, plundering. –4 Removing from the battle-field to the camp. –5 Re-delivery. –6 Temporary suspension of hostilities, truce.

अवहारः [**अवहृ–कर्तरि ण** P. III. 1. 141] 1 A thief. –2 A shark, a water-elephant. –3 Taking away the wealth of invited Brâhmaṇas. –4 Temporary cessation of hostilities, suspension of arms, truce.–5 Removing to the camp; **ततोऽवहारं सैन्यानां तव तेषां च भारत** Mb.–6 Cessation, stop (in general). –7 Summoning, inviting.–8 Any object fit to be brought near (**उपनेतव्यं**). –9 Apostacy, abandoning a sect or caste.–10 Re-delivery, redeeming.

अवहारक *a.* 1 One taking away from one place to another. –2 One who desists from fighting. –3 Preventing, stopping. **–कः** A shark, a marine monster.

अवहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken away or removed. –2 Finable, punishable; Ms. 8. 198.–3 What one is forced to restore or redeem ; **आधिश्चोपनिधिश्चोभौ न कालात्ययमर्हतः। अवहार्यौ भवेतां तौ दीर्घकालमवस्थितौ ॥** Ms. 8. 145. –4 To be completed, –5 Recoverable, redeemable.

अवहृत p. p. 1 Taken off, back or away. -2 Seized, stolen.-3 Fined.

अवहेलः -ला Disrespect, disdain, contempt, disregard ; सावहेलं K. 244; अवहेलां कुटज मधुकरे मा गाः Bv. 1. 6.

अवहेलनं-ना Disregard.

अवहेलित a. Disregarded, slighted, contemned; किमिति बकैरवहेलितानभिज्ञैः Bv. 1. 8. —तं Disregard.

अवह्वर a. [अव-ह्वृ-अच्] Crooked. —रः A crooked way ; (fig.) deceit.

अवाकिन् Ved. Not speaking.

अवाक्क Ved. Speechless.

अवाकॄ 6 P. To strew, pour upon; sprinkle with.

अवाकरः A mint.

अवाक्ष a. [अवनतान्यक्षाणि इंद्रियाणि यस्य] A guardian, keeper.

अवाग्र a.[अवनतमग्रमस्य] Having the head bent down,stooping,bowed.

अवाच् a. [न. ब.] Speechless dumb.—n.Brahma.-**Comp.**—मनसगोचर a. beyond the power of thought and words, indescribable and inconceivable.—श्रुति a. deaf and dumb.

अवाच्य a. 1 Not proper to be addressed ; अवाच्यो दीक्षितो नाम्ना यवीयानपि यो भवेत् Ms. 2. 128. -2 Improper to be uttered; vile, bad ; अवाच्यं वदतो जिह्वा कथं न पतिता तव Rám.; °वादांश्च बहून् वदिष्यंति तवाहिताः Bg. 2. 36. -3 Not distinctly expressed, not expressible in words; °ता, °त्वं impropriety; reproach, calumny. -**Comp.** —देशः 'the unspeakable place,' the vulva (योनि).

अवांच् a. [अवांचति अव-अच्-क्विप्] 1 Turned downwards, bent down, stooping ; कुर्वंतमित्यतिभरेण नगानवाचः Si. 6. 79 ; वनान्यवांचीव चकार संहतिः Ki. 14. 34. -2 Being or situated below, lower than (with abl.); यदवाक् पृथिव्याः Sat. Br. -3 Headlong, looking downwards.-4 South.—m., n. Brahma.—ची 1 The south.-2 The lower region.

अवाक् ind. 1 Downwards.-2 Southern, southward. -**Comp.** —ज्ञानं disrespect. —पुष्पी [अवाक् अधोमुखं पुष्पमस्याः] N. of a plant Anethum Sowa Roxb (अधःपुष्पी). —भागः the part below. —भव a. southern.—मुख a. (खी f.) 1. looking downwards, with the face hung downwards ; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि पुष्पवृष्टिः R. 2. 60; तस्थुस्तेऽवाङ्मुखाः सर्वे 15. 78. -2. headlong. (-खः) N. of a weapon. —शाखः [अवाच्यः शाखा अस्य] 'having the branches turned downwards', epithet of the sacred fig-tree (अश्वत्थ). —शिरस् a. having the head hung downwards; स मूढो नरकं याति कालसूत्रमवाक्शिराः Ms. 3. 249, 8. 94, 11. 74.

अवाचीन a. [अवाच्-ख P. V. 4. 8] 1 Downward,headlong.-2 Southern. -3 Descended, gone down.

अवांचित a. Bent, low.

अवाच्य a. Southern, southerly.

अवाजिन् m. A bad horse (Ved.).

अवात a. [न. ब.] 1 Windless, not shaken by wind.-2 Not breathing the air. -3 Not exposed to, or not dried up by, wind. -4 Unattacked, unconquered (Ved.).

अवादिन् a. 1 One who is no speaker or disputer. -2 One who does not prosecute or bring any action, peace-loving.

अवान् 2 P. [अव-अन्] To breath or inhale.

अवानः Breathing, inhaling; see अनवान also.

अवान a. [अव-अन्-अच्]Dried,dry.

अवांतर a. [अवगतमंतरं मध्यं प्रा. स.] 1 Situated or standing between; see compounds. -2 Included, involved. -3 Subordinate, secondary. -4 Not closely connected, extraneous, extra. -**Comp.** —दिश्,-दिशा an intermediate quarter (such as the आग्नेयी, ऐशानी, नैर्ऋती and वायवी). —देशः a place situated between (two others), an intermediate region.

अवांतराम् ind. [अवांतर बा० आम्]Between (Ved.).

अवाप् 5 U. 1 To get, obtain, secure, gain ; तमवाप्य सत्पतिं R. 3. 33; दीर्घमायुः Ms. 4. 76; कीर्तिं, फलं, कामं &c. ; पुत्रं सम्राजमवाप्नुहि S. 4. 6. -2 To reach, go to, enter, -3 To suffer, incur, receive, meet with ; निंदामवाप्नोति Ms. 5. 161 ; so दोषं &c.; मृत्युमवाप्नोति meets with death.

अवाप्त p. p. Got, obtained, received ; अनवाप्तचक्षुःफलोऽसि S. 2.

अवाप्तव्य pot. p. Attainable; Bg. 3. 22, R. 10. 31.

अवाप्तिः f. Obtaining, getting; तपः क्रिलेशं तदवाप्तिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64.

अवाप्य pot. p. Attainable.

अवाप्य a. [न. त.] Uncut, not to be cut (as hair).

अवापित a. 1 Not sown (as grain) but planted. -2 Not cut (as hair).

अवाम a. 1 Not left, right. -2 Favourable, not adverse.-3 Inauspicious, inelegant.

अवायः [अव-इ-घञ्] 1 A limb. -2 Giving way, conceding, complying with.

अवारः,-रं [न वार्यते जलेन वृ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 The near bank of a river. -2 This side; यो वै संवत्सरस्यावारं पारं च वेद Ait.Br. °तस् ind. to this side.-**Comp.** —पारः The ocean (P. IV. 2. 93, V. 2.11.).—पारीण a. [अवारपारे गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] 1. belonging to the ocean, -2. crossing a river.

अवारीण a. [अवारं गच्छति, ख P. IV. 2. 93] Crossing a river.

अवार्य a. Being on the near side.

अवारण a. Insufferable, not to be remedied, irremediable. —णं Not warding off or preventing.

अवारणीय a. 1 Unable to be warded off (as enemies).-2 Treating of incurable diseases.

अवार्य, अवारयितव्य a. Not to be warded or kept off, irremediable.

अवारिका [नास्ति वारि यत्र] N. of a plant (धन्याक).

अवावटः The son of a woman by any man (of the same caste) other than her first husband ; द्वितीयेन तु यः पित्रा सवर्णायां प्रजायते । अवावट इति ख्यातः शूद्रधर्मा स जातितः ॥

अवावन् m. [Said to be fr. ओण् P.VI. 4. 41]A thief, stealing away.

अवासस् a. Unclothed, naked. —m. N. of Buddha.

अवास्तव a.(वी f.) 1 Unreal, unsubstantial.-2Unfounded, irrational (as an argument).

अवास्तु a. Ved. Having no abode, homeless.

अवाहन a. Having no carriage, not driving in a carriage.

अवि a. Ved. [अव्-इन्] Favourable, kindly or favourably disposed.—विः 1 A sheep ; (f. also in this sense); जीनकार्मुकवस्तावीन् Ms. 11. 139, 3. 6, 12. 55. -2 The sun. -3 N. of a tree (अर्क).-4 A goat. -5 A mountain. -6 Air, wind. -7 A woollen blanket (of the

skin of mice). -8 A blanket, shawl in general. -9 A woollen strainer (for Soma juice). -10 A master. -11 A wall, enclosure. -12 A rat. —वि: *f.* 1 An ewe. -2 Sham·. -3 A woman in her courses. [cf. L. *ovis;* Gr. *ois*] -Comp. —कट: [अवि संघाते कटच् P. V. 2. 29 Vârt.] a flock of sheep. —कटोरण: [अविकटे मेषसंघाते देय: उरण: मेष: P. VI. 3. 10] a kind of tribute (consisting of sheep). —गधा, -गंधिका N. of a plant (=अजगधा). —दुग्धं,-दूसं,-मरीसं,-सोढं the milk of an ewe. —पट: sheep's skin,a woollen cloth. —पाल: [अवीन् पालयति उप.स.] a shepherd. —प्रिय: a kind of grass liked by sheep. (-या) N. of a plant. —स्थलं sheep-place ; N. of a town ; अविस्थलं वृकस्थलं माकंदी वारणावतं Mb.

अविक: [अविरेव अविक:, अवि-क P.V. 4. 28] A sheep. —का An ewe.—कं A diamond.

अविता An ewe, a sheep.

अविकत्थ *a.* Not boasting, not bragging or vaunting.

अविकत्थन *a.* One who does not boast, not vaunting ; सत्यप्रतिज्ञेप्यविकत्थनेपि R. 14. 73; विद्वांसोऽविकत्थना भवंति Mu. 3.

अविकल *a.* 1 Unimpai ed, not defective, entire, perfect, whole, all; तानींद्रियाण्यविकलानि Bh. 2. 40; Pt. 5. 26 ;°लं फलं Me. 24, 34 ; °शरच्चंद्रमधुर: Mâl. 2. 11 full, full-orbed; °इंद्रिय: K. 35, 71; Mv. 2. 17, 4. 29 ; °लमरक्षत् 5. 5 entirely, completely ; यल्लोकेष्वविकलमाप्तमाधिपत्यं Ki. 18. 36 entire, supreme. -2 Regular, orderly;consistent, not discordant;कलमविकलतालं गायकैर्बोधहेतो: Si. 11. 10.

अविकल्प *a.* Unchangeable —ल्प: 1 Absence of doubt. -2 Absence of option or alternative. -3 Positive act or precept. —ल्पं *ind.* Without doubt; unhesitatingly.

अविकार *a.* Immutable, unchangeable. —र: Immutability.

अविकृत *a.* Unchanged.

अविकृति: *f.* 1 Absence of change. -2 (In Sân. phil.) The inanimate principle called प्रकृति, regarded as the material cause of the universe; मूलप्रकृतिरविकृति: Sân. K.

अविक्रिय *a.* Unchangeable, immutable. —यं Brahma.

अविक्रम *a.* Powerless, feeble. —म: Cowardice, timidity.

अविक्रांत *a.* 1 Unsurpassed. -2 Feeble, powerless.

अविक्लम: Absence of fatigue, vigour, freshness.

अविक्षत *a.* Unimpaired, uninjured ; unhurt, whole, entire ; त्रिक्रेतु: प्रतिदेयं तत्तस्मिन्नेवाह्न्यविक्षतम Smriti.

अविक्षित *a.* Unimpaired, unhurt; undiminished (Ved.).

अविक्षिप *a.* [P. VI. 2. 157-8] Unable to distribute or dispense (आक्रोशार्थे), (विक्षेप्तुं न शक्त: or यो न विक्षिपति); not distributing or badly distributing.

अविक्षिप्त *a.* 1 Not thrown away. -2 Attentive, composed.

अविगत *a.* Not gone off, retained, present.

अविगम *a.* Unseparated, unremoved. —म: Non-separation, association, inherence, presence, existence.

अविघ्न: N. of a fruit-tree (करमर्दक).

अविग्रह *a.* [नास्ति विग्रहो यस्य] 1 Bodiless, incorporeal ; epithet of the Supreme Being (who has no body). -2 Not known. —ह: (In gram.) A compound the sense of which cannot be expressed by its constituent parts separately (नित्यसमास).

अविघात *a.* Unimpeded, unobstructed ; °गति *a.* unobstructed in one's course.

अविघ्न *a.* Unobstructed, free from impediments ; °क्रियोपलंभाय *S.* 1. —घ्नं Freedom from obstacle or impediment, welfare (this word is usually neuter, though विघ्न is *m.*) ; साधयाम्यहमविघ्नमस्तु ते R. 11. 91 ; अविघ्नमस्तु ते स्थेया: पितेव धुरि पुत्रिणां 1. 91; अविघ्नमस्तु सावित्र्या: प्रसवे दुहितुस्तव Mb.

अविचाचल *a* Ved. Not staggering or fluctuating, standing firmly.

अविचार *a.* 1 Void of judgment, undiscriminating, ill-judging, unwise. -2 Unhesitating, prompt. -3 Having spies. —र: 1 Absence of judgment, indiscretion, error, folly. -2 Promptitude. -3 A country fit for the grazing of sheep.

अविचारणीय *a.* Not to be called in question; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46.

अविचारित *a.* 1 Ill-judged, not well thought out or considered. -2 Determined, certain. -Comp. —निर्णय: a prejudice , prejudiced opinion.

अविचारिन् *a.* 1 Unthinking, inconsiderate, indiscreet. -2 Pr ompt.

अविचालित *a* 1 Unmoved, unshaken. -2 Victorious.

अविचृत्य *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अविच्छिन्न *a.* 1 Not separated, undivided. -2 Continuous, uninterrupted ; °संताना संतति: K. 65, R. 17. 11.

अविच्छेद *a.* 1 Uninterrupted. -2 Undivided, entire, whole. —द: 1 Entirety, wholeness. -2 Connection, continuity; Ki. 14. 32.

अविच्युत *a.* 1 Not deviated from, observed or followed strictly. -2 Eternal, permanent.

अविजात *a.* Ved. Not having brought forth, having no offspring.

अविजातीय *a.* Of the same kind.

अविज्ञ *a.* 1 Ignorant, untaught. -2 Clumsy, stupid, awkward; °ता ignorance, folly.

अविज्ञात *a.* 1 Unknown. -2 Unintelligible, doubtful, indistinct. -Comp. —गद् *a.* Ved. speaking in an unintelligible way.

अविज्ञातृ Not knowing. —*m.* (ता) The Supreme Being (परमेश्वर). -2 N. of Vishṇu ; अविज्ञाता सहस्रांशु: V. Sah.

अविज्ञेय *a.* Undistinguishable, not to be recognized or known, unknowable. —य: The Supreme God.

अविडीनं A direct flight of birds (पक्षिणामाभिमुख्याभिगमनं).

अवितथ *a.* 1 Not false, true; तदवितथमवादीर्यन्मम त्वं प्रियेति Si. 11. 33; अवितथा वितथा सखि मा गिर: 6. 18. -2 Realised, not fruitless; अवितथफला: स्वप्ना: K. 65; कुरु गुरुवचनमवितथं K. 178; चकाराववितथां भ्रातु: प्रतिज्ञां R. 15. 95; 5. 26. —थं Truth; अवितथमाह प्रियंवदा *S.* 3, P. is right, what P. says is right; Ve. 2. —थं *ind.* Not falsely, according to truth; Ms. 2. 144. —था N. of a metre.

अवितारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Not doing any harm, harmless (अनपायिन्). -2 Not departing, remaining.

अवित्त *a.* 1 Not famous, unknown. -2 Poor.

अवित्ति *a.* 1 Not obtaining or getting. -2 Unwise, foolish. **—त्तिः** *f.* 1 Not finding, getting, or possessing. -2 Want of wisdom. -3 Poverty.

अवित्यजः-जं Quicksilver.

अविथुर *a.* Not separated, united (Ved. for अविधुर).

अविथ्या [अवये हिता, अवि थ्यंन् P. V. 1. 8] N. of the ... .

अविदग्ध *a.* 1 Unlearned, inexperienced, stupid. -2 Not well burnt, undigested.

अविदाहिन् *a.* 1 Imperfectly digested, producing heart-burn. -2 Not burning or afflicting.

अविदस्य *a.* Ved. Unceasing, inexhaustible, perennial, perpetual.

अविदासिन् *a.* Perennial.

अविदित *a.* Unknown; °गतयामा रात्रिः U. 1. 27 the watches of which stole away (glided imperceptibly away). **—तः** The Supreme God.

अविदीधयु *a.* Ved. 1 Not delaying or hesitating. -2 Shining.

अविदूर *a.* Not distant, near, contiguous. **—रं** Proximity, vicinity. **—रं** *ind.* Near to, not far from; so अविदूरेण, अविदूरात्,-दूरतः, -विदूरे.

अविद्ध *a.* Unpierced. **-Comp. —कर्णा, -र्णी** [अविद्धः अछिद्रः कर्णरूपः कर्णोऽस्याः] N. of a plant (पाठा) Cissampelos Hexandra. **—दृश्** *a.* all-seeing. **—वर्चस्** *a.* of unimpaired glory.

अविद्य *a.* 1. Not educated, unlearned, foolish, unwise; अविद्यानां तु सर्वेषामीहातश्चेद्धनं भवेत् Ms. 9.205. -2 Not pertaining to knowledge. **—द्या** 1 Ignorance, folly, want of learning. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 Illusion, illusion personified or Mâyâ (a term frequently occurring in Vedânta; by means of this illusion one perceives the universe, which does not really exist, as inherent in Brahma which alone really exists). The term appears also in the systems of Gautama, Patanjali, Kapila, where it has different bearings; (with Buddhists) ignorance together with non-existence.

अविद्यामय *a.* Caused by ignorance or illusion.

अविद्रिय *a.* Ved. 1 Without a rent or hole. -2 Impenetrable, solid.

अविधवा Not a widow, a married woman whose husband is still living; भर्तुर्मित्रं प्रियमविधवे विद्धि मामंबुवाहं Me. 99.

अविधा *ind.* An interjection meaning 'help, help' used in calling for help in danger.

अविधान *a.* [न. ब.] Deviating from the fixed rule, irregular. **—नं** Absence of a definite rule, irregularity, deviation from rule.

अविधि *a.* Not lawful, contrary to rule. **—धिः** Irregularity, absence of a rule or precept; °पूर्वक not according to rule.

अविधेय *a.* Unmanageable, adverse; विधेयविधेयता Mu. 4. 2; हर्षविषादयोरविधेयत्वं Dk. 161 not being influenced or swayed by &c.

अविनः [अवति यज्ञं, अव्-इनच् Un. 2. 46] 1 A sacrificer. -2 An officiating priest at a sacrifice.

अविनय *a.* [न. ब.] Immodest, insolent, ill-behaved, ill-mannered. **—यः** 1 Want of good manners or modesty; बहवोऽविनयान्नष्टा राजानः सपरिच्छदाः Ms. 7. 40, 41. -2 Rude behaviour, rudeness, immodest or rude act; ° बहुलतया चाभिनवयौवनस्य K. 143; अयमाचरत्यविनयं मुग्धासु तपस्विकन्यासु Ś. 1 25; indecorum, impropriety of conduct. -3 Incivility, disrespect. -4 Offence, crime, fault. -5 Pride, arrogance, insolence; अविनयमपनय विष्णो Śankara.

अविनीत *a.* 1 Immodest, ill bred, unmannered. -2 Acting improperly, wicked, vile. -3 Insolent, rude. -4 Not tamed, ill-trained; Ms. 4. 67. **—ता** An unchaste woman.

अविनश्वर *a.* Destructible. **—रः** The Supreme God.

अविनाभावः 1 Non-separation. -2 Inherent or essential character, inseparable connection. -3 Connection (in general); अविनाभावोऽत्र संबंधमात्रं न तु नांतरीयकत्वं K.P.2.

अविनिगमः An illogical conclusion.

अविंध्यः N. of a Râkshasa, minister of Râvaṇa. **-ध्या** N. of a river.

अविपक्व *a.* Not ripe (fig. also); immature, undigested.; °बुद्धि inexperienced, of undeveloped understanding.

अविपाक ... Suffering from indigestion. ... being ripe, ... The state of not ... arising from ...stion, a disease ...stion.

अविपद् *f.* ... of misery, prosperity.

अविपन्न *a.* 1 ... -2 Not defiled or ...red, unhurt.

अविप्र *a.* Ved. 1 ...ted, pure. ...ly) excited, not inspir... spiritual-worshipper or praiser. —Not a ... a Brâhmaṇa.

अविप्लुत *a.* Undeviating, ...dily observing; unviolated.

अविभक्त *a.* 1 Undivided, unpartitioned, joint, (as property of a family, or co-heirs); अविभक्ता विभक्ता वा सपिंडाः स्थावरे समाः. -2 Not broken, entire. -3 Not different. -4 Existing everywhere.

अविभाग *a.* Unpartitioned, undivided. **—गः** 1 Not dividing. -2 Undivided inheritance.

अविभाज्य *a.* Indivisible. **—ज्यं** 1 Indivisibility. -2 Not being liable to be partitioned; (said of certain articles which are not to be divided at the time of partition); *e. g.* वस्त्रं पात्रमलंकारं कृतान्नमुदकं स्त्रियः। योगक्षेमं प्रचारं च न विभाज्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 9. 219. °ता indivisibility, unfitness for partition.

अविभावना-नं Non-perception; disappearance.

अविभावनीय *a.* Imperceptible, undistinguishable.

अविमुक्त *a.* Unloosed, not quitted or let go. **—क्तं** 1 N. of a Tîrtha or sacred place near Benares, or Benares itself; न विमुक्तं शिवाभ्यां यदविमुक्तं ततो विदुः. -2 The space between the chin and the head. **-Comp. —ईश्वरः** a celebrated Śiva-linga at Benares.

अविमृष्य *a.* Undoubted, unquestionable; Ki. 6. 44.

अविमोक्य *a.* Ved. Not to be loosened.

अवियुक्त *a.* Undivided, conjoined, united; not separated, absent.

अवियोग *a.* Not separated, united, connected. **—गः** 1 Non-separation, presence. -2 Conjunction, association. **-Comp. —तृतीया** N. of a ...

false; Ki. 13. 15; लक्षणान्येव तवाविसंवादीनि Dk. 67 entirely agreeing.

अविसर्गिन् *a.* Not quitting, retaining, adhering to. —*m.* (—र्गी) An unintermittent fever.

अविस्तर *a.* Of small extent or length, concise.

अविस्तारः Absence of amplification or diffuseness.

अविस्तीर्ण *a.* Not extended or amplified, curtailed, concise.

अविस्तृत *a.* Compact, compressed, close.

अविस्पष्ट *a.* Not clear or plain, indistinct, obscure. —ष्टं An indistinct speech.

अविहर्यत *a.* Not desired (अनभिलषित); येनाविहर्यतक्रतोः Rv. 1. 63. 2 doer of undesired acts; whose will cannot be averted.

अविह्रुत *a.* Ved. 1 Not to be killed, unassailable. -2 Unbent, unbroken.-3 Not curved.

अविह्वरन् *a.* Ved. 1 Not slipping, not falling. -2 Undeviating.

अवी [अवत्यात्मानं लज्जया अव्-ई Uṇ. 3. 158] A woman in her courses.

अवीचि *a.* Waveless. —चिः N. of a particular hell; °मयः a place of punishment for liars. (यत्र जलमिव स्थलमश्मपृष्ठमवभासते Bhāg.)

अवीज-जक (अबीज) 1 Seedless; Ms. 10. 71.-2 Impotent; Ms. 9. 79. -3 Having no prime cause. —जः Restraint, controlling the mental passions. —जा Vine plant. —जं 1 Bad seed, bad grain; °विक्रयिन् Ms. 9. 291.-2 Absence of seed. -**Comp.** —हन् *a.* Ved. not pernicious to men.

अवीतं A variety of अनुमान or inference; (व्यतिरेकमुखेन प्रवर्तमानं निषेधकमवीतं; यथा पृथिवी पृथिवीतरभिन्ना गंधवत्त्वात् Tv.).

अवीर *a.* 1 Unmanly, effeminate, cowardly.-2 Having no son (as a woman). -3 Helpless. -4 Destitute of men. —रा A woman who has neither sons nor husband: अजातपुत्रा विधवा साऽवीरा परिकीर्तिता; (opp. वीरा which is thus defined; पतिपुत्रवती नारी वीरा प्रोक्ता मनीषिभिः); अनार्चितं वृथा मांसमवीरायाश्च योषितः Ms. 4. 213; Y. 1. 163.

अवीर्य *a.* Ved. Weak, ineffective.

अवृक *a.* 1 Free from danger, safe. -2 Not hurting, inoffensive, true. -3 Free from one who obscures. —कं 1 Safety, peace, security. -2 Quiet, repose.

अवृजिन *a.* Ved. Straightforward, sincere, not deserting (friends); an epithet of the Ādityas; Rv. 2. 27. 2.

अवृत *a.* 1 Unchecked, unimpeded. -2 Unselected. -3 Uncovered, unprotected. -4 Unsubdued.

अवृत्ति *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Not existing, not present, not being in. -2 Having no livelihood. —त्तिः *f.* 1 Absence of subsistence or means of livelihood, inadequate support; अवृत्तिकर्षिता हि स्त्री प्रदुष्येत् स्थितिमत्यपि Ms. 9. 74; 10. 101; आददीतान्नमेवास्मादवृत्तावेकरात्रिकं 4. 223.-2 Absence of wages; °त्वं non-existence.

अवृथा *ind.* Not in vain, successfully. -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* successful, gaining one's desired object.

अवृद्धिक *a.* Not augmentative, not bearing interest (as capital). —कं Original capital, principal.

अवृध *a.* Ved. 1 Not increasing. -2 Not promoting, not honouring.

अवृष्टि *a.* Not pouring down rain (as a cloud). —ष्टिः Want of rain, drought; famine.

अवे 2 P. [अव इ] 1(*a*) To know, understand, learn, perceive, be aware of; अवैमि ते तस्यां सोदर्यस्नेहं *S.* 4; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40; द्विषदभियोग इत्यवैति Mu. 1. 7.; अवैमि ते सारं Ku. 3. 13; R. 2. 35. (*b*) To know, look upon or consider, regard, तदवैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; *S.* 5. 11; Bk. 7. 33; किं मां सुतक्षयकरं सुत इत्यवैषि Ve. 5. 2. -2 To go or move away. -3 To go to, approach (with acc.). -4 To rush upon, come down upon (Ved.)—*Freq.* or *Pass.* (अवेयते) To beg pardon for, conciliate.

अवेत *p. p.* 1 Elapsed, past. -2 Obtained, attained. -3 Joined or united with.

अवेक्ष् 1 A. [अव-ईक्ष्] 1 To look at, perceive, observe, behold. -2 To aim at, have in view; योत्स्यमानानवेक्षेहं Bg. 1. 23; take into account or consideration, have regard to; अवेक्ष्य धातोर्गमनार्थमर्थविद् R. 3. 21; किमपि निमित्तमवेक्ष्य V. 5; त्रिदिवोत्सुकयाप्यवेक्ष्य मां R. 8. 60 out of regard for me; K. 329; oft. with न meaning 'not to mind heed,' 'disregard'; R. 11. 69; न ... मतंगजः M. ... मालिनीं दृष्ट्वा माहमवेक्षते 'expect' here; it may also mean ...क्ष्यमाणा R. 5. ...वशेन भवता ह्यनवे- after, attend to ... To look to or ...मुहुः *Si.* 1. 10. ...माणं महतीं मुहु- guard, watch over, take care of, ...यमवेक्ष्यतां त्वया R. 8. ...ect; वसुधे- मवेक्षस्व जानकीं U. 1, ...ां दुहितर- consider; यत्त्वोच्चदवेक्ष्य ... think, 3. -6 To look into or ... i. 2. spect; स कदाचिदवेक्षितप्रज... in- प्रकृतीरवेक्षितुं 18 inquire ... 6. -7 To expect, hope for.

अवेक्षक *a.* 1 Showing, sh...g all round. -2 Inspecting, supervising; a superintendent.

अवेक्षणं 1 Looking towards or at, seeing.-2 Guarding, watching over, protection, taking care of, attending to, supervision, inspection; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85; हस्त्यश्वावेक्षणेऽनाभियुक्तः Mu. 3.-3 Attention, care, observation.-4 Regarding, considering; see अनवेक्षणं.

अवेक्षणीय *pot. p.* To be looked to or respected, to be looked upon or considered; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67.

अवेक्षा 1 Seeing, looking at.-2 Attention, care, regard; लब्धं रक्षेदवेक्षया Ms. 7. 101; अत्रास्त्यवेक्षा त्वयि मे Rām. -3 Agreement, engagement.

अवेक्षित *a.* Looking at; thinking of, regarding &c.

अवेक्षिन् *a.* Seeing, observing; धर्मावेक्षिता *S.* 5. regard for justice or righteousness.

अवेणि *a.* 1 Not braided.-2 Having no braid of hair. -3 Not flowing together or commingled (as the waters of rivers).

अवेदयान *a.* Not knowing, not ascertaining.

अवेदिः *f.* Absence of knowledge.

अवेद्य *a.* 1 Unknowable, secret. -2 Unattainable. —द्यः A calf. —द्या (A woman) not to be married; Ms. 10. 24.

अवेनत् *a.* Ved. Unconscious.

अवेल *a.* 1 Having no boundary or limit, unlimited. -2 Having no time, untimely. —लः Concealment of knowledge. —ला 1 Unfavourable

time. -2 Chewed bet- (supposed to be = अव+इला).

अवेष्टिः Ved. Expiation (of sins) by sacrifices.

अवैध *a.* 1 Irregular, not conformable to law or rule; अवैधं पंचमं कुर्वन् राज्ञो दंडेन शुध्यति. -2 Not sanctioned by the *S*âstras.

अवैमत्यं Unanimity.

अवैरहत्यं Ved. Security from slaughter.

अवोक्षणं [अव-उक्ष्-भावे ल्युट्] Ved. Sprinkling with the hand slightly bent; उत्तानेनैव हस्तेन प्रोक्षणं परिकीर्तितं। न्यंचताभ्युक्षणं प्रोक्तं तिरश्चावोक्षणं स्मृतं ॥

अवोद *a.* [अव-उंद्-भावे घञ् निपातः नलोपः P. VI. 4. 29] Wet, moist. **-दः** Sprinkling, moistening.

अवोदेव *a.* [देवानामवस्तात् अव्ययी°] Bringing down the gods; below (the region of the) gods.

अवोषः Hot food.

अव्य *a.* [अवि भवार्थे यत्] Coming or belonging to a sheep.

अव्यक्त *a.* 1 Indistinct, not manifest or apparent, inarticulate; °वर्ण indistinct accents *S.* 7. 17; फलमव्यक्तमब्रवीत्. -2 Invisible, imperceptible. -3 Undetermined; अव्यक्तोयमचिंत्योयं Bg. 2. 25; 8. 20. -4 Undeveloped, uncreated. -5 (In alg.) Unknown (as a quantity or number). **-क्तः** 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N. of *S*iva. -3 Cupid. -4 Primary matter which has not yet entered into real existence. -5 A fool. **-क्तं** (In Vedânta phil.) 1 The Supreme Being or universal Spirit, Brahma. -2 Spiritual ignorance. -3 The subtle body. -4 The state of sleep (सुषुप्त्यवस्था). -5 (In Sân. phil.) The primary germ of nature (सर्वकारण), the primordial element or productive principle from which all the phenomena of the material world are developed; बुद्धेरिवाव्यक्तमुदाहरंति R. 13.60; महतः परमव्यक्तमव्यक्तात्पुरुषः परः Kath., Sân. K. 2, 10, 14, 16, 58. -6 The soul. -7 Nature. **-क्त** *ind.* Imperceptibly, indistinctly, inarticulately. **-Comp. -अनुकरणं** imitating inarticulate or unmeaning sounds; P. V. 4. 57; VI. 1. 98. **-आदि** *a.* whose beginning is inscrutable. **-क्रिया** 1. an algebraic calculation. -2. any act of an indistinct character. **-पद** *a.* inarticulate. **-मूर्ति** *a.* having an incomprehensible form. **-मूलप्रभवः** the tree of mundane existence (in Sân. phil.). **-राग** *a.* dark-red, ruddy. (**-गः**) the colour of the dawn; अव्यक्तरागस्त्वरुणः Ak. **-राशिः** an unknown number or quantity (in algebra). **-लक्षणः-व्यक्तः** an epithet of *S*iva (whose qualities are not perceptible). **-लिंग** *a.* whose signs are invisible (as a disease). (**-गः**) an ascetic (संन्यासी). (**-गं**) the great principle (महत्) (in Sân. phil.). **-वर्त्मन्, -मार्ग** *a.* whose ways are mysterious or inscrutable. **-वाच्** *a.* speaking indistinctly. **-साम्यं** an equation of unknown quantities.

अव्यग्र *a.* 1 Not agitated or ruffled, steady, cool. -2 Not engaged or occupied (in business); अव्यग्रमस्य पुनरस्य U. 2. -3 Indifferent, undisturbed. -4 Attentive, careful. **-ग्रं** *ind.* Quietly, at ease, coolly, leisurely; क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16.

अव्यंग *a.* 1 Not mutilated or defective, well-made, sound, perfect; अव्यंगांगीं सौम्यनाम्नीं Ms. 3. 10. -2 Plain, not figurative (as a meaning). **-गा** 1 = अव्यंडा q. v. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्यचस् *a.* Ved. Not spacious.

अव्यंजन *a.* 1 Having no distinctive or characteristic marks or signs (as of the sex); °ना कन्या. -2 Having no good marks. -3 Indistinct. -4 Not figurative. **-नः** An animal without horns, though of an age to have them.

अव्यंडा [न विगतमंडं बीजमस्याः] 1 N. of the plant Carpopogon Pruriens Roxb. -2 A legume or pod of the awn of barley.

अव्यतिः *f.* Ved. 1 Satisfaction, satiating. -2 Desire.

अव्यतिकीर्ण *a.* Unmixed, unblended, distinct; specific, separate.

अव्यथ *a.* 1 Not giving or inflicting pain, merciful. -2 Free from pain. **-थः** [न व्यथते पद्भ्यां न संचलति व्यथ् भयचलनयोः अच्] A snake. **-था** 1 N. of two plants; Terminalia Citrina Roxb.; and Hibiscus Mutabilis. -2 Dry ginger. -3 (Ved.) Firmness, steadiness.

अव्यथयः A horse.

अव्यथि *a.* Ved. [व्यथ्-इन्, न. त.] Not tremulous or tottering (in steps), steady, sure-footed, undaunted; epithet of the horses of the Asvins. **-थिः** *f.* 1 A firm step. -2 Undauntedness.

अव्यथिन् *a.* [cf. P. III. 2. 157] 1 Free from pain. -2 Free from fear, fearless; *S*i. 15. 12. -3 Not giving pain.

अव्यथिषः [न-व्यथ्-टिषच् Uṇ. 1. 49] 1 The Sun. -2 The ocean. **-षी** 1 The earth. -2 Midnight; night (अव्यथिषी धरारात्र्योः Ujjval.)

अव्यथ्य *a.* Free from pain; not giving pain.

अव्यध *a.* Not pierced; *S*i. 18. 47.

अव्यनत् *a.* Ved. Not breathing, lifeless.

अव्यपेक्षा Carelessness; °च्युतने M. 3. 20 inadvertently fallen down.

अव्यभि (भी) चारः 1 Non-separation; अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिकः Ms. 9. 101. -2 Constancy, steadiness, fidelity.

अव्यभिचारिन् *a.* 1 Not opposed or adverse, favourable; भवंत्यव्यभिचारिण्यो भर्तुरिष्टे पतिव्रताः Ku. 6. 86. -2 Not subject to exceptions, true in all cases, without any instance to the contrary; यदुच्यते पार्वति पापवृत्तये न रूपमित्यव्यभिचारि तद्वचः Ku. 5. 36; रूपोपनिपातिनोऽनर्था इति यदुच्यते तदव्यभिचारि वचः *S*. 6; इंद्रियार्थसंनिकर्षज्ञानमव्यपदेश्यमव्यभिचारि Gaut. Sût. -3 Virtuous, moral, chaste. -4 Steady, permanent, faithful (as devotion).

अव्यय *a.* [नास्ति व्ययो यस्य] 1 (*a*) Not liable to change, imperishable, undecaying, immutable; वेदाविनाशिनं नित्यं य एनमजमव्ययं Bg. 2. 21; विनाशमव्ययस्यास्य न कश्चित्कर्तुमर्हति 17, 4. 1, 6, 13; 7. 24-5; 15. 5, 17; Ms. 1. 18, 19, 57; 2. 81; R. 8. 24. (*b*) Eternal, everlasting; अश्वत्थं प्राहुरव्ययं Bg. 15. 1; अकीर्तिं कथयिष्यंति तेऽव्ययां 2. 34. -2 Unexpended, unwasted. -3 Economical. -4 Giving imperishable fruit. **-यः** 1 N. of Vishṇu. -2 N of *S*iva. **-यं** 1 (In the Vedânta) A member or corporeal part of an organized body. -2 Brahma. -3 (In gram.) An indeclinable particle &c.; सदृशं त्रिषु लिंगेषु सर्वासु च विभक्तिषु। वचनेषु च सर्वेषु यन्न व्येति तदव्ययम् ॥ **-Comp. -आ**

त्मन् of an imperishable or eternal nature. (-त्मा) the soul or spirit. —वर्गः the class of indeclinable words.

अव्ययत्वं Imperishableness.

अव्ययीभावः [अनव्ययमव्ययं भवत्यनेन ; अव्यय-च्वि-भू करणे घञ्] 1 N. of one of the four principal kinds of compounds in Sanskrit, an adverbial or indeclinable compound (formed of an indeclinable, *i. e.* a preposition or an adverb, and a noun); अधिहरि, सतृणं &c. -2 Absence of expenditure (owing to poverty); द्वंद्वो द्विगुरपि चाहं मद्गेहे नित्यमव्ययीभावः। तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः॥ Udb. (which, by the bye, gives the names of compounds in Sanskrit). -3 Unchangeable state, imperishableness.

अव्यर्थ *a.* 1 Not useless or fruitless, fruitful, profitable. -2 Effectual, successful.

अव्यलीक *a.* 1. Not false, true. -2 Agreeable, having no disagreeable feelings (प्रिय); इत्थं गिरः प्रियतमा इव सोऽव्यलीकाः शुश्राव सूततनयस्य तदा व्यलीकाः *Si.* 5. 1.

अव्यवधान *a.* 1. Close, immediate, without any intervening object, direct. -2 Not screened or concealed, open. -3 Not covered, bare (as ground). -4 Careless, inattentive. — नं Carelessness; °ता, °त्वं contiguity; carelessness.

अव्यवहित *a.*=अव्यवधान (1) above.

अव्यवस्थ *a.* 1 Not fixed, moving, unstable; स्थलारविंदश्रियमव्यवस्थां Ku. 1.33.-2 Unlimited.-3 Unsettled, indiscriminate; भंगं जयं चापतुरव्यवस्थं R.7.54; disorderly, irregular. —स्था 1 Irregularity, deviation from established rule ; किमव्यवस्थां चलितोऽपि केशवः *Si.* 12. 36. -2 An incorrect opinion given on a point of religious or civil law.

अव्यवस्थित *a.* 1 Not conformable to law or practice, unacquainted with the law or custom. -2 Ill-regulated, fickle, unstable; अव्यवस्थितचित्तस्य प्रसादोऽपि भयंकरः Niti. 9 -3 Not in due order, unmethodical.

अव्यवहार्य *a.* 1 Not entitled to eat, drink, or commune in general with people of the same caste, excommunicated. -2 Not to be made the subject of litigation.

अव्यसन *a.* Free from evil practices, not vicious, moral. —नं Absence of vice, morality, virtue.

अव्यस्त *a.* 1 Undecomposed, simple. -2 Not separated, collected.

अव्याकृत *a.* 1 Not developed, not manifest; तद्धेदं तर्ह्यव्याकृतमासीत्, इदं नामरूपाभ्यामव्याकृतं. S. B. -2 Not decomposed, elementary. —तं (In Vedánta phil.) 1 An elementary substance from which all things were created (considered identical with Brahma.)-2 (In Sân. phil.) The prime germ of nature (प्रधान).

अव्याख्या,-ख्यानं Want of clearness or explanation, obscurity.

अव्याख्यात *a.* Unexplained, obscure.

अव्याख्येय *a.* 1 Inexplicable, unintelligible. -2 Not requiring explanation, easy.

अव्याज *a.* Free from guile or fraud. —जः, -जं 1 Absence of guile or fraud, honesty. -2 Simplicity, artlessness; oft. in comp. with सुंदर, मनोहर &c. in the sense of 'artlessly', 'naturally'; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1. 18; M. 2.14; °रम-णीयं प्रेम K. 175.

अव्यापक *a.* 1 Not comprehensive.-2 Not spread over or pervading the whole; not an invariable concomitant, special, individual, peculiar; °ता, -°त्वं non-comprehensiveness, speciality, individuality.

अव्यापिन् *a.* Not comprehensive, not invariably concomitant, special, individual. -2 Partial, limited.

अव्याप्त *a.* 1 Not pervaded, peculiar, special. -2 Limited.

अव्याप्तिः *f.* 1 Inadequate extent or pervasion of a proposition. -2 Non-inclusion or exclusion of a part of the thing defined, one of the three faults of a definition; लक्ष्यैकदेशे लक्षणस्यावर्तनमव्याप्तिः; यथा शिखासूत्रवान् ब्राह्मणः इत्यस्य संन्यासिन्यव्याप्तिः, तस्य ब्राह्मणत्वेपि शिखासूत्रत्वाभावात्.

अव्याप्य *a.* Not extending to the whole circumstances, not pervading the whole extent; वह्निर्धूमस्याव्याप्यः. -**Comp.** —वृत्तिः *f.* (In Vais. phil.) a category of limited application, partial inherence with regard to time or space, as pleasure, pain &c.; अव्याप्यवृत्तिः क्षणिको विशेषगुण इष्यते Bhâshâ P. 27.

अव्यापार *a.* Having no work, unemployed. —रः 1 Cessation from work, state of being unemployed. -2 A business not practised or understood. -3 Not one's own business; अव्यापारेषु व्यापारं कृ to meddle with affairs not one's own (which do not concern one).

अव्यायाम *a.* Having no exercise. —मः Non-exertion, absence of fatigue from exertion.

अव्यायत *a.* Not occupied; not detached.

अव्याहत *a.* Not broken or interrupted, unobstructed; obeyed; भर्तुरव्याहताज्ञा R. 19. 57.—तं A true or uncontradicted statement.

अव्युत्पन्न *a.* 1 Not proficient, inexperienced, not practised, ignorant; अव्युत्पन्नो बालभावः K. 196. -2 Having no proper or regular derivation (as a word) (अवयवार्थशून्य), उणादयोऽव्युत्पन्नाः प्रातिपदिकं. —न्नः A person not versed in the grammar, idiom &c. of a language, a smattering or superficial linguist (शब्दावयवार्थानभिज्ञोऽवैयाकरणः).

अव्रण *a.* Without wounds or scars or rents, unhurt, sound. —णं One of the four diseases of the eye.

अव्रत *a.* Not observing (the prescribed) religious rites or obligations; अव्रतानाममंत्राणां जातिमात्रोपजीविनाम्। सहस्रशः समेतानां परिषत्त्वं न विद्यते॥ Ms. 12. 114; 3. 170; 10. 20.

अव्रत्यं [व्रताय हितं, यत् न. त.] Violation of religious duties, offence against the rule of an ascetic.

अश् I. 5 A. [अश्नुते, आनशे, आशिष्ट-आष्ट, आशिता-अष्टा, अशिष्यते-अक्ष्यते, अशितुं-अष्टुं, अशित-अष्ट] 1 To pervade, fill completely, penetrate; खं प्रावृषेण्यैरिव चानशेऽब्दैः Bk. 2. 30; सदिगदनुवानमिव विश्वमोजसा Ki. 12. 21; *Si.* 17. 46, 65. -2 To reach, go or come to, arrive at, attain to; सर्वमानन्त्यमश्नुते Y. 1. 260. -3 To get, gain, obtain, enjoy, experience; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहादुभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; न वेदफलमश्नुते Ms. 1. 109; 4. 149; 5. 46; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir.; फलं

दृशोरशनिरे महिष्यः N. 6.43; Bg. 3. 4; 5.21; Bk. 3.37; 5.14; 14.19. -4 To become master of; to master, to be able (Ved.). -5 To heap, accumulate. WITH अनु 1. to reach, come up to. -2. to equal. —आ 1. to reach to. -2. to obtain, get. -3. to addict oneself to. —उद् 1. to reach to the top of. -2. to reach, obtain, get. -3. to be master of. —उप 1. to obtain, enjoy, acquire; न च लोकानुपाश्नुते Mb.; क्रियाफलमुपाश्नुते Ms. 6. 82, 12. 20, 81. -2. to become master of. —परि to reach, attain; fill competely, pervade. —प्र 1. to arrive at, reach, occupy, fill completely. -2. to fall to the lot of one (acc.). -II. 9 P. (rarely A.) (अश्नाति, आशीत्, आश, अशिता, अशिष्यति, अशित) 1 To eat, to consume; निवेद्य गुरवेऽश्नीयात् Ms. 2. 51; अश्नीमहि वयं भिक्षां Bh. 3. 117. -2 To taste, enjoy; यद्ददाति यदश्नाति तदेव धनिनो धनं H. 1. 164-165; अश्नंति दिव्यान् दिवि देवभोगान् Bg. 9. 20; प्रत्यक्षं फलमश्नंति कर्मणां Mb. —*Caus.* (आशयति) To feed, give to eat, cause to eat or drink (with acc. of person); आशयच्चामृतं देवान् Sk.; Ms. 3. 83, 94, 219, 220; (for derivatives from the causal see under आ). -WITH अति to precede or surpass in eating. —उप to eat; taste, enjoy.

अशन *a.* [अश्-ल्युट्] Reaching, reaching across. —नः N. of a tree = असन q. v. —नं 1 Pervasion, penetration. -2 The act of eating, feeding. -3 Tasting, enjoying. -4 Food; अशनं धात्रा मरुत्कल्पितं व्यालानां Bh. 3. 10; मांसाशनं च नाश्नीयुः Ms. 5.73; यज्ञशिष्ट° 3. 118; फलमूलाशनैः 5. 54; oft. at the end of adjective comp. in the sense of 'eating', 'one whose food is' &c.; फलमूलाशन, हुताशन, पवनाशन &c. -**Comp.** —कृत् *a.* Ved. preparing food. —पतिः lord of food. —पर्णी a kind of tree.

अशना [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच्-क्विप्] Desire to eat, hunger.

अशनायति Den. P. To desire food, to be hungry; P. VII. 4. 34; यावद्वै पुरुषस्य स्वं भवति नैव तावदशनायति *Sat.* Br.

अशनाया [अशनमिच्छति अशन-क्यच् क्रियां भावे अ] Hunger; च्युताशनायः फलवद्विभूत्या Bk. 3.40; अथाह्वाऽशनाया निवर्तते पानाद्विपासा *Sat.* Br.

अशनायित, अशनायुक *a.* Hungry.

अशित *p. p.* [अश्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Eaten, satisfied. -2 Enjoyed.

अशितंगवीन *a.* Formerly grazed by cattle; see आशितंगवीन.

अशितृ *a.* [अश्-तृच्] An eater, eating.

अशिन् *a.* [अश्-णिनि] Reaching far; enduring, lasting.

अशकुनः-नं An inauspicious or bad omen; *Si.* 9. 83.

अशक्त *a.* Unable, incompetent; °ता,-°त्वं inability.

अशक्तिः *f.* 1 Weakness, impotence, powerlessness. -2 Inability, incapacity; श्रमेण तदशक्त्यावा न गुणानामियत्तया R. 10. 32.-3 (In Sân. phil.) Incapacity of the intellect to produce knowledge.

अशक्य *a.* Impossible, impracticable; यदशक्यं न तच्छक्यं H. 1. 90. -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* unavailing, useless.

अशंक, अशंकित *a.* 1 Fearless, undaunted; गविदास्यशंकः H. 1. 81. -2 Secure, certain, having no doubt.

अशत्रु *a.* 1 One who has no enemy. -2 One whom no enemy defies or challenges. -3 Without opposition from foes. —त्रु *n.* The condition of having no enemies. —त्रुः The moon.

अशन् *m.* Ved. A stone for slinging; a stone or cloud.

अशनिः *m. f.* [अश्नुते संहति, अश् अनि Un. 2. 101] 1 Indra's thunderbolt; शक्रस्य महाशनिध्वजं R. 3. 56. -2 Flash of lightning; अनुवनमशनिर्गतः Sk.; अशनिः कल्पित एष वेधसा R. 8.47; अशनेरमृतस्य चोभयोर्वशिनश्चांबुधराश्च योनयः Ku. 4. 43. -3 A missile. -4 The tip of a missile. -5 A sacrificial rite (अनुयाज) to kill an enemy. -6 A master. —निः *m.* 1 Indra. -2 Fire. -3 Fire produced from lightning.

अशब्द *a.* Not expressed in words; किमर्थमशब्दं रुद्यते K. 60 inaudibly. —ब्दं 1 The 'inexpressible,' *i. e.* Brahma.-2 (In Sân. phil.) प्रधान or primary germ of nature; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं S. B.

अशम् *ind.* Ved. Non-welfare, harm, mischief.

अशरण *a.* Helpless, forlorn, destitute of refuge; बलवदशरणोऽस्मि *S.* 6; so अशरण्य.

अशरीर *a.* Bodiless, incorporeal. —रः 1 The Supreme Being परमात्मन्), Brahma.-2 (In Mîmâmsâ) A god or deity in general.-3 Cupid, the god of love चेतांसि चिताभिरिवाशरीरः Ki. 17. 10; *Si.* 9. 61. -4 An ascetic who has renounced all worldly connections; °त्वं -ता absolution.

अशरीरिन् *a.* Incorporeal, unearthly, heavenly; usually with words like वाणी, वाक् &c. U. 2, Ve. 3, *S*, 4. 1 Brahmâ .-2 A god.

अशर्मन् *a.* Unhappy, afflicted, sorry. —*n.* Unhappiness, misery, affliction, sorrow; एकौघभूतं तदशर्म कृष्णां (प्रपेदे) Ki. 3. 35; 12. 25.

अशस् *a.* Ved. 1 Not blessing, not praising. -2 Cursing, hating.

अशस्त *a.* Ved. 1 Inexpressible, untold. -2 Not esteemed, hated, ill-starred. -**Comp.** —वार *a.* Ved. who is not asked for wealth, *i. e.* who grants it of his own accord; Rv. 10. 99. 5; having indescribable treasures (?)

अशस्तिः *f.* Ved. 1 Not wishing well, an evil wish or design, curse, imprecation. -2 A curser, hater.

अशस्त्र *a.* Having no weapons-unarmed. —स्त्रं Not a weapon; °विहितो वधः H. 2. 85; °पूतं मरणमुपविशामि Ve. 2 (आत्मघातित्वेन शस्त्रेण न पूतं); अशस्त्रपूतं Mâl. 5. 12.

अशांत *a.* 1 Not quelled, violent, wild, restless, anxious; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य अशांतस्य कुतः सुखं Mb. -2 Not sacred, irreligious, profane.

अशाम्य *a.* Unappeasable, implacable, irreconcilable (as hatred, enmity &c.).

अशारीरिक = अशरीरिन् q. v.

अशाश्वत *a.* Perishable, transient.

अशासन *a.* Having no order or rule. —नं Want of government, anarchy, disorder.

अशासनीय *a.* Ungovernable, unruly.

अशास्त्र *a.* Not conformable to sacred authority, not scriptural, heterodox. -**Comp.** —विहित, -सिद्ध *a.* not sanctioned or enjoined by scriptures.

अशास्त्रीय *a.* Unscriptural, heterodox; illegal, immoral.

अशित्रः [अश्-संहतौ इत्र Uṇ. 4. 172] 1 A thief. -2 An oblation of rice.

अशिरः [अश्-इरच्] 1 The fire. -2 The sun. -3 Wind. -4 A demon; N. of a Râkshasa. **—रा** The wife of a Râkshasa. **—रं** A diamond.

अशिरस् *a.*Headless.—*m.* A body without head, a trunk. **-Comp.** **—स्नानं** bathing the whole body except the head.

अशिव *a.* 1 Inauspicious, causing or threatening mischief; अशिवा शिवि दीप्तायां शिवास्तत्र भयावहाः (रुरुवुः) Rám. -2 Unlucky, unfortunate. -3 Unkind, unfriendly, envious. -4 Pernicious, dangerous. **—वः** N. of a certain divine being. **—वा** A female demon or goblin. **—वं** 1 Ill-luck, misfortune. -2 Mischief. **-Comp.** **—आचारः** 1. improper behaviour, rudeness of conduct. -2. conduct opposed to every (sacred) authority.

अशिशु *a.* Childless, without young ones. **—शुः** A youth. **—श्वी, अशिश्विका** 1 A childless female; without young ones (as a cow). -2 A childless woman.

अशिष्ट *a.* 1 Ill-bred, ill-behaved, rude.-2 Unrefined, barbarous, not respectable, unworthy; °आलापेन Pt. 4.-3 Atheistical, profane. -4 Not sanctioned by any recognized authority. -5 Not prescribed in any work of authority; °ता, °त्वं rudeness.

अशिष्य *a.* Not to be taught, not to be informed.

अशिष्ठ *a.* 1 Eating much. -2 Ved. Reaching very far. **—ष्ठः** Fire.

अशीत *a.* Not cold, hot. **-Comp.** **—करः,—रश्मिः** &c. the sun.

अशीतिः *f.* [निपातोयं P. V.1. 59] Eighty (used in the singular and fem. gender whatever be the number and gender of the noun it qualifies); sometimes in dual and pl.; पिंडानां त्रिसोऽशीतीः Ms. 11. 221. **-Comp.** **—भागः** the eightieth part, one part out of eighty; Ms. 8. 140.

अशीतिक *a.* [अशीतिः परिमाणं यस्य, ठन्] 1 An octogenerian, one eighty years of age. -2 Measuring eighty.

अशीर्षक *a.* = अशिरस् q. v.

अशील *a.* 1 Ill-behaved, vulgar, rude. -2 Indifferent. **—लं** Bad manners, rudeness, depravity.

अशुचि *a.* 1 Not clean, dirty, foul, impure; सोऽशुचिः सर्वकर्मसु; in mourning; त्रिरात्रमशुचिर्भवेत्. -2 Black. **—चिः** The black colour. **—चिः** *f.* 1 Impurity.-2 Degradation.

अशुद्ध *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Inaccurate, incorrect, wrong. -3 Unknown, unascertained. **-Comp.** **—वासकः** a vagrant, a suspicious person.

अशुद्धि *a.* 1 Impure, foul. -2 Wicked. **—द्धिः** *f.* Impurity, foulness.

अशोधन,-धित *a.* Unclean. **—नं** 1 Uncleanliness. -2 Inaccuracy, incorrectness.

अशुभ *a.* 1 Inauspicious. -2 Impure, dirty, foul (opp. शुभ); शुभेनाशुभेन वोपायेन K. 158 by any means, fair or foul.-3 Unlucky, unfortunate. **—भं** 1 Inauspiciousness. -2 Sin, a shameful deed. -3 Misfortune, calamity; नाथे कुतस्त्वय्यशुभं प्रजानां R. 5. 13; प्रायः शुभं विदधात्यशुभं च जंतोः Mál. 1. 23. **-Comp.** **—उदयः** an inauspicious omen.

अशुष *a.* Ved. 1 Eating, consuming, voracious. -2 [न शुष्यति शुष्-क, न० त०] Not causing to dry up; Rv. 1. 174. 3.-3 Not extinguished.

अशून्य *a.* 1 Not empty or vacant; तस्य निन्ये शुरशून्यतामुभे R. 19. 13 occupied. -2 Not unattended to, fulfilled, executed; स्वनियोगमशून्यं कुरु (occurring frequently in dramas), execute or go about your business. **—न्यं** 1 Not a void. -2 Something sent to accompany another; लेखस्याशून्यार्थं किंचिदनुप्रेषितं Mu. 5; अयं लेखस्याशून्यार्थो भविष्यति *ibid.* (an accompaniment such as a customary present accompanying a letter). **-Comp.** **—शयनं, -शयनद्वितीया, -शयनव्रतं** N. of a certain ceremony or vow.

अशूला The tree Vitex Alata.

अशृत *a.* Uncooked, raw, unripe.

अश्रथित *a* Ved. Not loosened.

अशेव *a.* [शी-वनिप्-न० त०] Giving pleasure or happiness.

अशेष *a.* [न. ब.] Without remainder, whole, all, entire, complete, perfect; अशेषशेमुषीमोषं माषमश्नामि केवलं Udb.; कृतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R.3.65,48. **—षः** Non-remainder. **—षं, अशेषेण, अशेषतः** *ind.* Wholly, entirely, completely; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82; येन भूतान्यशेषेण द्रक्ष्यस्यात्मन्यथो मयि Bg. 4. 35, 10. 16; एतद्वोयं भृगुः शास्त्रं श्रावयिष्यत्यशेषतः Ms. 1. 59, 2. 66, 9. 105. **-Comp.** **—साम्राज्यः** N. of *Siva*.

अशेषता Totality.

अशेषयति Den. P. To finish completely; स वेद निःशेषमशेषितक्रियः Ki. 1. 20; Ku. 7. 29.

अशेषस् *a.* Ved. Without offsprings or descendents.

अशैक्षः An Arhat (no longer a pupil).

अशोक *a.* Without sorrow, not feeling or causing sorrow. **—कः** N. of a tree having red flowers (Jonesia Asoka Roxb.); (said, according to the convention of poets, to put forth flowers when struck by ladies with the foot decked with jingling anklets; cf. असूत सद्यः कुसुमान्यशोकः... पादेन नापैक्षत सुंदरीणां संपर्कमाशिंजितनूपुरेण Ku. 3. 26; Me. 78; R. 8. 62; M. 3. 12, 16; also पादाघातादशोकस्तिलककुरबकौ वीक्षणालिंगनाभ्यां स्त्रीणां स्पर्शात् प्रियंगुर्विकसति बकुलः सीधुगंडूषसेकात् । मंदारो नर्मवाक्यात् पटुमृदुहसनाच्चंपको वक्त्रवातात् चूतो गीतान्नमेरुर्विकसति च पुरो नर्तनात्कर्णिकारः). -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 N. of a minister of king Dasaratha. -4 N. of a celebrated king of the Maurya dynasty, said to have reigned from 234–198 B.C. -5 N. of the tree बकुल. **—कं** 1 N. of a medical plant (कटुक). -2 The sixth day in the first half of Chaitra. -3 One of the female domestic deities of the Jainas. **—का** 1 Quicksilver. -2 The blossom of the Asoka plant (forming one of the five arrows of Cupid). **-Comp.** **—अरिः** the कदंब tree. **—अष्टमी** [नास्ति शोको यस्याः कर्म°] the eighth day in the first half of *Chaitra*. **—तरुः,—नगः,—वृक्षः** the Asoka tree. **—तीर्थं** a holy place named Asoka near Benares. **—त्रिरात्रः,—त्रं** N. of a festival or व्रत which lasts for three nights; अस्त्यशोकत्रिरात्राख्यं व्रतं शोकभयापहं । त्रिरात्रं तच्च कर्तव्यं व्रतं शोकविनाशनं ॥. **—पूर्णिमा** N. of a certain holiday, a ceremony to be observed on the 15th day of the month of Phâl-

guna. —मंजरी N. of a metre. —रोहिणी N. of a medical plant (कटुका). —वनिका a grove of Asoka trees; °न्याय see under न्याय. —षष्ठी N. of a certain holiday; चैत्रे मास्यसिते पक्षे षष्ठ्यां षष्ठीं प्रपूजयेत्। सुखाय पुत्रलाभाय शुक्लपक्षे तथैव च॥.

अशोचः 1 Absence of care or anxiety. –2 Tranquility, calmness. –3 Modesty.

अशोच्य *a.* Not to be lamented or deplored: अशोच्यानन्वशोचस्त्वं प्रज्ञावादांश्च भाषसे Bg. 2. 11.

अशौचं 1 Impurity, dirtiness, foulness; Pt.1.195.–2 Legal impurity or contamination; defilement caused either by child-birth (called जननाशौच) or by the death of some relation (called मृताशौच); it lasts for 10 days; during the मृताशौच a person defiled by it is not to touch any body else, or to eat with others in the same row or to do any sacred action; अहोरात्रमुपासीरन्नशौचं बांधवैः सह Ms. 11. 184. –**Comp.** —अंतः end of defilement. —संकरः blending or coming together of two or more defilements.

अश्न *a.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति अश्नाति वा, अश्-नन्] 1 Pervading. –2 Eating, voracious. –3 Pervaded, filled. —श्नः 1 N. of a demon. –2 A cloud (Nir.). –3 A stone to grind Soma on.

अश्नया Hunger.

अश्नीतपिबता[अश्नीत पिबत इत्युच्यते यस्यां निदेशक्रियायां, मयू° स°] Invitation to eat and drink, a feast where people are called to eat and drink; अश्नीतपिबतीयंती प्रसूता स्मरकर्मणि Bk. 5.92.

अश्मः 1 A mountain, a rock (at the end of comp.).–2 (Ved.) A cloud.

अश्मकः [अश्मेव स्थिरः, इवार्थे कन्] 1 N. of a sage. –2 N. of a country in the south; तथाश्मकाः पुलिंदाश्च कलिंगाश्च विशेषतः Rām.; (probably an old name of Travancore); according to Bṛi. S. 14. 22 it is in the north-west. –3 The inhabitants of the country (pl.). –4 A part of the साल्व country or its inhabitants; or its king.

अश्मन् *a.* Ved. Eating or pervading. —*m.* [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति संहत्यनेन वा° मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 146] 1 A stone; नाराचक्षेपणीयाश्मनिष्पेषोत्पतितानलं R. 4. 77. –2 A hard stone, rock. –3 Flint. –4 A cloud. –5 A thunderbolt. –6 A mountain.–**Comp.** —आस्य *a.* having a stone-mouth or source, flowing from a rock. —उत्थं bitumen. —कदली N. of a plant, a kind of कदली. —कुट्ट,–कुट्टक *a.* 1. breaking anything on stones. –2. broken by a stone. (–ट्टः,–ट्टकः) a class of devotees; a वानप्रस्थ; Y. 3. 49; Ms. 6. 17.—केतुः [अश्मेव केतुर्यस्य] N. of a plant.—गंधा N. of a plant. —गर्भः,–र्भं,–गर्भजः,–जं,–योनिः an emerald. —गर्भजः fire produced from a flint. —गुडः–डा a kind of weapon. —घ्नः N. of a tree. —चक्र *a.* furnished with a disc of stone. —जः, –जं 1. red-chalk. –2. iron. —जतु *n.*, –जतुकं bitumen. —जातिः an emerald named पन्ना.—दारणः an axe or crow for breaking stones. (–णं) breaking stones or rocks. —दिद्यु *a.* one who has obtained a stony weapon, having adamantine weapons or grasped weapons (व्याप्तायुध, अश्ममयायुध). —पुष्पं bitumen, benzoin. —भालं a mortar of stone or iron.—भिद्,–भेदः, –भेदकः the plant Coleus Scutellarioides (supposed to dissolve stone in the bladder.). —रथः N. of a sage. —व्रज *a.* included in rocks. —सार *a.* like iron or stone. (–रः,–रं) 1. iron; प्राणाः सत्वरमश्मसारकठिना गच्छंति गच्छंत्वमी S. D. –2. sapphire. °मय *a.* made of iron. —हन्मन् *n.* 1. a weapon of iron; Rv. 7. 104. 5. –2. a stroke of the thunderbolt.

अश्ममय, अश्मवत् *a.* Stony, made of stone.

अश्मर *a.* [अश्मन्-र] 1 Stony, rocky. –2 Pertaining to stones.

अश्मरी [अश्मानं राति रा- क गौरा° ङीष्] (In medicine) A disease called *stone* (in the bladder), gravel, strangury. –**Comp.** —घ्नः N. of the tree वरुण (used as a lithontriptic). —भेदनं a lithontriptic. —हरः N. of the tree Pentaptera Arjuna, used as a lithontriptic.

अश्मीरः –रं Stone or gravel (the disease).

अश्मंत *a.* 1 Inauspicious, unlucky (अशुभ). –2 Unlimited. —तः N. of a Marut. —तं [अश्मनोऽंतोऽत्र शकं° पररूपम्] 1 A fire-place. –2 A field, plain. –3 Death.

अश्मंतकः–कं 1 A fire-place. –2 The shade for a lamp (दीपाधार).–3 A kind of grass. —कः N. of several trees–(*a*) अम्लोटक its leaf; Mál. 9. 7, (*b*) N. of a tree कोविदारक; (*c*) N. of a plant from the fibres of which a Brāhmaṇa's girdle may be made.

अश्रः A corner: mostly at the end of comp.; चतुरश्र, त्र्यश्र &c. —श्रं [अश्नुते नेत्रं, अश-रक] 1 A tear. –2 Blood (usually written अस्र q.v.). –**Comp.** —पः a blood-drinker, a fiend, cannibal.

अश्रिन *a.* Having tears, in tears.

अश्रद्ध *a.* Without faith, unbelieving, diffident. —द्धा Unbelief, diffidence.

अश्रद्दधान *a.* Unbelieving, incredulous.

अश्रद्धेय *a.* Not to be believed, incredible.

अश्रम *a.* Ved. Indefatigable, untiring.—मः 1 Freedom from fatigue, freshness, vigour. –2 Absence of toil, laziness.

अश्रमण *a.* Indefatigable. —णः One who is not an ascetic or Buddhist mendicant.

अश्रांत *a.* 1 Unwearied, not fatigued, untired. –2 Incessant, continual; अश्रांतपुण्यकर्माणः Mv. 1. 26. —तं Absence of rest. —तं *ind.* Incessantly, continually; मयूखैरश्रांतं तपति यदि देवो दिनकरः U. 6. 14.

अश्रवण *a.* Deaf, having no ears. —णः A snake. —णं Loss of hearing, deafness.

अश्राव्य *a.* 1 Not to be heard. –2 Unfit to be heard, not be spoken of.

अश्रातस् *ind.* Ved. In an uncooked manner, raw.

अश्राद्ध *a.* 1 Not performing the *S*râddha ceremony; not entitled to it, not belonging or relating to it. —द्धः Non-performance of a *S*râddha q. v.–**Comp.**—भोजिन् *a.* one who has vowed not to eat during the performance of a *S*râddha ceremony.

अश्रिः –श्री *f.* [अश्यते संहन्यते अनया अश् वंक्र्यादि° क्रि; cf. Uṇ. 4. 137] 1 A corner, angle (of a room, house &c.) (changed to अश्र at the end of comp. with चतुर्, त्रि, षट् and a few other words; see चतुरस्र); अष्टाश्रिर्वै

वज्रः Ait. Br. -2 The sharp side or edge (of a weapon &c.); वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुंठिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20. -3 The sharp side of anything.

आश्रिमत् a. Cornered, angular.

अश्रित a. Ved. Difficult of access.

अश्रीक a. 1 Having no splendour, without beauty, pale; Śi. 15. 96.-2 Unlucky, unpropitious, not prosperous.

अश्रीमत् a. Unfortunate, unlucky.

अश्रीर [न श्रीः अश्री अस्त्यर्थे° र]Ved. 1 Ugly, ill-looking; Rv. 8. 2. 20. -2 Inauspicious.

अश्रील = अश्रीक q. v.

अश्रु n. [अश्नुते व्याप्नोति नेत्रमदर्शनाय, अश्-क्रुन् Uṇ. 5. 29, 2. 13, 4. 102] A tear; पपात भूमौ सह सैनिकाश्रुभिः R. 3. 61. [cf. Zend *asru*; Pers. *ars*.]. **-Comp.** -उपहत a. affected by tears, covered with tears. -कला a tear-drop. -नाली Fistula Lachrymalis. -परिपूर्ण a. filled with tears; °अक्ष having eyes filled with tears. -परिप्लुत a. suffused or filled with tears, bathed in tears. -पातः flow of tears, shedding tears. -पूर्ण a. filled with tears; °आकुल troubled and filled with tears; Bg. 2. 1. -मुख a. suffused with tears, (suddenly) bursting into tears; एकपदेऽश्रुमुखी संवृत्ता V. 5; संसदश्रुमुखी बभौ R. 15. 66; Ku. 6. 92. -लोचन,-नेत्र a. with tears in the eyes, with tearful eyes. -शालिन् a. having tears, tearful.

अश्रुत a. 1 Unheard, inaudible.-2 Contrary to the Vedas. -3 Not acquainted with the Śástras, foolish, uneducated; भागं विद्याधनात्तस्मात् स लभेताश्रुतोऽपि सन् Dāy. B. [illegible] Not sanctioned by the Vedas.

अश्रुति a. Without ears. -तिः f. Not hearing, forgetfulness; अश्रुतिमिगिनीय U. 3. -Comp. -धर a. 1. not striking the ear or attention. -2. not knowing the Vedas.

अश्रेयस् a. 1 Not better, inferior, worse; Ms. 10. 64. -2 Worthless, useless. -n. (स्) Mischief, unhappiness.

अश्रेष्ठ a. Not the best, inferior, worse; bad, vile.

अश्लाघा Absence of self-praise, modesty.

अश्लाघ्य a. 1 Undeserving of praise or honour, worthless. -2 Base, mean, censurable.

अश्लीक a. Unlucky, unpropitious; Ms. 4. 206.

अश्लील a. [न श्रियं लाति, ला-क] 1 Unpleasant, ugly. -2 Vulgar, obscene, coarse; अश्लीलप्रायान् कलकलान् Dk 49; °परिवार Y. 1. 33. -3 Abusive. -लं 1 Rustic or coarse language, low abuse.-2 (In Rhet.) A fault of composition; using such words as produce in the mind of the hearer a feeling of shame, disgust or inauspiciousness; त्रिधा अश्लीलं; त्रिधेति व्रीडाजुगुप्सामंगलव्यंजकत्वात् K.P. 7; e. g. in साधनं सुमहद्यस्य, मुग्धा कुड्मलिताननेन दधती वायुं स्थिता तत्र सा, and मृदुपवनविभिन्नो मत्प्रियाया विनाशात्, the words साधन, वायु and विनाश are अश्लील, and produce respectively a sense of shame, disgust and inauspiciousness, साधन suggesting the sense of लिंग (male organ of generation), वायु, of the अपान wind (that escaping at the anus), and विनाश, of मृत्यु (death); cf. the instances under S. D. 574; दृप्तारिविजये राजन् साधनं सुमहत्तव। प्रससार शनैर्वायुर्विनाशे तन्वि ते तदा॥.

अश्लेषा [न श्लिष्यति यत्रोत्पन्नेन शिशुना, श्लिष्-घञ् Tv.] 1 The 9th Nakshatra or lunar mansion containing five stars. -2 Disunion, disjunction. **-Comp.** -जः,-भवः,-भूः N. of Ketu; i. e. the descending node. -शांतिः f. an expiatory ceremony performed on account of the birth of a child under the Asleshá.

अश्लोन a. Ved. Not lame.

अश्वः [अश्नुते अध्वानं व्याप्नोति, महाशनो वा भवति Nir.; अश्-क्वन् Uṇ.1. 149] 1 A horse; the horses are said to have 7 breeds:- अमृताद्वाप्यतो वेलेर्वेदेभ्योऽडाद गर्भतः। साम्नो हयानामुत्पत्तिः सप्तधा परिकीर्तिता॥. -2 A symbolical expression for the number 'seven' (that being the number of the horses of the sun); सूर्याश्वैर्मसजस्तताः सगुरवः शार्दूलविक्रीडितं V. Ratn. -3 A race of men(horselike in strength); काष्ठतुल्यवपुर्धृष्टो मिथ्याचारश्च निर्भयः। द्वादशांगुलमेढ्रश्च दरिद्रस्तु हयो मतः॥-श्वौ (du.) A horse and a mare. [cf. L. *equus*; Gr. *hippos*; Zend *aspa*; Pers. *asp*.] **-Comp.** -अक्षः N. of a plant देवसर्षप. -अजनी a whip. -अधिक a. strong in cavalry, superior in horses. -अध्यक्षः a guardian of horses, commander of cavalry. -अनीकं a troop of horsemen, cavalry. -अरिः a buffalo. -अवरोहकः N. of a tree अश्वगंधा. -आयुर्वेदः veterinary science. -आरूढ a. mounted, sitting on horse-back. -आरोह a. riding or mounted on a horse. (-हः) 1. a horseman, rider. -2. one who is fighting. -3. a ride. (-हा), -आरोहकः N. of the plant अश्वगंधा. -आरोहिन् a. mounted or riding on horseback. -इषित a. hurried along by horses. -उरस a. broad-chested like a horse. (-सं) the chief or principal horse. -कंदा, -कंदिका N. of a plant अश्वगंधा. -कर्णः,-कर्णकः 1. a kind of tree (Vatica Robusta) Māl. 9. -2. the ear of a horse. -3. a term in surgery for a particular fracture of the bones. (-र्णः) N. of a mountain. -कुटी a stable for horses; Pt. 5. -कुशल,-कोविद a. skilled in managing horses. -क्रंदः 1. N. of a bird. -2. a general of the army of the gods. -खरजः [अश्वश्च खरीच अश्वाच खरश्च वा ताभ्यां जायते पुंवद्भावः Tv.] a kind of horse, mule. -खुरः 1. a horse's hoof. -2. a kind of perfume. (-रा) N. of the plant अपराजिता. -गतिः f. 1. the pace of a horse. -2. N. of a metre containing four lines of sixteen syllables in each. -गंधा [अश्वस्य गंध एकदेशो मेढ्रमिव मूलमस्याः] N. of a plant Physalis Flexuosa Lin; °तैलं a kind of oil. -गोयुगः,-गं a pair of horses. -गोष्ठं a stable. -ग्रीवः 1. N. of a demon who was a foe of Vishṇu, more commonly called Haya-grîva. -2. an incarnation of Vishṇu. -घासः a pasture for horses. -घ्नः [अश्वं हंति अमनुष्यकर्तृकत्वात्] 1. a horse-bane.-2. N. of a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. -चक्रं 1. a collection of horses.-2. a kind of wheel. -चलनशाला a riding-house. -चिकित्सकः-वैद्यः a farrier, a veterinary surgeon. -चिकित्सा farriery, veterinary science. -चेष्टितं 1. the motion of horses. -2. an omen, auspicious or inauspicious. -जघनः a kind of centaur; a creature having his lower limbs like those of a horse. -जित् a. gaining horses by conquest. -तीर्थं N. of a place of pilgrimage near Kânyakubja on the Gangâ. -द a. giving horses. -दंष्ट्रा the plant

Tribulus Lanuginosus (गोक्षुर). **—दः,** **—दावन्** *m.* giving horses. **—दूतः** a riding messenger. **—नदी** N. of a river. **—नायः** one who has the charge of a drove of grazing horses; a horse-herd. **—निबंधिकः** a groom, a horse-fastener. **—निर्णिज्** *a.* Ved. decorated or embellished with horses. **—पः** Ved. a groom. **—पतिः** 1. lord of horses. -2. N. of several persons; of a king of Madra and father of Sâvitrî. **—पर्ण** *a.* [अश्वानां पर्ण गमनं यत्र] 1. having horses (as a chariot); Rv. 1. 88. 1. -2. a cloud (that penetrates everywhere). **—पालः,** **—पालकः,** **—रक्षः** a horse-groom. **—पुच्छी** N. of the tree माषपर्णी. **—पृष्ठं** horse-back. **—पेशस्** *a.* decorated or embellished with horses. **—बंधः** a groom. **—बंधन** *a.* used for fastening horses. (**—नं**) fastening of horses. **—बला** N. of a vegetable. **—बालः** 1. a kind of reed, Saccharum Spontaneum Lin. -2. the tail or hair of a horse. **—बुध्न** *a.* Ved. based on horses, standing on horses, *i. e.* on a carriage drawn by horses. **—बुध्य** *a.* Ved. based on horses, having its origin in horses (wealth); distinguished by horses. **—भा** lightning. **—महिषिका** [अश्वमहिषयोर्वैरं वुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a buffalo. **—मारः,** **—मारकः,** **—हंतृ** *m.* 'horse-destroying,' a kind of Oleander, Nerium Odorum Ait. **—मालः** a kind of serpent. **—मुख** *a.* [अश्वस्य मुखमिव मुखमस्य] having the head or face of a horse. (**—खः**) a horse-faced creature, a Kinnara or celestial chorister; (according to others) a kind of demigod distinct from the preceding. (**—खी**) a Kinnara woman; भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11. **—मुक्** *m.* a horse-stealer. **—मेधः** [अश्वः प्रधानतया मेध्यते हिंस्यतेऽत्र, मेध् हिंसने घञ्] a horse-sacrifice; यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराट् सर्वपापापनोदनः Ms. 11. 261. [In Vedic times this sacrifice was performed by kings desirous of offspring; but subsequently it was performed only by kings and implied that he who instituted it was a conqueror and king of kings. A horse was turned loose to wander at will for a year, attended by a guardian; when the horse entered a foreign country, the ruler was bound either to submit or to fight. In this way the horse returned at the end of a year, the guardian obtaining or enforcing the submission of princes whom he brought in his train. After the successful return of the horse, the rite called Asvamedha was performed amidst great rejoicings. It was believed that the performance of 100 such sacrifices would lead to the attainment of the seat or world of Indra, who is, therefore, always represented as trying to prevent the completion of the hundredth sacrifice]. °कांडं N. of the thirteenth book of the *S*atapatha Brâhmaṇa. **—मेधिक,** **—मेधीय** *a.* fit for a horse-sacrifice, or relating to it. (**—कः,-यः**) a horse fit for the *Asvamedha* sacrifice. (**—कं**) the fourteenth parvan in the Mahâbhârata; ततोऽश्वमेधिकं पर्व प्रोक्तं तच्च चतुर्दशं Mb. **—युज्** *a.* 1. yoking the horses. -2. having horses yoked to it (as a carriage); रथेनाश्वयुजा Râm. -3. born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. (*-f.*) 1. N. of a constellation, the head of Aries. -2. the first lunar mansion. -3. the month of *A*svina. -4. a chariot having horses. **—यूपः** the post to which the sacrificial horse was bound. **—योग** *a.* 1. causing the yoking of horses. -2. joining or reaching as quickly as horses. **—रक्षः** the keeper or rider of a horse, a groom. **—रथः** a carriage drawn by horses. (**—था**) N. of a river near गंधमादन. **—रत्नं,-राजः** the best or lord of horses; *i. e.* उच्चैःश्रवस्. **—राधस्** *a.* Ved. furnishing horses. **—रोधकः** N. of a plant (अश्वमार). **—लक्षणं** a sign or mark of a horse. **—ललितं** N. of a species of the Vikriti metre. **—लाला** a kind of snake. **—लोमन्** *n.* horse-hair; a kind of snake. **—वक्त्रः** =अश्वमुख q. v.; a Kinnara or Gandharva. **—वडवं** a stud of horses and mares. (**—वौ**) a horse and a mare. (**—वाः**) horses and mares. **—वदनः** =° मुख. **—वहः** a horseman. **—वारः** **—वालः,** **—वारकः** [अश्वं वारयति उप. स.] a horseman, groom; दुःखेन निश्चक्रमुरश्ववाराः *S*i. 3. 66. **—वारणं** N. of the Bos Gavaeus (गवय). **—वाहः,** **—वाहकः** [अश्वं वाहयति चालयति] a horseman. **—विक्रयिन्** *a.* a horse-dealer. **—विद्** *a.* 1. skilled in taming or managing horses. -2. [अश्वं विंदते विद क्विप्] procuring horses. (*-m.*) 1. a jockey. -2. an epithet of Nala. **—वृषः** a stallion. **—वैद्यः** a farrier. **—शकृत्** *n.,* **—शकं** Ved. 1. excrements of a horse, horse-dung. -2. N. of a river. **—शंकुः** a pillar to tie a horse. **—शाला** a stable. **—शावः** a colt, a foal. **—शास्त्रं** a manual or text-book of veterinary science. **—शिरस्** *a.* having the head of a horse, an epithet of Nârâyaṇa. (*-n.*) 1. a horse's head. -2. N. of a Dânava. **—शृगालिका** [अश्वशृगालयोर्वैरं द्वंद्वात् वैरे वुन्] the natural enmity between a horse and a jackal. **—षड्वं** a set or team of six horses. **—सनि,** **—षा,** **—सा** *a.* Ved. (P. VIII. 3. 110 and Mbh.) gaining or procuring horses, giving horses. **—सादः,** **—सादिन्** *m.* a horseman, a rider, a horse-soldier; R. 7. 47. **—सारथ्यं** coachmanship, charioteership, management of horses and chariots: सूतानामश्वसारथ्यं Ms. 10. 47. **—सूनृत** *a.* Ved. 1. praised sincerely for (the gift of) horses. -2. whose praise for (giving) horses is agreeable and true. **—सेनः** 1. N. of a king. -2. N. of a Nâga. **—स्तोमीय** *a.* relating to the praise of the sacrificial horse. **—स्थान** *a.* born in a stable. (**—नं**) a stable or stall for horses. **—हंतृ** *a.* killing a horse. (**—त्री**) N. of a fragrant plant. **—हय** *a.* [अश्वेन हिनोति गच्छति हि कर्तरि अच्] 1. driving or spurring a horse, riding a horse; Rv. 10. 26. 5. -2. to be traversed by a horse; Rv. 9. 96. 2. **—हरकः** a horse-stealer. **—हृदयं** [अश्वस्य हृदयं मनोगतभावादि] 1. the desire or intention of a horse. -2. a kind of veterinary science. -3. horsemanship; अश्वहृदये निवेश्यात्मानं K. 80.

अश्वा A mare. **-Comp.** **—मघ** *a.* rich in horses.

अश्वक *a.* Horselike, acting like a horse. **—कः** 1 A small horse; horse. -2 A hack, a bad horse. -3 A stray horse, one whose owner is not known. -4 A horse (in general).

अश्वकिनी [अश्वस्य कं मुखं तत्सदृशाकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ङीप् Tv.] The first Nakshatra or lunar mansion (अश्विनी).

अश्वतर *a.* Swift, speedy. **—रः** [तनुः अश्वः, अश्व तनुत्वे ष्टरच्, P. V. 3. 91] 1 A mule. -2 One of the chiefs of the Nâgas or serpent-race inhabiting the lower regions. -3 A male calf. -4 A class of Gandharvas. **—री** A mule; उदरस्य समुत्थाने स्वगर्भोऽश्वतरीमिव Râm.; Pt. 2. 32; Châṇ. 19. [cf. Pers. *aster*].

अश्वति Den. P. To behave like a horse.

अश्वत्थः [न श्व श्विरं शाल्मलीवृक्षादिवत् ति-

इति स्था-क पृ० नि०.Tv.] 1 The holy fig-tree ; ऊर्ध्वमूलोऽवाक्शाख एषोऽश्वत्थः सनातनः Kath.; the tree of this world; Bg. 15.1.–2 A kind of the Asvattha tree (नंदीवृक्ष). –3 N. of another tree गर्दभाड. –4 The constellation Asvinî.–5 The time indicated or presided over by Asvinî ; अश्वत्थो मुहूर्तः Sk. on P. IV. 2. 5. –6 A vessel made of the अश्वत्थ tree (Ved.).–7 The fruit of the sacred fig-tree ; अश्वत्थस्य फलमश्वत्थः Sk.–8 The time at which it bears fruit; अश्वत्थफलयुक्तः कालोऽप्यश्वत्थः P. IV. 3. 48 Sk. –9 An epithet of the sun.–10 N. of a people; Bṛi. S 14. 3. –त्था The day of full moon in the month of Asvina, (in which month the fruits of the sacred fig-tree generally become ripe).–त्थी [क्षुद्रोऽश्वत्थः अल्पार्थे ङीप्] A small fig-tree.–Comp. –कुणः [अश्वत्थस्य पाकः पील्वा० कुणच् P. V. 2. 24] the fruit-season of the holy fig-tree. –भेदः N. of a tree (स्थालीवृक्ष).

अश्वत्थक a. To be given or to be done when the Asvattha tree bears fruit.–कः [अश्वत्थस्तत्फलम् तद्युक्तः कालोऽप्यश्वत्थस्तत्र देयमृणम् वुन् P. IV. 3. 48 Sk.] 1 A debt to be given when the Asvattha tree bears fruits. –2 [स्वार्थे कन्] The Asvattha tree.

अश्वत्थामन् m. [अश्वस्येव स्थाम बलमस्य, पृषो० समासः; cf. Mb. अश्वस्येवास्य यत्स्थाम नदतः प्रदिशो गतम् ।। अश्वत्थामैव बालोऽयं तस्मान्नाम्ना भविष्यति ।।] N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa warrior and general on the side of the Kauravas, son of Droṇa and Kṛipî. [After the last great battle in which Duryodhana was mortally wounded, Asvatthaman, with two other surviving Kauravas, entered the Pandava camp at night, where he stamped Dhrishtadyumna, the slayer of his father, to death and killed the five young sons of the Pandavas, killing even Parikshit while yet in the mother's womb who was, however, restored to life by Krishna. The next morning Draupadi clamoured for revenge upon the murderer of her children, but she consented to forego her demand for his blood if the precious jewel he wore on his head were brought to her. Bhima, Arjuna, and Krishna overtook Asvatthaman and compelled him to yield the jewel which Yudhishthira afterwards wore on his head. He is represented as a very brave, fiery-tempered, young warrior, the embodiment of Brahmanic and saintly lustre, and his altercation with Karna about the nomination of a general to succeed Drona clearly brings out the chief features of his character : see Ve. 3rd act. He is one of the 7 *Chirajîvins* 'ever living persons '].

अश्वत्थिक a. [अश्वत्थेन चरति, ठन् P. IV. 4. 10] Feeding on Asvattha fruits.

अश्वत्थिल a. see P. IV. 2. 80.

अश्वयति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्वया A desire to get horses.

अश्वयु a. [अश्वोऽस्त्यस्य युच्] 1 Having horses. –2 Desiring horses.

अश्वलः [अश्वं लाति ला-क.] N. of a sage, the Hotṛi-priest of Janaka; अथ ह जनकस्य वैदेहस्य होताऽश्वलो बभूव Bṛi. Up.

अश्वस्यति Den. P. To wish for a stallion.

अश्वायति Den. P. To wish for horses.

अश्विक a. [P. IV. 4. 10.] Drawn or carried by horses.

अश्विन् a. [अश्व–अस्त्यर्थे इनि] Possessed of horses, consisting of horses; Rv. 4.2.5.–m. A cavalier, a horse-tamer. –नौ (du.) 1 The two physicians of the gods who are represented as the twin sons of the sun by a nymph in the form of a mare; cf. त्वाष्ट्री तु सवितुर्भार्या वडवारूपधारिणी ।। असूयत महाभागा सांतरिक्षेऽश्विनावुभौ ।।. [According to Vedic conception they are the harbingers of Ushas or the dawn, they are young, beautiful, bright, swift &c. ; and, according to Yaska, they represent the transition from darkness to light, when the intermingling of both produces that inseparable duality expressed by the twin nature of these deities; according to different interpretations quoted in the Nirukta they were 'heaven and earth', 'day and night', 'two kings, performers of holy acts' which may be traced to their dual and luminous nature. Mythically they were the parents of Nakula and Sahadeva and the physicians of the gods and are called *Gadâgadau, Svarvaidyau, Dasrau, Nâsatyau, Vâdaveyau, Abdhijau* &c. They were celebrated for their active benevolence and curative power which they showed in restoring the sage Chyavana, when grown old and decrepit, to youth, and prolonged his life.].–2 Two horses. –3 (In astr.) The twins of the zodiac.

अश्विनी [अश्वस्तदाकारोऽस्त्यस्य इनि ङीप्] 1 The first of the 27 Nakshatras or lunar mansions (consisting of three stars).–2 A nymph considered in later times as the mother of the Asvins, the wife of the sun, who concealed herself in the form of a mare.–Comp. –कुमारौ, –पुत्रौ, –सुतौ the twin sons of Asvinî, the sun's wife.

अश्विमत् a. Containing the word Asvin (such as a Mantra).

अश्विय a. Referring to horses.–या Ved. (pl.) A troop of horses.

अश्वीन a. [अश्व –ख] Distant, a day's journey for a horse.

अश्वीय a. [अश्व-छ] 1 Belonging or relating to a horse, agreeable to horses. –यं [अश्वानां समूहः P. IV. 2. 48] A number of horses, cavalry; Si. 18. 5; K. 222.

अश्व्य a. [अश्व-यत्] 1 Belonging to a horse. –2 Consisting of horses. –श्व्यं 1 A number of horses. –2 Possession of horses.

अश्वंत a. 1 Unlucky, inauspicious. –2 Unbounded, unlimited. –तः 1 Death.–2 A field. –3 A fire-place. –4 Termination, limit.

अश्वस्तन, –स्तनिक a. 1 Not of to-morrow, of to-day. –2 One who makes no provision for the morrow Ms. 4. 7.

अष् 1 U. [अषति-ते, अषितुं] 1 To shine.–2 To go, move.–3 To receive, take (trans.).

अषडक्षीण a. Not seen by six eyes, known or determined by two persons only, (to the exclusion of a third); °णो मंत्रः द्वाभ्यामेव कृत इत्यर्थः P. V. 4. 7 Sk. –णं A secret.

अषतर a. Ved. More accessible or acceptable.

अषाढ a. Ved. 1 Not to be overcome, invincible; Rv. 2. 21. 2. –2 Born under the constellation Ashâḍha (P. IV. 3. 34). –ढः 1 The month Ashâḍha commencing with the sun's entrance into Gemini (usually written आषाढ). –2 A staff made of the wood of Palâsa, carried by a religious student or ascetic. –3 N. of the Malaya mountain. –ढा 1 N. of a constellation, the twentieth (पूर्वाषाढा) and twenty-first (उत्तराषाढा) lunar mansions.

अषाढकः The month of Ashâḍha.

अष्टन् num. a. [अश्-व्याप्तौ कनिन् तुट् च Un. 1.154.] (nom. acc. अष्ट-ष्टौ) Eight. It often occurs in comp. as अष्टा with numerals and some other nouns; as अष्टादशन्, अष्टाविंशतिः, अष्टापद &c. [cf. L. *octo*; Gr. *okto*; Zend.

astan; Pers. *hasht.*]. **–Comp. –अक्षर** *a.* consisting of eight letters or parts.(**–रः**) N. of a metre. **–अंग** *a.* consisting of eight parts or members. (**–गं**) 1. the eight parts of the body with which a very low obeisance is performed; **°पातः,-प्रणामः,साष्टांगनमस्कारः** a respectful obeisance made by the prostration of the eight limbs of the body; **साष्टांगपातं प्रणनाम** fell prostrate on the ground in reverence; (जानुभ्यां च तथा पद्भ्यां पाणिभ्यामुरसा धिया। शिरसा वचसा दृष्ट्या प्रणामोऽष्टांग ईरितः). –2. the 8 parts of yoga or concentration; यमो नियमश्चासनं च प्राणायामस्ततः परं । प्रत्याहारो धारणा च ध्यानं सार्धं समाधिना । अष्टांगान्याहुरेतानि योगिनां योगसिद्धये ॥. –3. materials of worship taken collectively. –4. the eight parts of every medical science; (they are:– शल्यं, शालाक्यं, कायचिकित्सा, भूतविद्या, कौमारभृत्यं, अगदतंत्रं, रसायनतंत्रं, and वाजीकरणतंत्रं). –5. the eight parts of a court; 1 the law, 2 the judge, 3 assessors, 4 scribe, 5 astrologer, 6 gold, 7 fire, and 8 water. –6. any whole consisting of eight parts. –7. a die, dice. **°अर्घ्यं** an offering of eight articles. **°धूपः** a sort of medical incense removing fever. **°मैथुनं** 'sexual enjoyment of 8 kinds'; the eight stages in the progress of a love-suit; स्मरणं कीर्तनं केलिः प्रेक्षणं गुह्यभाषणं । संकल्पोऽध्यवसायश्च क्रियानिष्पत्तिरेव च ॥. **°हृदयं** N. of a medical work. **–अध्यायी** N. of Pâṇini's grammatical work consisting of 8 Adhyâyas or chapters. **–अर** *a.* having a wheel with 8 spokes. **–अस्रं** an octagon. **–अस्रिय** *a.* octangular. **–अह (न्)** *a.* lasting for 8 days. **–आदिशाब्दिकाः** the first eight expounders of the science of words (grammar); इंद्रश्चंद्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरजैनेंद्रा जयंत्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥. **–कपाल** *a.*(**°ष्टा°**)prepared or offered in 'eight' pans. (**–लः**) a sacrifice in which ghee is offered in eight pans. **–कर्ण** *a.* one who has the number eight as a mark burnt in his ears (P. VI. 3. 115). (**–र्णः**) eight-eared, an epithet of Brahmâ. **–कर्मन्** *m.*),**–गतिकः** a king who has 8 duties to perform.; (they are :— आदाने च विसर्गे च तथा प्रैषनिषेधयोः । पंचमे चार्थवचने व्यवहारस्य चेक्षणे ॥ दंडशुद्ध्योः सदा रक्तस्तेनाष्टगतिको नृपः ॥. **–कृत्वस्** *ind.* eight times. **–कोणः** 1. an octagon. –2. a kind of machine. **–खंडः** a title of a collection of several sections of the *R*igveda. **–गवं** [अष्टानां गवां समाहारः] a flock of 8 cows. **–पाद्** *m.* 1. a fabulous animal supposed to have eight legs. –2. a spider. **–गुण** *a.* eight-fold; **अन्नादष्टगुणं चूर्णं; शाल्योष्टगुणमस्यर्थं** Ms. 8. 400. (**–णं**) the eight qualities which a Brâhmaṇa should possess, दया सर्वभूतेषु, क्षांतिः, अनसूया, शौचं, अनायासः, मंगलं, अकार्पण्यं, अस्पृहा चेति ॥ Gautama. **°आश्रय** *a.* endowed with these eight qualities. **–ष्ट (ष्टा) चत्वारिंशत्** *a.* forty-eight. **–तय** *a.* eight-fold. **–तारिणी** the eight forms of the goddess तारिणी; तारा चोग्रा महोग्रा च वज्रा काली सरस्वती । कामेश्वरी च चामुंडा इत्यष्टौ तारिण्यो मता ॥. **–त्रिंशत्** (**–ष्टा**) *a.* thirty-eight. **–त्रिकं** [अष्टावृत्तं त्रिकं] the number 24. **–दलं** 1. a lotus having eight petals. –2. an octagon. **–दशन्** (**°ष्टा°**) see below after अष्टातय. **–दिश्** *f.* [कर्म° संज्ञात्वाच्च द्विगुः] the eight cardinal points; पूर्वाग्नेयी दक्षिणा च नैर्ऋती पश्चिमा तथा । वायवी चोत्तरैशानी दिशा अष्टाविमाः स्मृताः ॥. **°करिण्यः** the eight female elephants living in the eight points; करिण्योऽभ्रमुकपिलापिंगलानुपमाः क्रमात् । ताम्रकर्णी शुभ्रदंती चांगना चांजनावती ॥ Ak. **°पालाः** the eight regents of the cardinal points; इंद्रो वह्निः पितृपतिः (यमः) नैर्ऋतो वरुणो मरुत् (वायुः) । कुवेर ईशः पतयः पूर्वादीनां दिशां क्रमात् ॥ Ak. **°गजाः** the eight elephants guarding the 8 quarters; ऐरावतः पुंडरीको वामनः कुमुदोंऽजनः । पुष्पदंतः सार्वभौमः सुप्रतीकश्च दिग्गजाः ॥ Ak. **–द्रव्यं** the eight materials of a sacrifice; अश्वत्थोडुंबरप्लक्षन्यग्रोधसमिधस्तिलाः । सिद्धार्थपायसाज्यानि द्रव्याण्यष्टौ विदुर्बुधाः ॥. **–धातुः** the eight metals taken collectively; स्वर्णं रूप्यं च ताम्रं च रंगं यशदमेव च । शीसं लौहं रसश्चेति धातवोऽष्टौ प्रकीर्तिताः ॥. **–पद –द्** (**°ष्ट** or **ष्टा°**) *a.* 1. eight-footed. –2. a term for a pregnant animal. **–पदः** (**°ष्टा°**) 1. a spider. –2. a fabulous animal called *S*arabha. –3. a worm. –4. a wild sort of jasmin. –5. a pin or bolt. –6. the mountain Kailâsa (the abode of Kubera). (**–दः, –दं**)[अष्टसु धातुषु पदं प्रतिष्ठा यस्य Malli.] 1. gold; **आवर्जिताष्टापदकुंभतोयैः** Ku. 7. 10; *S*i. 3. 28. –2. a kind of chequered cloth or a board for drafts, dice-board (Mar. पट); **°परिचयचतुराभिः** K. 196. **°पत्रं** a sheet of gold. **–प (पा) दिका** N. of a plant. **–पदी** (**°ष्ट-ष्टा°**) 1. wild sort of jasmin. –2. a variety of metre, often used in Jayadeva's Gîtagovinda. **–पलं** a kind of medicinal preparation of ghee. **–पाद** *a.* (**°ष्टा°**) eight-fold. **–मंगलः** a horse with a white face, tail, mane, breast and hoofs. (**–लं**) [अष्टगुणितं मंगलं शा° त°] a collection of eight lucky things; according to some they are:— मृगराजो वृषो नागः कलशो व्यजनं तथा । वैजयंती तथा भेरी दीप इत्यष्टमंगलम् ॥; according to others लोकेऽस्मिन्मंगलान्यष्टौ ब्राह्मणो गौर्हुताशनः । हिरण्यं सर्पिरादित्य आपो राजा तथाष्टमः ॥. **–मानं** one kuḍava. **–मासिक** *a.* occurring once in 8 months. **–मुष्टिः** a measure called कुंचि; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत् कुंचिः. **–मूर्तिः** the 'eight-formed', an epithet of *S*iva, the 8 forms being the 5 elements (earth, water, fire, air and ether), the sun and moon, and the sacrificing priest; cf *S*. 1. 1– या सृष्टिः स्रष्टुराद्या वहति विधिहुतं या हविर्या च होत्री । ये द्वे कालं विधत्तः श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं । यामाहुः सर्वभूतप्रकृतिरिति यया प्राणिनः प्राणवंतः । प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः ॥; or, briefly expressed, the names in Sanskrit (in the above order) are:– जलं वह्निस्तथा यष्टा सूर्याचंद्रमसौ तथा । आकाशं वायुरवनी मूर्तयोऽष्टौ पिनाकिनः ॥. **°धरः** 'having 8 forms', *S*iva. **–रत्नं** the eight jewels taken collectively; the title of a collection of 8 *S*lokas on morality. **–रसाः** the 8 sentiments in dramas &c.; शृंगारहास्यकरुणरौद्रवीरभयानकाः । बीभत्साद्भुतसंज्ञौ चेत्यष्टौ नाट्ये रसाः स्मृताः ॥ K. P. 4 (to which is sometimes added a 9th Rasa called शांत; निर्वेदस्थायिभावोऽस्ति शांतोऽपि नवमो रसः *ibid*); **°आश्रय** *a.* embodying or representing the eight sentiments; V. 2. 18. **–लोहकं** a class of 8 metals; सुवर्णं रजतं ताम्रं सीसकं कांतिकं तथा । वंगं लौहं तीक्ष्णलौहं लौहान्यष्टाविमानि तु ॥. **–वर्गः** 1. a sort of diagram (चक्र) showing the good or bad stars of a person. –2. the 8 classes of letters; (अवर्ग, क°, च°, ट°, त°, प°, य°, श°,). –3. a class of three principal medicaments. **–वक्रः** (**ष्टा**) see below. **–विध** *a.* [अष्ट विधाः प्रकाराः अस्य] eight-fold, of eight kinds. **–विंशतिः** *f.* (**°ष्टा°**)[अष्टाधिका विंशतिः शा° त°] the number twenty-eight. **–शतं** eight hundred. **–श्रवणः,-श्रवस्** N. of Brahmâ (having 8 ears or four heads).

अष्टक *a.* [अष्ट परिमाणमस्य कन्] Consisting of 8 parts, eight-fold; **क्रोधजोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः** Ms. 7. 48. **–कः**

[अष्टकं (पाणिनेः), विदंति अर्धायते वा इत्यष्टका· P. IV. 2. 65 Sk.] One who studies or is acquainted with the eight books of Pâṇini's grammar. -2 N. of a son of Visvâmitra. **—का** [अश्नंति पितरोऽस्यां तिथौ अश्-तकन् Uṇ. 3. 148] 1 A collection of three days (7th, 8th, and 9th) beginning from the seventh day after the full moon. -2 The 8th day of three months on which the Manes are to be propitiated. -3 A *S*râddha to be performed on the above days, worship of the Manes on certain days. -4 The 8th day of a month; Ms. 4. 113-4. **—कं** 1 A whole consisting of 8 parts.-2 The 8 chapters of Pâṇini's sûtras; अष्टावध्यायाः परिमाणमस्य इत्यष्टकं; पाणिनेः सूत्रं Sk.). -3 The study of the Sûtras. -4 A division of the *R*igveda (it being divided into 8 Ashṭakas or 10 Maṇḍalas).-5 Any group of eight; as वानराष्टकं, ताराष्टकं, गंगाष्टकं &c.-6 The number eight. **-Comp. —अंगः,-गं** a kind of board or cloth for playing with dice on (having eight divisions).

अष्टकिक, अष्टकिन् *a.* [अष्टकाऽस्त्यस्य ठन् इनि वा] Having eight parts. **—की** One who performs an Ashṭaka.

अष्टक्य *a.* [अष्टकेन क्रीतः यत् P. V. 1. 2] Bought for eight.

अष्टतय *a.*[अष्टावयवा अस्य अष्टन्-तयप्] Having eight parts or limbs. **—यं** An aggregate of eight.

अष्टधा *ind.* [अष्टन्-प्रकारे धाच्] 1 Eight-fold, eight times. -2 In 8 parts or sections; **भिन्ना प्रकृतिरष्टधा** Bg. 7. 4; **भिन्नोऽष्टधा विप्रससार वंशः** R. 16. 3.

अष्टम *a.*(**मी** *f.*) Eighth; **गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं** Ms. 2. 36.**—मः** The eighth part. **—मी 1** The eighth day in a lunar half month; चतुर्दश्यष्टमी चैव अमावास्या च पूर्णिमा । पर्वाण्येतानि राजेंद्र रविसंक्रातिरेव च ॥. -2 N. of a medical plant (काटालता). [cf. L. *octavus*; Zend. *astemo*].**-Comp. —अंशः** an 8th part. **—कालिक** *a.* [अष्टमः कालः भोजनेऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] one who omits seven meal times (*i. e.* full three days and the morning of the fourth) and partakes only of the 8th; Ms. 6. 19. **—भावः** the eighth condition or position (in astr.).

अष्टमक *a.* The eighth; **येऽष्टामष्टमकं हरेत्** Y. 2. 244.

अष्टमिका A weight of four Tolas.

अष्टातय *a*, Consisting of eight parts. **—यः** A collection of eight things.

अष्टादशन् *a.* [अष्ट च दश च] Eighteen; **अगाहताष्टादशतां जिगीषया नवद्वयद्वीपपृथग्जयश्रियां** N. 1. 5.**-Comp. —अंगः -गं** the eighteen parts of medical science. **—उपचारः** [कर्म० संज्ञात्वान्न द्विगु.] the eighteen modes of showing respect or worshipping; आसनं स्वागतं पाद्यमर्घ्यमाचमनीयकं स्नानं वस्त्रोपवीतं च भूषणानि च सर्वशः । गंधपुष्पे तथा धूपदीपावन्नं च तर्पणं। माल्यानुलेपनं चैव नमस्कारविसर्जने । अष्टादशोपचारैस्तु मंत्री पूजां समाचरेत् Tantra. **—उपपुराणं** a secondary or minor Purâṇa; अष्टान्यपपुराणानि मुनिभिः कथितानि तु । आद्यं सनत्कुमारोक्तं नारासिंहमतः परं । तृतीयं नारदं प्रोक्तं कुमारेण तु भाषितं । चतुर्थं शिवधर्माख्यं साक्षान्नंदीशभाषितं । दुर्वाससोक्तमाश्चर्यं नारदोक्तमतःपरं । कापिलं मानवं चैव तथैवोशनसेरितं । ब्रह्मांडं वारुणं चाथ कालिकाह्वयमेव च । माहेश्वरं तथा शांबं सौरं सर्वार्थसंचयं । पराशरोक्तं प्रवरं तथा भागवतद्वयं । इदमष्टादशं प्रोक्तं पुराणं कौर्मसंज्ञितं । चतुर्धा संस्थितं पुण्यं संहितानां प्रभेदतः ॥ Hemâdri. **—धान्यं** the 18 kinds of corn; यवगोधूमधान्यानि तिलाः कंगुकुलत्थकाः । माषा मुद्रा मसूराश्च निष्पावाः श्यामसर्षपाः ॥ गवेधुकाश्च नीवारा आढक्योऽथ सतीनका· । चणकाश्चीनकाश्चैव धान्यान्यष्टादशैव तु ॥ **—पुराणं** the eighteen Purâṇas: ब्राह्मं पाद्मं वैष्णवं च शैवं भागवतं तथा । तथान्यन्नारदीयं च मार्कंडेयं च सप्तमं ॥ आग्नेयमष्टकं प्रोक्तं भविष्यन्नवमं तथा । दशमं ब्रह्मवैवर्तं लिंगमेकादशं तथा ॥ वाराहं द्वादशं प्रोक्तं स्कांदं चात्र त्रयोदशं । चतुर्दशं वामनं च कौर्मं पंचदशं तथा ॥मात्स्यं च गारुडं चैव ब्रह्मांडाष्टादशं तथा॥. **—भुजा** an epithet of the goddess महालक्ष्मी. **—विद्या** the eighteen kinds of learning or lores; अंगानि वेदाश्चत्वारो मीमांसा न्यायविस्तरः । धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणं च विद्या ह्येताश्चतुर्दश ॥ आयुर्वेदो धनुर्वेदो गांधर्वश्चेति ते त्रयः । अर्थशास्त्रं चतुर्थं तु विद्या ह्यष्टादशैव तु ॥. **—विवादपदं** the eighteen subjects of litigation (causes of dispute); see Ms. 8. 4-7. **—स्मृतिकारिन्** *m.* pl. the eighteen Smṛitikáras or law-givers of the *A*ryas; विष्णुः पराशरो दक्षः संवर्तव्यासहारिताः । शातातपो वासिष्ठश्च यमापस्तंबगौतमाः। देवलः शंखलिखितौ भरद्वाजोशनोत्रयः । शौनको याज्ञवल्क्यश्च दशाष्टौ स्मृतिकारिणः ॥.

अष्टावक्रः [अष्टकृत्वः अष्टसु भागेषु वा वक्रः] N. of a celebrated Brâhmaṇa, son of the great sage Kahoḍa. [Kahoḍa married a daughter of his preceptor Uddâlaka, but he was so devoted to study that he generally neglected her. When once she was far advanced in pregnancy, the unborn son was provoked at his father's neglect of her and rebuked him for his absorption in study to the neglect even of his wife. The sage was very angry at this impertinence and condemned him to be born crooked; so he came forth with his eight (ashṭa) limbs crooked (vakra); whence his name; यस्मात्कुक्षौ वर्तमानो ब्रवीषि तस्माद्वक्रो भवितास्यष्टकृत्व· Mb. When Kahoḍa was drowned into a river as the result of a wager in a dispute with a Buddhist, young Ashṭavakra defeated the sage and delivered his father, who, being pleased, directed his son to bathe into the Samangâ river, on doing which the lad became perfectly straight].

अष्टिः *f.*[अस्यंत भूमौ क्षिप्यते अस्-क्तिन् पृषो० षत्वं] 1 A die for playing. -2 A metre consisting of sixty-four syllables. -3 [अक्ष्-व्याप्तौ-क्तिन्] Pervasion, reaching (Ved.).-4 The body (the instrument of enjoyment). -5 The number sixteen. -6 Seed. -7 Kernel.

अष्टिन् *a.*Consisting of eight members or parts.

अष्ट्रा [अक्ष्यते चाल्यतेऽनया अक्ष्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] 1 A prick or goad for driving cattle, whip; Rv. 4. 57. 4, 6. 53. 9. -2 A part of the wheel of a chariot.

अष्ठिः *f.* 1 A stone or kernel. -2 Seed.

अष्ठीला [अष्ठिस्तत्तुल्यकाठिनाश्मानं राति; रा-क, रस्य लः दीर्घः Tv.] 1 A round swelling below the navel produced by wind.-2 A kind of disease of urine. -3 A globular or round body (in general).-4 A round pebble or stone. -5 Kernel. -6 Seed-corn.

अष्ठीलिका 1 A kind of abscess. -2 A pebble.

अष्ठीवत् *m. n.* [निपातोयं P. VIII. 2. 12;] The knee, the kneebone.

अस् I. 2 P. [अस्ति, आसीत्, अस्तु, स्यात्; defective in non-conjugational tenses, its forms being made up from the root भू]. 1 To be, live, exist (showing mere existence); **नासदासीन्नो सदासीत्** Rv. 10. 129. 1; **श्रुतिद्वैधं तु यत्र स्यात्** Ms. 2. 14; **शपथे नास्ति पातकं** 8. 112; **न त्वेवाहं जातु नासं** Bg. 2. 12; **आसीद्राजा नलो नाम** Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 5. 79; **न अस्** not to be, to be lost, disappear, perish, **नायमस्ती-**

ति दुःखार्ता Nala. 7. 16; अस्ति भोक्तुं Sk. it has to be eaten; (for other uses of अस्ति see अस्ति s. v.). -2 To be (used as a copula or verb of incomplete predication, being followed by a noun or adjective or adverb, or some other equivalent); भक्तोऽसि मे सखा च Bg. 4. 3; धार्मिके सति राजनि Ms. 11. 11; आचार्ये संस्थिते सति 5. 80; so एवमेव स्यात्, तूष्णीमासीत् &c. -3 To belong to, be in the possession of (expressed in English by *have*), with gen. of possessor; यन्ममास्ति हरस्व तत् Pt. 4. 76; यस्य नास्ति स्वयं प्रज्ञा 5. 70; न हि तस्यास्ति किंचित्स्वं Ms. 8. 417; नास्ति बुद्धिरयुक्तस्य Bg. 2. 66. -4 To fall to the share of, to happen to or befall any one (with gen.); यदिच्छामि ते तदस्तु *S.* 4; तस्य प्रेत्य फलं नास्ति Ms. 3. 139 he cannot enjoy or get. -5 To arise, spring out, occur; आसीच्च मम मनसि K. 142 (this) occurred to my mind. -6 To become; तां दृष्ट्वा दशविस्तारामासं विंशतियोजनः Rām.; also शुक्लीस्यात्, राजसात् स्यात् &c. Sk. -7 To lead or tend to, turn out or prove to be (with dat.); स स्थाणुः स्थिरभक्तियोगसुलभो निःश्रेयसायास्तु वः V. 1. 1; संगतं श्रीसरस्वत्योर्भूतयेऽस्तु सदा सतां 5. 24; oft. with dat. alone without अस्; यतस्तौ स्वल्पदुःखाय Pt. 1. -8 To suffice (with dat.); सा तेषां पावनाय स्यात् Ms. 11. 86; अन्यैर्नृपालैः परिदीयमानं शाकाय वा स्याल्लवणाय वा स्यात् Jagannātha. -9 To stay, reside, dwell, live; हा पितः क्वासि हे सुभ्रु Bk. 6. 11. -10 To take place, happen. -11 To be in a particular relation, to be affected (with loc.); किंनु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् *S.* 1. अस्तु well, let it be; एवमस्तु, तथास्तु so be it, amen. The form आस joined to roots in forming their periphrastic perfect is sometimes separated from the root and used by itself; तं पातयां प्रथममास पपात पश्चात् R. 9.61, 16.86. [Cf. L. *est* and Gr. *esti* with अस्ति; *esse*; Zend. *asti*; Pers. *hast*, *ast*]. -WITH अति to be over, excel, surpass. —अनु to be at hand, reach. —अपि (with loc. or an adv. of place) 1. to be in anything. -2. to belong to, be closely connected with. —अभि 1. to belong to, to fall to one's share; यन्ममाभिष्यात् Sk. -2. to be over, -3. to excel, surpass.-4. to domineer or to tyrannize over, rule over. —आविस् to arise, spring up, be visible; आश्चर्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26. —उप to be near to or in. —परि 1. to be in the way.-2. to surpass. -3. to pass or spend (time). -4. to pervade. —प्र 1. to be in front of. -2. to be in an extraordinary degree, to preponderate, excel, surpass. —प्रति 1. to be equal to, be a match for. -2. to rival, emulate, vie with. -3. to be a representative of, stand in place of. —प्रादुस् to appear, spring up; प्रादुरासीत्तमोनुदः Ms. 1. 6; R. 11. 15. —व्यति (Ātm. व्यतिहे, व्यतिसे; व्यतिस्ते) to excel, surpass, be above or superior to, out-weigh; अन्यो व्यतिस्ते तु ममापि धर्मः Bk. 2. 35.

-II 4 P. (अस्यति, आस, आस्थत्, असितुं, अस्त) 1 To throw, cast, hurl, discharge, shoot (with loc. of the mark); तस्मिन्नास्थदिषीकास्त्रं R. 12. 23; Bk. 15. 91, 14. 77; sometimes with dat. or gen.; दस्यवे हेतिमस्य Rv. 1. 103. 3. -2 To drive away, remove. -3 To frighten or scare away. -4 To throw or take away, let go, leave, give up; as in अस्तमान, अस्तशोक, अस्तकोप; see अस्त. -WITH अति to shoot beyond or at, overpower (with arrows), अत्यस्त having shot beyond, having surpassed or excelled; joined in acc. Tat. comp.; P. II. 1. 24. —अभिप्र to throw over or upon, hurl at. —परिनि to stretch.

-III.1 U. (असति-ते, असित). 1 To go. -2 To take or receive, seize. -3 To shine (The examples usually cited to illustrate this sense are निष्प्रभश्च प्रभुरास भूभृतां R.11.81; तेनास लोकः पितृमान् विनेत्रा 14. 23; लावण्य उत्पाद्य इवास यत्नः Ku. 1. 35. But the sense of दिदीपे or 'shone' is far-fetched, though Vámana is disposed to take it. It seems preferable to regard आस in these instances as equivalent to बभूव, either taking it, as Sákaṭáyana does, as an indeclinable तिङंतप्रतिरूपकमव्ययं, or considering it, as Vallabha does, as an ungrammatical form used against the rules of grammar, प्रामादिकः प्रयोगः; see Malli. on Ku. 1. 35).

अस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown, cast, given up, left; असमये वस्त्वयास्तोऽभिमानः Ve. 6. -2 Finished. -3 Despatched. —स्ता Ved. A missile, an arrow. -Comp. —करुण *a.* merciless; Māl. 5. 24. —कोप-रुष *a.* whose anger is pacified; *Si.* 6. 65. —धी *a.* foolish. —व्यस्त *a.* scattered here and there, confused, disordered; Ratn. 4. 6. —संख्य *a.* innumerable; Ki. 16. 16.

अस्तृ *a.* Ved. Throwing, a shooter.

अस्तः [अस्यंते सूर्यकिरणा यत्र अस्-आधारे क्त] 1 Setting or western mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to set); अधिरोढुमस्तगिरिमभ्यपतत् *Si.* 9. 1; विडंबयत्यस्तनिमग्नसूर्यं R. 16. 11; यात्येकतोऽस्तशिखरं पतिरोषधीनां *S.* 4. 1. -2 Sunset. -3 Setting in general; (fig.) fall, decline; see below. -4 Conjunction of a planet with the sun: शुक्रास्त, बुधास्त &c. —स्तं 1 Home, abode, residence (Ved.); Rv. 7. 1. 2, 10. 34. 10. -2 Death, end. -3 The seventh house (in astr.); (लग्नात्सप्तमं स्थानं). —स्तं *ind.* At home, home; अस्तं गम्, -या,-इ,-प्राप् (*a*) To set, decline in the western horizon; गतोऽस्तमर्कः the sun has set; (fig.) it is time to do the duties to be performed at sunset; *e. g.* for a cowherd to drive home his cattle, for a religious person to begin his prayers, for a thief to begin his nightly work &c.; कथमिहैव सुवर्योरस्तमितः सूर्यः V. 3 and Sar. S. 1. (*b*) To cease, vanish, be removed, disappear, be at an end; विषयिणः कस्यापदोऽस्तं गताः Pt. 1. 146; धृतिरस्तमिता R. 8. 66; इंदेनास्तमितत्विषा Ku. 2. 23; अस्तमितैषा कथा K.156 at an end, over; 198, 204. (*c*) To die; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51, 12. 11. -Comp. —अचलः, -अद्रिः,-गिरिः,-पर्वतः the setting or western mountain. —अवलंबनं the resting of a heavenly body on the western part of the horizon, being about to set. —उदयौ (dual) rising and setting, rise and fall; अस्तोदयावदिशदप्रविभिन्नकालं Mu. 3. 17. —ग *a.* set, become invisible (as a planet or star). —गमनं 1. setting, disappearance.-2. death, sunset of life; Māl. 9.

अस्तकः Final beatitude, absolution (मोक्ष). —कं Ved. Home.

अस्ततातिः Ved. Home.

अस्तमनं Setting (of the sun).

अस्तमयः 1 Setting (of the sun); करोत्यकालास्तमयं विवस्वतः Ki. 5. 35; (opp. उदय). -2 Destruction, end, decline, loss; भाग्यास्तमयमिवाक्ष्णोः M. 2. 12. -3 Fall, subjugation; उदयमस्तमयं च

रघूद्वहात् R. 9. 9.-4 Obscuring, eclipsing; प्रभाप्ररोहास्तमयं रजांसि R. 6. 33. -5 Conjunction (of a planet) with the sun.

अस्तात्, अस्ता ind. Ved. At hand, near.

अस्ति ind. [अस्-शतिप्] 1 Being, existent, present; as in अस्तिक्षीरा, °काय. -2 Often used at the commencement of a tale or narrative in the sense of 'so it is', 'there', or merely as an expletive; अस्ति सिंहः प्रतिवसति स्म Pt. 4; अस्त्यत्र नगरे...त्रयः पुरुषा दैवस्य विधिं न सहन्ते Mu. 1, 5; अस्ति पूर्वमहं ब्रह्मचारी विद्यापरोऽभवम् Ks. 22. 56, 1. 27; अस्ति तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयिष्यति P. III. 3. 146 is it that &c. -न्तिः f. N. of a sister of Prâpti, daughter of Jarâsandha and wife of Kaṁsa. -Comp. -कायः [अस्ति कायः स्वरूपं यस्य] a category or predicament (with the Jainas); these categories are 5: -जीव °, पुद्गल°, धर्म °, अधर्म °, and आकाश °. -क्षीर a. [अस्ति क्षीरं यस्य P. II. 2. 24 Vârt.] having milk. -नास्ति ind. doubtful, partly true and partly not; °त्वं, °ता doubtful or partial existence.

अस्तित्वं Existence.

अस्तिमत् a. [अस्ति विद्यमानं धनमस्य] Possessed of property, wealthy.

अस्तु ind. (Strictly 3rd. pers. sing. Imperative of अस्) Let it be, be it so, well, implying permission; it is also said to have the senses of pain, contest, jealousy, superiority, acceptance, praise, indication, and acceptance with envy.

अस्तुंकार a. [P. VI. 3. 70 Vârt.] 1 Efficacious, working (as a medicine). -2 Producing that which the physician promises shall be.

असंयत a. 1 Unrestrained, not under control. -2 Not tied, as in असंयतोऽपि मोक्षार्थी; °आत्मन् having the soul unrestrained. -तः N. of Vishṇu.

असंयमः Absence of control or restraint, especially of the senses.

असंयुक्त a. 1 Separated. -2 Not conjunct (as a consonant). -क्तं 1 Non-combination. -2 (In gram.) Hiatus.

असंयुत a. Unblended, ununited. -तः An epithet of Vishṇu.

असंविदान a. Ignorant, foolish; असंविदानेव जामात्रे कुप्यसि U. 7; Ki. 18. 42.

असंवृत a. Uncovered, exposed. -तं N. of a hell.

असंव्यवहित a. Immediate, without any interval (of time or space).

असंशय a. Free from doubt, certain. -यं ind. Without doubt, undoubtedly, certainly, assuredly, असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा S. 1. 22.

असंश्रव a. Out of hearing, inaudible; असंश्रवे out of the hearing of; असंश्रवे चैव गुरोर्न किंचिदपि कीर्तयेत् Ms. 2. 203.

असंश्लिष्ट a. Not joined or united. -ष्टः An epithet of Siva.

असंसृतिः f. Non-return to worldly existence, absorption into the Supreme Spirit.

असंसृष्ट a. 1 Not mixed with, not connected. -2 Not living in common, not reunited after partition of property (as an heir).

असंस्कृत a. 1 Unpolished, not refined or cleansed &c. -2 Not decorated or adorned. -3 One over whom no purificatory rite (any one of the samskâras) has been performed. -तः An ungrammatical form (अपशब्द).

असंस्तुत a. 1 Unknown, unacquainted, not familiar; असंस्तुत इव परित्यक्तो बांधवो जनः K. 173, 308; Ki. 3. 2. -2 Unusual, strange; असंस्तुतेषु प्रसभं भयेषु Ki. 3. 21. -3 Not in harmony or agreement with; धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34.

असंस्थानं 1 Absence of cohesion. -2 Disorder, confusion. -3 Want, destitution.

असंस्थित a. 1 Not arranged, disordered, irregular; असंस्थितमभूयिष्ठं H. 3. 109. -2 Not collected. -3 Moving.

असंस्थितिः f. Disorder, confusion.

असंहत a. Not joined or united, scattered, loose, straggling. -तः The Purusha or soul (in Sân. phil.). -तं A form of array, open order of troops.

असकृत् ind. Not once, repeatedly, often and often; असकृदेकरथेन तरस्विना R. 9. 23; Me. 92, 93. -Comp. -समाधिः repeated meditation. -गर्भवासः repeated birth.

असकौ a. = असौ this or that; Si. 7. 53.

असक्त a. 1 Not excessively attached, not feeling interested in, indifferent (to), असक्तः सुखमन्वभूत् R. 1. 21. -2 Not entangled; S. 2. 12. -3 Not united, detached. -4 Not attached to worldly feelings and connections. -क्तं ind. 1 Without being excessively attached or addicted to; Ki. 1. 11. -2 Without any hindrance, quickly; Dk. 35. -3 Incessantly, ceaselessly; Ki. 4. 31.

असक्थ a. Thighless (P. V. 4. 121).

असक्र a. Ved. Not ceasing to flow, not drying up; not going elsewhere (असंक्रमणी), Rv. 6. 63. 8.

असखिः An enemy, adversary.

असगोत्र a. Not belonging to the same Gotra or family.

असंकसुक a. Not fickle, steady.

असंकुल a. Not crowded, open, clear, broad, (as a road &c.). -लः A broad road.

असंक्रांत a. Not gone over or transmitted; °मासः an intercalary month.

असंख्य a. Beyond calculation, numberless, countless, innumerable; Ms. 1. 80; 12. 15; °ता,-त्वं infinity.

असंख्यात a. Countless, innumerable.

असंख्येय a. Innumerable. -यः 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu; V. Sahas. -यं An exceedingly large number. -Comp. -गुण a. innumerable.

असंग a. 1 Not attached, free from worldly ties. -2 Not hindered or obstructed, not blunted; असंगमद्रिष्वपि सारवत्तया R. 3. 63; तस्य मूर्ध्नि शितं खड्गमसक्तं पर्वतेष्वपि Mb. -3 Not united, solitary, unassailed. -गः 1 Non-attachment; Ms. 6. 75. -2 Purusha or soul (in Sân. phil.) °वत् a. not attached to.

असंगत a. 1 Ununited, unaccompanied with. -2 Improbable, inconsistent. -3 Unequal. -4 Unesteemed. -5 Unbecoming, improper. -6 Rude, ill-mannered, unpolished.

असंगतिः f. 1 Not associating with. -2 Incongruity, improbability. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in

which a cause and the effect are represented as locally different or separated(in which there is an apparent violation of the relation between cause and effect);भिन्नदेशतयात्यंतं कार्यकारणभूतयोः।युगपद्धर्मयोर्यत्र ख्यातिः सा स्यादसंगतिः॥ K. P. 10 ; विरुद्धं भिन्नदेशत्वं कार्यहेत्वोरसंगतिः। विषं जलधरैः पीतं मूर्छिताः पथिकांगनाः॥ Kuval.

असंगम *a.* Not united. **—मः** 1 Separation, disunion. -2 Incongruity.

असंगिन् *a.* 1 Not united or associated. -2 Not attached to the world.

असचाद्विष् *a.* Ved. 1 Persecuting those who are not (his) worshippers. -2 Having no enemies.

असजात *a.* Ved. Not related by blood.

असजात्य *a.* Without consanguinity or blood-relationship.

असंज्ञ *a.* Insensible. **—ज्ञा** Disunion, disagreement, discord.

असत् *a.* 1 Not being or existing; तदभावे सदप्यसत् H. 3. 3; असति त्वयि Ku. 4. 12; Ms. 9. 154. -2 Non-existent, unreal; आत्मनो ब्रह्मणोऽभेदमसंतं कः करिष्यति.-3 Bad (opp. सत्); सदसद्व्यक्तिहेतवः R. 1. 10. -4 Wicked, vile, evil, as °विचार. -5 Not manifest. -6 Wrong, improper, false, untrue; इति यदुक्तं तदसत् (oft. occurring in controversial works). -7 Not answering its purpose. —*m.* (न्) Indra. —*n.* (त्) 1 Non-existence, non-entity; नासदासीन्नो सदासीत् Rv. 10. 129. 1; असद्वा इदमग्र आसीत् ततो वै सदजायत Ait.Br., Ms.12. 118; 1. 11, 14, 74. -2 An evil, a harm. -3 Untruth, falsehood. **—ती** An unchaste woman; असती भवति सलज्जा Pt. 1. 418. **-Comp. —अध्येतृ** *m.* a Brâhmaṇa who reads heterodox works, one who neglects his own Śákhá and studies another; also called शाखारंडः; स्वशाखां यः परित्यज्य अन्यत्र कुरुते श्रमं। शाखारंडः स विज्ञेयो वर्जयेत्तं क्रियासु च ॥. **—आगमः** 1. a heterodox Śástra or doctrine. -2. acquisition (of wealth) by unfair or foul means. -3. a foul means itself. **—आचार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked. (**-रः**) an evil practice. **—आचारिन्** *a.* one who follows evil practices, wicked, vile. **—कर्मन्, -क्रिया** &c. see below. **—कल्पना** 1. an untrue action, one which never took place. -2. fabrication of falsehood. **—ख्यातिः** *f.* wrong or improper perception or knowledge. **—ग्र(ग्रा)हः** 1. a bad trick. -2. a bad opinion, prejudice. -3. childish desire. **—चेष्टितं** harm, injury, प्राणिव्वसच्चेष्टितं S. 5. 9. **—जनः** a bad, wicked, or contemptible man. **—दृश्** *a.* evil-eyed. **—पथः** 1. a bad road (lit.).-2. evil practices or doctrines; नाशो हंत सतामसत्पथजुषामायुः समानां शतं Bv. 4. 36. **—परिग्रहः** acceptance of a bad road. **—पुत्रः** 1. a childless man. -2. a bad son or disreputable son. **—प्रतिग्रहः** 1. present of bad things. -2. receiving unfit presents (such as तिल) or from improper persons. **—भावः** 1. non-existence, absence. -2. a bad or wicked opinion. -3. an evil disposition. **—वृत्ति, -व्यवहार** *a.* following evil practices, wicked.(**-त्तिः** *f.*) 1. a low or degrading occupation. -2. wickedness. **—व्यवहार** *a.* following evil practices. (**-रः**) evil practice. **—शास्त्रं** 1. a wrong doctrine. -2. a heterodox doctrine (such as that of the Buddhas). **—संसर्गः** bad company. **—हेतुः** 1. a statement having exceptions (in न्याय). -2. a bad or fallacious *hetu*; see हेत्वाभास.

असतायी Wickedness.

असत्कृ 8 U. To disrespect, dishonour, not to receive hospitably.

असत्कर्मन् *a.* Of bad conduct, wicked. —*n.* (**-र्म**) 1 A bad action (prohibited by the Vedas). -2 Wickedness.

असत्कारः, असत्क्रिया Disrespect, dishonour, bad or inhospitable reception.

असत्कृत *a.* 1 Not honoured, disrespected. -2 Done from improper motives. **—तं** A bad or wicked deed.

असत्ता 1 Non-existence. -2 Untruth. -3 Wickedness, badness.

असत्त्व *a.* 1 Without energy or strength. -2 Having no animal. -3 Having no goodness. **—त्त्वं** 1 Non-existence. -2 Unreality, untruth. -3 Wickedness, badness. -4 Duet. -5 Darkness.

असत्य *a.* 1 Untrue, false.-2 Imaginary, unreal; असत्यकंठार्पितबाहुबंधना Ku. 5. 57. **—त्यः** A liar. **—त्यं** Falsehood, untruth. **-Comp. —वादिन्** *a.* speaking falsely, liar. **—संध** *a.* not true to one's promise, false, perfidious, treacherous; °धे जने सखी पद कारिता S. 4. **—सन्निभ** *a.* improbable, unlikely.

असदृश *a.* (**शी** *f.*) 1 Dissimilar, unlike. -2 Unfit, improper, incongruous; °व्यवहारिन् behaving improperly H. 2; °संयोगकारिन् K. 12 unworthy; मातः किमप्यसदृशं विकृतं वचस्ते Ve. 5. 3.

असद्यस् *ind.* Not immediately, after delay.

असन् *n.* Blood (used only in the declension of असृज् after acc. pl.).

असनं Throwing, discharging, casting; as in इष्वसनं a bow. **—नः** N. of a tree (पीतसाल); निरुद्धैरसनैरव्यार्थता Śi. 6. 47. **—ना** Ved. A missile, an arrow. **-Comp. —पर्णी** N. of a tree (सातल).

असनिः One who throws &c.

असंततिः *a.*, **असंतान** Having no issue, childless. **—तिः, —नः** Childlessness, failure of issue.

असंदिग्ध *a.* 1 Not doubtful, distinct, certain, clear. -2 Not vanished. -3 Confident, unsuspected. **—ग्धं** *ind.* Certainly, undoubtedly.

असंदित—न *a.* Ved. Not restrained, free.

असश्च *a.* Ved. Without rest or repose, untiring, restless.

असंधि *a.* 1 Not joined together (as words). -2 Not bound or restrained, at liberty. **—धिः** Absence of *Sandhi* or euphony.

असंनद्ध *a.* 1 Unarmed. -2 Pretending to knowledge, conceited (पंडितंमन्य). -3 Proud, arrogant. -4 Born or produced.

असंनिकर्षः 1 Non-perception of objects, not bringing them to the mind. 2 Remoteness.

असंनिकृष्ट *a.* 1 Unperceived. -2 Not near, remote.

असंनिधिः,-निधानं 1 Absence, distance. -2 Confidence.

असंनिहित *a.* 1 Not near, distant. -2 Placed in a wrong manner.

असंनिवृत्तिः *f.* Non-return; असंनिवृत्त्यै तदतीतमेव S. 6. 9 gone never to return; R. 8. 49.

असपत्न *a.* 1 Without a rival wife. -2 Not an enemy, friendly

-3 Without enemies, not attacked. —त्नं Undisturbed condition, peace. —त्नी A sort of brick (इष्टकाभेदः).

असपिंड *a.* Not connected by offerings of rice-balls; or, not connected by blood-relationship.

असभ्य *a.* Unfit for an assembly, vulgar, low, obscene, indecent (words &c.).

असम *a.* 1 Uneven, odd (as a number); असमशीलाः खलु मृगाः Bv. 1. 2 mean, contemptible.-2 Unequal (in space, number or dignity); असमैः समीयमानः Pt. 1. 74. -3 Unequalled, matchless, unsurpassed; समवतारसमैरसमैस्तटैः Ki. 5. 7 : वाक्यविशेषाणामसमः श्रोता K. 12; Ms. 10. 73.-4 Uneven, not level (as ground). —मः N. of Buddha. -Comp. —इषुः,-बाणः,-सायकः 'having an odd number of arrows,' epithets of Cupid who has five arrows. —नयन,-नेत्र,-लोचन *a.* 'having an odd number of eyes', epithets of *S*iva, who has three eyes. —वृत्तं a metre in which the *ganas* are not the same in all lines.

असमग्र *a.* Incomplete; partial.

असमंजस *a.* 1 Indistinct, unintelligible; स्खलदसमंजसमुग्धजल्पितं ते U. 4. 4; Mâl. 10. 2 faltering, inarticulate and pretty prattle. -2 Unbecoming, improper ; यद्यपि न क्वापि हानिर्द्राक्षामन्यस्य रासभे चरति। असमंजसमिति मत्वा तथापि तरलायते चेतः ॥ Udb. -3 Absurd, nonsensical, foolish. —सं Non-conformity, disparity, difference. —*ind.* 1 Unbecomingly, improperly. -2 In a fluctuating or confused manner.

असमद् *f.* Ved. Non-conflict. harmony. concord.

असमद *a.*[सह मदेन गर्वेण समदः कलहः स नास्ति यत्र] Without a quarrel or opposition.

असमन *a.* 1 Of different colours or minds. -2 Going in different directions. -3 Uneven, unequal.

असमयः 1 Unseasonableness. -2 Unfit or unfavourable time; असमये मतिरुन्मिषति ध्रुवं N. 4. 57.

असमर्थ *a.* 1 Not able or competent. -2 Weak, feeble. -3 (In Rhet.) Powerless to convey the intended meaning, a defect of a word; यत्तदर्थं पठ्यते न च तत्रास्य शक्तिः तदसमर्थत्वं K. P. 7; *e. g.* in कुंजं हंति कृशोदरी, हन्, though read in root-books in the sense of 'going', is here powerless to convey that meaning. -Comp. —समासः a compound in which the conjunction of words is not as it should be; *e. g.* in अश्राद्धभोजिन्, असूर्यंपश्य, अ goes not with श्राद्ध or सूर्य but with भोजिन् or पश्य.

असमवायिन् *a.* Not intimate or inherent, accidental, separable. -Comp. —कारणं (In logic) an accidental cause, not inherent and intimate relation. गुणकर्ममात्रवृत्तिज्ञेयमथाप्यसमवायिहेतुत्वं Bhâshâ. P. ; यथा तंतुसंयोगः पटस्य.

असमवेत *a.* Not classed together, incoherent, °रूपं incoherently.

असमस्त *a.* 1 Incomplete, imperfect, partial, not whole. -2 (In gram.) Not joined in a compound, not compounded -3 Uncollected. -4 Separate, detached, unconnected (opp. व्यस्त). —स्तं An uncompounded word (the sentence showing the dissolution of a compound).

असमाति *a.* Having nothing equal, unparalleled.

असमान *a.* Unequalled, matchless; °लावण्यं Dk. 13.

असमाप्त *a.* 1 Not completed or finished, left incomplete; R. 8. 76; Ku. 4. 19. -2 Not fully acquired.

असमावृत्तः-त्तकः, असमावर्तकः, असमावृत्तिकः A religious student who has not completed the period of his residence with his preceptor; Ms. 11. 157.

असमाहार *a.* Not joined.—रः 1 Non-recovery of anything. -2 Disunion.

असमीक्ष्य *ind.* Not having (properly) considered. -Comp. —कारिन् *a.* acting inconsiderately, imprudent, not circumspect.

असंपत्ति *a.* Unlucky, poor, miserable. —त्तिः *f.* 1 Ill-luck, want of success or wealth. -2 Non-accomplishment, failure.

असंपूर्ण *a.* 1 Not complete, unfinished. -2 Not whole or entire. -3 Not full, partial, as the moon ; चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6.

असंप्रज्ञात *a.* Not well discerned or distinguished, a kind of समाधि (= निर्विकल्पसमाधि q. v.)

असंबद्ध *a.* 1 Unconnected, incoherent.-2 Nonsensical, absurd, unmeaning ; °प्रलापिणी talking nonsense ; असंबद्धः खल्वसि Mk. 9 absurd fellow ; °मनोरथा Mâl. 2 ; °द्धं प्रलपितुं प्रवृत्तः Ratn. 2.-3 Improper, wrong ; Ms. 12. 6. —द्धं An absurd sentence. unmeaning or nonsensical speech ; *e. g.* यावज्जीवमहं मौनी when uttered by some one ; see अबद्ध also.

असंबंध *a.* Unconnected, not relating or belonging to. —धः Nonconnection, absence of any relation or connection ; यद्वा साध्यवदन्यस्मिन्नसंबंध उदाहृतः Bhâshâ. P. 68.

असंबाध *a.* 1 Not narrow, spacious, wide. -2 Not crowded with people, lonely, solitary. -3 Open, accessible ; Ki. 3. 53. -4 Separated by an interval; द्विपैरसंबाधमयांबभूवे Si. 3. 67.-5 Without pain. —धा N. of a metre consisting of 56 syllables. —धं Ved. Open space.

असंभव *a.* Improbable, unlikely; inconsistent; असंभवं हेममृगस्य जन्म H. 1. 28. —वः 1 Non-existence; रामेणापि कथं न हेमहरिणस्यासंभवो लक्षितः Pt. 2. 4 ; *S*i. 16. 34. -2 Improbability, impossibility. —वा,-वं An extraordinary event.

असंभव्य, असंभाविन् *a.* 1 Impossible; असंभव्यं न वक्तव्यं.-2 Incomprehensible. —व्यं *ind.* In an incomprehensible or extraordinary manner.

असंभावना 1 Difficulty or impossibility of comprehending. -2 Improbability.

असंभावनीय, असंभाव्य *a.* 1 Impossible.-2 Inconceivable, incomprehensible. —व्यं=असंभव्यं q. v.

असंभूतिः *f.* 1 Non-existence. -2 Not being born again.-3 Undeveloped cause (प्रकृति).

असंभृत *a.* 1 Not brought about by artificial means, not artificial, natural; असंभृतं मंडनमंगयष्टेः Ku. 1. 31. -2 Not properly nourished.

असंभ्रम *a.* Free from agitation, composed, cool. —मः Calmness, steadiness ; R. 4. 72.

असंमत *a.* 1 Disapproved, not allowed or permitted, not consented to ; असंमतः कस्तव मुक्तिमार्गं Ku.

3. 5. -2 Disliked, averse. -3 Dissentient, differing from. -तः An enemy; यतु द्वेषैरसंमतान् K. P. 7. -Comp. -आदायिन् *a.* taking without the consent of the possessor, such as a thief.

असंमतिः *f.* 1 Dissent, difference of opinion, disagreement. -2 Disapproval; dislike, aversion.

असंमानः Disrespect, disgrace.

असंमित *a.* Not limited, immense.

असंमूढ *a.* 1 Not infatuated, undeluded. -2 Steady, composed.

असंमोहः 1 Absence of infatuation. -2 Steadiness, composure, coolness. -3 Real knowledge, true insight into a thing).

असंमृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Not blended or united together. -2 Without any hurt, uninjured, safe. -3 Not cleansed.

असम्यंच् *a.* (-मीची *f.*) 1 Bad, improper, incorrect. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -Comp. -कारिन् *a.* 1. inexpert, incompetent. -2, ill-conducted, profligate.

असरुः [सरति सृ-उन् न०त०] N. of a medicinal plant; Blumea Lacera.

असर्व *a.* Not all; °वीर *a.* Ved. not having all one's men collected.

असलं [अस्यते क्षिप्यतेऽनेन; अस्+कलच्] 1 Iron. -2 A Mantra used in discharging a missile. -3 Arms.

असवर्ण *a.* Of a different caste or tribe; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.* 1.

असश्चत् *a.* Ved. 1 Not disposed to go, not going; Rv. 8. 31. 4. -2 Unceasing, inexhaustible, not drying up. -3 Not closed up, not defeated or overcome, untouched (as by any one attempting to enter a door).

अससत् *a.* Ved. Not sleeping, watchful, wakeful; Rv. 1. 143. 3.

असह *a.* 1 Not enduring, intolerant, impatient of; कालक्षेपासहः Ks. 9. 37. -2 Unable to bear, support, or endure; oft. with gen. of object; कुसुमपातस्याप्यसहं शरीरं K.250; सा स्त्रीस्वभावासहा भरस्य Mu.4.13; असहतरा कुचकुंभयोर्भरस्य *S*i. 7. 48; 10. 81; Ki. 7. 7. -हं The middle of the breast.

असहन *a.* Not enduring, intolerant, impatient, envious, jealous; सूदकः खलु प्रणयोऽसहनः V. 4; 4.27; Mc. 54; Ratn. 3. 15; *S*i. 15. 39. -नः An enemy. -नं Intolerance, impatience; परगुणासहनं =असूया.

असहनीय | **असहितव्य** | **असह्य** Unbearable, insufferable, intolerable; असह्यपीडं भगवन्नृणमन्त्यमवेहि मे R.1.71; 13 25; Ku. 4. 1.

असहमान *a.* Impatient.

असहिष्णु *a.* 1 Impatient, unenduring, envious or jealous of; as in परसुखासहिष्णुः. -2 Quarrelsome; °ता impatience, envy.

असहाय *a.* 1 Friendless, lonely, solitary, एकमसहायमगारं P. V. 1. 113 Com. -2 Without companions or assistants; Ms. 7. 30, 55; °ता, -त्वं loneliness, solitude; Ms. 6. 44; °वत् without companions, friendless.

असहित *a.* Unassociated, unaccompanied.

असाक्षात् *ind.* 1 Not before the eyes, invisibly, imperceptibly. -2 Not present (used adjectively). -3 Indirectly. -Comp. -कारः absence; non-perception.

असाक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Having no witness, unattested, unwitnessed; असाक्षिकेषु त्वर्थेषु मिथो विवदमानयोः Ms. 8. 109. -2 Without a ruler.

असाक्षिन् *a.* 1 Not an eye-witness. -2 One whose evidence is not admissible (in law). -3 One who is disqualified to attest a legal document.

असाक्ष्यं Want of evidence.

असाद *a.* Ved. Not sitting; having no seat.

असाधन *a.* Without means, destitute of resources, materials, or instruments; Pt. 2. 1. -नं 1 Non-accomplishment. -2 Not proving or establishing.

असाधनीय, असाध्य *a.* 1 Not to be accomplished or completed, not proper, easy, or capable of being accomplished; नास्ति असाध्यं नाम मनोभुवः K. 157. -2 Not capable of being proved. -3 Incurable, irremediable (as a disease or patient); असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा *S*i. 2. 84; असाध्य इति वैद्येनातुर इव V. 3; Mv. 4. 23; भिषजामसाध्यं R. 8. 93.

असाधारण *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, special, specific. -2 (In logic) Existing neither in सपक्ष or विपक्ष as a *hetu*; यस्तूभयस्माद् व्यावृत्तः स त्वसाधारणो मतः. -3 Not to be claimed by any one else, exclusively belonging to one (as wealth &c.); पिता पुत्रांतरेष्वपि साधारणो माता त्वसाधारणी Mit. -णः A fallacy or हेत्वाभास in Logic; one of the three kinds of अनैकांतिक q. v. -णं Speciality, special property.

असाधु *a.* 1 Not good, bad, distasteful, unpleasant; अर्हसि क्षंतुमसाधु साधु वा Ki.1.4.-2 Wicked.-3 Ill-behaved (with loc.); असाधुर्मातरि Sk. -4 Corrupt, not properly formed or *Sanskrit* (as a word). -ध्वी An unchaste woman. °ता,-त्वं Wickedness. -Comp. -वृत्ता an unchaste woman.

असामयिक *a.* (की *f.*) Inopportune, unseasonable, Ki. 2. 40.

असामान्य *a.* 1 Not common, peculiar, exclusive, sole; R. 15. 39. -2 Extraordinary. -न्यं A peculiar or special property.

असामि *a.* Ved. Not half, whole, complete. -मि *ind.* Completely, fully.

असांप्रत *a.* Unfit, unbecoming, improper; अनाचक्षाणयाऽसांप्रतं कृतं M. 5. -तं *ind.* Improperly, unfitly; oft. used with an adjectival force= असांप्रत; विषवृक्षोऽपि संवर्ध्य स्वयं छेत्तुमसांप्रतं Ku. 2. 55; संप्रत्यसांप्रतं वक्तुमुक्ते मुसलपाणिना *S*i. 2. 71. R. 8. 61; Pt. 1. 245.

असाम्यं 1 Difference, dissimilarity. -2 Unsuitableness (in medicine or diet).

असार *a.* [न. ब.] 1 Sapless, insipid.-2 (*a*) Without essence, useless; असारः खलु संसारः Udb.; (*b*) worthless, unsubstantial, without strength, stuff or value, deprived of its essence; असारं संसारं परिमुषितरत्नं त्रिभुवनं Mál. 5.30; U. 1; असारे खलु संसारे सारमेतच्चतुष्टयं Dharm. 12, 13; Bh.3. 146.-3 Vain, unprofitable; Pt. 1. 28. -4 Weak, feeble, infirm, fragile; श्रुतिपथमसारं Mu. 6. 14; बहूनामप्यसाराणां संहतिः कार्यसाधिका (समवायो हि दुर्जयः) Pt. 1. 331; *S*i. 2. 50. -5 Poor; Dk. 40. -रः,-रं 1 Unessential or unimportant portion; कुर्यादसारभंगो हि सारभंगमपि स्फुटं H. 3. 89. -2 N. of a tree (एरंड). -3 Aloe wood.

असारता 1 Saplessness. -2 Worthlessness; Y. 2. 60. -3 Unsubstantial nature, transitory or frail state; धिगिमां देहभृतामसारतां R. 8. 51.

असाहसं Absence of violence, gentleness.

असिः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते; अस्-इन् Uṇ. 4. 139] 1 A sword.-2 A knife used for killing animals.-3 [अस्यति सेवनेन पापानि] N. of a river to the south of Benares.-4 Breath (श्वास). **—सि** *ind.* The 2nd pers. sing. of the Present of अस् to be, used as an indeclinable in the sense of 'त्वम्' thou; as in **कृतवानसि विप्रियं न मे** Ku. 4. 7 (where however असि may be taken as a verb). **-Comp. —असि** *ind.* sword against sword. **—गडः** a small pillow for the cheeks; (असिः क्षिप्तो गंडो यत्र Tv.). **—जीविन्** *a.* one who earns his livelihood by means of swords, a soldier fighting for wages. **—दंष्ट्रः, -दंष्ट्रकः** the marine monster *makara* or crocodile (painted on the banner of Kámadeva). **—दंतः** a crocodile. **—धारा** the edge of a sword: **सुरगज इव दंतैर्भग्नदैत्यासिधारैः** R. 10. 86, 41. **—धाराव्रतं** [असिधारायां स्थितिरिव दुष्करं व्रतं] 1. (according to some) the vow of standing on the edge of a sword; (according to others) the vow of keeping constant company with a young wife and yet steadily resisting the temptation of sexual intercourse with her; यत्रैकशयनस्थापि प्रमदा नोपभुज्यते । असिधाराव्रतं नाम वदंति मुनिपुंगवाः ॥ or शयने मध्ये खड्गं विधाय स्त्रीपुंसौ यत्र ब्रह्मचर्येण स्वपनस्तत् ; or युवा युवत्या सार्धं यन्मुग्धभर्तृवदाचरेत् । अंतर्निवृत्तसंगः स्यादसिधाराव्रतं हि तत् Yádava. -2. (hence fig.) any hopelessly difficult task; **सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं** Bh.2. 28, 64; **असिधाराव्रतमिदं यदरिणासह संवासः** Pt. 3. **—धावः, -धावकः** an armourer, furbisher. **—धेनुः,-धेनुका** [असिर्धेनुरिव यस्याः वा कप्] a knife; Vikr. 4. 69. **—पत्र** *a.* having sword-shaped leaves; **जातं तमालमन्यासिपत्रवृक्षं** R. 14. 48. (**-त्रः**) 1. the sugar-cane.-2. a kind of tree which grows in the lower world. -3. a hell paved with swords. (**-त्रं**) 1. the blade of a sword.-2. a sheath, a scabbard. **°वनं** a hell where the trees have leaves as sharp as swords. **—पत्रकः** a sugar-cane. **—पथः, -थं** the course of the breath. **—पुच्छः, -पुच्छकः** the Gangetic porpoise. **—पुत्रिका, -पुत्री** a knife (असेः पुत्रीव). **—मेदः** [असिरिव तीक्ष्णो मेदो निर्यासो यस्य] the fetid *Khadira* (विट्खदिर). **—हत्य** *a.* to be killed with a sword. (**-त्यं**) fighting with knives or swords. **—हेतिः** [असिर्हेतिः साधनमस्य] a swordsman.

असिकं The part of the face between the underlip and the chin.

असिक्नी [सिता केशादौ शुभ्रा जरती; ताद्भिन्ना अवृद्धा, सित-क्नादेशः ङीप् च P. IV. 1. 39 Várt.] 1 A young maid-servant of the harem. -2 Night (Nir.). -3 N. of a river in the Punjaub, mentioned along with others in the line इमं मे गंगे यमुने &c.

असिक्निका A young woman-servant; **गतो गणस्तूर्णमसिक्निकानां** Káśi. on P. IV. 1. 39.

असित *a.* 1 Unbound (Ved). -2 [न सितः शुभ्रः] Not white, black, dark-blue, dark-coloured; **असिता मोहरजनी** Śánti. 3. 4; Y.3.166, **°लोचना, °नयना** &c. **—तः** 1 The dark or blue colour. -2 The dark fortnight of a lunar month. -3 N. of the planet Saturn. -4 A black snake. -5 N. of the sage देवल.-6 N. of a being presiding over darkness and magic. **—ता** 1 The Indigo plant. -2 A girl attending upon the harem (whose hair is not whitened by age); see असिक्नी. -3 The river Yamuná. -4 N. of a daughter of Víraṇa and wife of Daksha.-5 N of the river Akesines in the Punjab. **-Comp. —अंबुजं, -उत्पलं** the blue lotus. **—अर्चिस्** *m.* fire. **—अश्मन्,** *m.*-**उपलः** a dark-blue stone; lapis lazuli. **—केशा** a woman having black hair. **—केशांत** *a.* having black locks of hair. **—गिरिः, -नगः** 'the blue mountain'; N. of a mountain. **—ग्रीव** *a.* having a black neck. (**-वः**) fire. **—ज्ञु** *a.* (for **°जानु**) having black knees. **—नयन** *a.* black-eyed; Me. 112. **—पक्षः** the dark fortnight; Pt. 1. 173. **—फलं** the sweet cocoanut. **—भ्रू** *a.* having black eye-lids. **—मृगः** the black antelope. **—यवन=**कालयवन q. v.; Śi. 15. 56.

असिद्ध *a.* 1 Not accomplished. -2 Imperfect, incomplete. -3 Unproved. -4 Unripe, raw, uncooked. -5 Not derivable by inference.**—द्धः** A fallacious *hetu*; one of the five principal divisions of हेत्वाभास or fallacies. It is of three kinds:-(1) आश्रयासिद्ध where the existence of any such locality (आश्रय) as that where the property is said to reside, is not established; as 'गगनारविंदं सुरभि अरविंदत्वात्'; (2) स्वरूपासिद्ध where the nature (स्वरूप) alleged does not really reside in the subject (पक्ष); as शब्दो गुणः चाक्षुषत्वात; and (3) व्याप्यत्वासिद्ध where the alleged invariableness of concomitancy is not real (the साध्यत्व not residing in साध्य); as पर्वतो वह्निमान् कांचनमयधूमात्.

असिद्धिः *f.* 1 Imperfect accomplishment, failure.-2 Want of ripeness -3 Non-accomplishment (in Yoga phil.). -4 (In logic) Conclusion not warranted by the premises. -5 Want of resolution.

असिन्व *a.* Ved. Insatiable.

असिरः [अस् क्षेपे किरच्] 1 A beam, a ray. -2 An arrow, a bolt.

असी N. of a river; see असि.

असुः [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-उन् Uṇ. 1. 10; cf. Nir.; स हि अस्तः शरीरे भवति तस्य तत्र नित्यमवस्थानं] 1 Breath, life, spiritual life. -2 Life of departed spirits. -3 Water. -4 Heat. -5 (pl.) (*a*) The five vital breaths or life-winds in the body; **असुभिः स्थास्नु यशश्चिचीषतः** Ki. 2.19; **परीक्षितं दुर्लभानसून् प्रापितवान्** K. 175; Bh. 2.110; (*b*) wisdom (प्रज्ञा Nir.). -6 The time taken in pronouncing 10 long syllables. -7 A sixth part of a *pala* q. v. **—n.** (**-सु**) 1 Reflection, thought.-2 Heart, mind. -3 Grief. **-Comp. —धारणं-णा** sustenance of life, life, existence. **—नीतः** the lord of spirits. (**-तं**) the world of spirits. **—नीतिः** *f.* the life or the world of the spirits (personified as a female deity invoked for the preservation of life.). **—भंगः** 1. destruction or loss of life; **मलिनमसुभंगेप्यसुकरं** Bh. 2. 28. -2. danger or fear about life. **—भृत्** *m.* a living being, a creature. **—सम** *a.* as dear as life, dearly loved. (**-मः**) a husband, lover; **मुहुरसुसममाघ्नती नितांतं** Śi. 7. 17.

असुमत् *a.* Living, breathing. **—m.** 1 A living being; **सततमसुमतामगम्यरूपाः** Śi. 4. 29. -2 Life, the principle of vitality.

असुख *a.* 1 Unhappy, sorrowful. -2 Not easy (to obtain), difficult Ki. 5. 49. **—खं** Sorrow, pain, affliction; **असुखं दर्शितं विकारेण** M. 4.

–Comp.—आवह *a.* pained with grief. —आविष्ट *a.* afflicted with grief or pain, causing great pain. —उदय *a.* causing or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 4. 70.—उदर्क *a.* productive of or ending in unhappiness; Ms. 11. 10. —जीविका an unhappy life.

असुखिन् *a.* Unhappy, sorrowful.

असुत *a.* 1 Childless. –2 Ved. Not pressed out, not cleared or purified (as the Soma juice).

असुन्व [सु अभिषवे बा॰ श, न. त.] Not pressing out the Soma juice.

असुतृप् *a.* Insatiable. —पः A servant of Yama, messenger of death.

असुप्त *a.* Not asleep; °दृश् not closing the eyes in sleep.

असुम्र *a.* Ved. Contrary, adverse.

असुर *a.* [असु-र Un. 1. 42] 1 Living, alive, spiritual. –2 An epithet of the Supreme Spirit or Varuṇa. –3 Incorporeal, superhuman, divine. —रः [According to Nir. अ सुरताः स्थानेषु न सुष्ठु रताः स्थानेषु चपला इत्यर्थः; or अस्ताः प्रच्याविता देवैः स्थानेभ्यः; or from अस्; असुः प्राणः तेन तद्वंतो भवंति रो मत्वर्थे: or सोर्देवानसृजत तत्सुराणां सुरत्वं, असोः असुरानसृजत तदसुराणामसुरत्वं: मोऽ= प्रशस्तादात्मनः प्रदेशात्] 1 An evil spirit, a demon; the Râm. thus accounts for the name:—सुराप्रतिग्रहाद्देवाः सुरा इत्यभिविश्रुताः। अप्रतिग्रहणात्तस्या दैतेयाश्चासुरास्तथा [In the oldest parts of the *Rig*veda the term *asura* is used for the Supreme spirit and in the sense of 'god', 'divine'; it was applied to several of the chief deities such as Indra, Agni, and Varuṇa. It afterwards acquired an entirely opposite meaning, and came to signify a demon or an enemy of the gods. The Brâhmaṇas state that Prajâpati created *asuras* with the breath (*asu*); particularly from the lower breath. The Vâyu P. says that Asuras were first produced as sons from Prajâpati's groin; cf. also Nir. above]. –2 A general name for the enemies of gods, Daityas and Dânavas, distinguished from Râkshasas descended from Pulastya. –3 A ghost or spectre. –4 The sun (said to be from अस् to shine). –5 An elephant. –6 An epithet of Râhu. –7 A cloud. –8 N. of a warrior tribe. —रा 1 Night. –2 A zodiacal sign. –3 A prostitute. —री 1 A female demon, wife of an Asura. –2 N. of the plant Sinapis Racemosa Roxb.

–Comp.—अधिपः,-राज्,-जः 1. the lord of the Asuras.–2. an epithet of Bali, grandson of Pralhâda. —आचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. N. of the preceptor of the Asuras, Śukrâchârya. –2. the planet Venus. —आह्वं bell-metal. —अयण, -क्षिति *a.* destroying the Asuras.—द्विष् *m.* an enemy of the Asuras, *i. e.* a god. —माया demoniacal magic.—रक्षस् *n.* (pl.) the Asuras and Râkshasas.(-सं) a demoniacal being partaking of the qualities of both the classes. —रिपुः, -सूदनः 'destroyer of Asuras', an epithet of Vishṇu. —हन् *m.* 1. one who destroys the Asuras, an epithet of Agni, Indra &c. –2. N. of Vishṇu.

असुर्य *a.* [असुराय हिता गवा॰ यत्] 1 Incorporeal, spiritual, divine. –2 Demoniacal, belonging to the Asuras or sprung from them (असुरस्य स्वं P. IV. 4. 123).—र्यं 1 The water of the clouds. –2 Spirituality, divine nature. –3 The collective body of spiritual beings.

असुरत्वं Spirituality, supernatural or divine nature.

असुरसा [न सुष्ठु रसो यस्याः] N. of a plant; a variety of तुलसी.

असुलभ *a.* Not easily attainable, difficult to secure; असुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा V. 2. 9.

असुष्वि *a.* [सु-बा॰ कि द्वित्वम् न. त. Tv.] Not pressing out the Soma juice, irreligious, wicked.

असुसुः [असून् प्राणान् सुवति सू-क्विप्] An arrow; स सासिः सासुसूः सासो येयायेयाययायय: Ki. 15. 5.

असुस्थ *a.* Unwell, indisposed; °ता indisposition, sickness.

असुहृद् *m.* An enemy; Śi.2.117.

असू *a.* Not bringing forth, barren (as a cow).

असूत, असूतिक *a.* One who has not brought forth, barren.

असूतिः *f.* 1 Non-production, barrenness. –2 Obstruction, removal.

असूक्षणं [सूक्ष्- आदरे ल्युट् अभावे न. त.] Disrespect; also in the same sense, असक्षणं, असुक्षणं, असूर्क्षणं, अस्तक्षणं.

असूयति Den. P. (P. III. 1. 27) 1 To envy, to be jealous of; कथं चित्रगतो भर्ता मयाऽसूयितः M. 4. –2 To detract from; murmur, grumble at, be displeased with, scorn, be discontented with or angry with (with dat. of person or thing); असूयति सचिवोपदेशाय K. 108; असूयंति मह्यं प्रकृतयः V.4; न्यमनाय ससौरभस्य कस्तरुसूनस्य शिरस्यसूयति Śi. 16. 20; Bg.3. 31; sometimes with acc.; असूयंति हि राजानां जनाननृतवादिनः Mb. —*Caus.* To cause to murmur at.

असूयक *a.* [असूय्-ण्वुल् P. III. 2. 146] 1 Envious, detracting, calumnious. –2 Discontented, displeased.—कः A detractor, an envious man; Ms. 2. 114; Śânti. 3. 7, Y. 1. 28.

असूयनं 1 Detraction, calumny. –2 Envy, jealousy.

असूया 1 Envy, intolerance, jealousy (of the happiness of others); क्रुधद्रुहेर्ष्यासूयार्थानां यं प्रति कोपः P. I. 4. 37; III. 4. 28; VIII. 1. 8; सासूयं enviously. –2 Calumny, detraction (of the merits of others); असूया परगुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. (=दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak.); Ms. 7. 48; R. 4. 23.–3 Anger, indignation. वधूरसूयाकुटिलं ददर्श R.6. 82; सासूयमुक्ता सखी S. 2.2.

असूयितृ *a.* Envious, detracting.

असूयु: 1 Envious, jealous. –2 Displeased.

असूर *a.* Ved. Devoid of praise or worship; Rv. 8.10. 4 (स्तोत्ररहित). —रं Ved. Absence of a person to extract the Soma juice; a place devoid of praise.

असूर्त *a.* Not moving (अप्रेरित).

असूर्य *a.* Sunless. –Comp. —ग *a.* not entering into the sun, *i. e.* not set; R. 3. 13; (रविणास्तमयो योगो वियोगस्तदर्यो भवेत्।).

असूर्यंपश्य *a.* [सूर्यमपि न पश्यन्ति दृश्-खश् मुमच P. III. 2. 36] Not seeing even the sun; said of the wives of a king who, being shut up in the harem, have no opportunity of seeing the sun; असूर्यंपश्या राजदाराः Sk. —श्या A chaste and loyal wife.

असृज् *n.* [न सृज्यते इतररागवत् संसृज्यते सहजत्वात् न-सृज्-क्विन् Tv.] 1 Blood –2 The planet Mars. –3 Saffron —*m.* N. of the 16th of the 27 Yogas धनी कुरूपः कुमती दुरात्मा विदेशगामी रुधिरप्रकोपः। महाप्रलोभी पुरुषो बलीयानसृक्प्रसूतौ किल यस्य जंतोः॥. Śabdak. –Comp —करः [असृक् शोणितं करोति कृ-ट] the essence of the body; lymph, serum (the process of रस turning into blood &c., is thus described by Suśr.:— रसाद्रक्तं ततो मांसं मांसान्मेदः प्रजायते। मेदसो

स्थि तनौ मज्जा मज्ज्नः शुक्रस्य संभवः).—दरः an irregular or excessive menstruation, menorrhagia. —दोहः shedding blood. —धरा the skin. —धारा 1. a stream of blood. -2. the skin. —पः, -पाः 'a blood-drinker', a Rákshasa. —पातः the falling of blood. (pl.) drops of blood. —पावन् a. Ved. drinking blood.—वहा a blood-vessel; pulse.—विमोक्षणं blood-letting, bleeding. —श्रा (स्रा) वः bleeding.

असृक्पाटः-टी [असृज-पाटी परिपाटी दृ०] A stream of blood.

असृणि a. Unrestrained (as by a goad).

असृष्ट a. 1 Uncreated. -2 Continued. -3 Unpresented or undistributed. -Comp. —अन्न a. one who does not distribute food.

असेचन,-नक a. That on which one cannot look enough, charming, lovely. नयनयुगासेचनकं मानसवृत्त्यापि दुष्प्रापम् S. D.

असेन्य a. Ved. 1 Not befitting an army. -2 Not striking.

असेवन a. 1 Not serving, disregarding. -2 Not following or practising, shunning. —नं Disregard, disobedience, inattention.

असेवित a. Neglected, ; disused, abstained from. -Comp. —ईश्वर or °द्वार a. not waiting at the doors of the rich or great.

असौनामन् a. Ved. Having such and such a name.

असौम्य a. Not lovely, ugly, disagreeable; °स्वर a. having a bad or croaking voice.

असौष्ठव a. 1 Devoid of beauty or loveliness, not in good trim; शरीरमसौष्ठवं Mál. 1. 17. -2 Ugly, deformed. —वं Worthlessness, absence of merit. -2 Deformity, ugliness.

अस्कन्न a. 1 Not split -2 Not poured out or effused. -3 Not sprinkled, not covered. -4 Permanent, durable.

अस्कंदित a. Not split; not gone; not attacked ;° व्रत true to one's vow.

अस्कृधोयु a. Not short or deficient, abundant, uninterrupted (अविच्छन्न Sây.); Rv.7. 53. 3; 6. 67. 11.

अस्खलित a. 1 Unshaken, unyielding, firm, permanent. -2 Unhurt, sound and safe; °आतृघातः Ve. 5. -3 Not stumbling or slipping, undeviating, careful; सभे च्चिरायास्खलितोपचारां R. 5. 20; °प्रयाण a. with unfaltering steps, not stumbling in gait.

अस्त, अस्तु &c. see under अस्.

अस्तब्ध a. Not firm or self-possessed, confused; °त्वं want of self-possession, confusion.

अस्तर्क्षणं = असक्षणं q. v.

अस्ताघ a.Very deep.

अस्तिकः N. of a sage whose intercession saved the serpents from being burnt down in the sacrificial fire of Janamejaya.

अस्तृत a. Ved. Not overcome, invincible; °यज्वन् a. Ved. sacrificing untiringly.

अस्तेयं Not stealing.

अस्त्यानं Reproach, blame.

अस्त्रं [अस्यते क्षिप्यते अस्-ष्ट्रन् Uṇ. 4. 158] 1 A missile; a weapon in general: प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् 2. 41, 3. 58; अशिक्षतास्त्रं पितुरेव R. 3. 31 the science of missiles. -2 An arrow; sword. -3 A bow. -Comp. —अ (आ) गारं an arsenal, armoury. —आघातः a wound,a cut (made by a weapon). —आहत a. struck,wounded, killed. —कंटकः [अस्त्रं कंटक इव] an arrow. —कारः, -कारकः, -कारिन् a maker of weapons. —क्षेपक a. shooting arrows. —चिकित्सकः a surgeon. —चिकित्सा surgery. —जित् m. N. of a plant —जीवः, -जीविन् m. -धारिन् m. a soldier, professional warrior. —धारणं the bearing of arms. —निवारणं the warding of a weapon. —मंत्रः a Mantra to be repeated in discharging or withdrawing a missile; R. 5. 57, 59. —मार्जः -र्जकः a furbisher. —युद्धं fighting with weapons. —लाघवं dexterity in wielding or throwing missiles. —विद् a. skilled in the science of arms. —विद्या, -शास्त्रं, -वेदः the art or science of throwing missiles, military science, science of arms; Ki. 13. 62, U. 6. 9. —वृष्टिः f. a shower of missiles. —शस्त्रं all sorts of weapons. —शिक्षा military exercise. —सायकः 1. an iron arrow. -2. the नाराच missile. —हीन a. unarmed.

अस्त्रिन् a. Fighting with a missile weapon, an archer; अस्त्री जनः पुनरनेन कृतः, किल स्त्री Udb.(a pun on the word).

अस्त्री 1 Not a woman. -2 (In gram.) The masculine and neuter genders, वल्कं वल्कलमस्त्रियां Ak.

अस्त्रीक a. Having no wife; without a woman.

अस्त्रैण a. Ved. Without a wife.

अस्थन् n. (the base used in some of the cases of अस्थि after acc.) A bone.

अस्था Ved. A thunderbolt.

अस्थाग a. Very deep.

अस्थान a. Very deep. —नं 1 A bad or wrong place; अस्थाने पततामतीव महतामेतादृशी स्याद्गतिः S. D. -2 An improper place or object or occasion; °वर्षी Dk. 81(=अपात्रदायिन्); अस्थानं परिभूतेः K. 45.

अस्थाने ind. Unseasonably; out of place, inopportunely, in a wrong place, on an unworthy object; उभयोरप्यस्थाने प्रयत्नः Mu. 2; अस्थाने महानर्थोत्सर्गः क्रियते Mu. 3; अस्थाने कोपः M. 4.

अस्थायिन् a. Not permanent, transitory, perishable; प्रायेण साधुवृत्तानामस्थायिन्यो विपत्तयः Bh. 2. 85.

अस्थावर a. 1 Moveable, moving, not fixed. -2 (In law) Personal, as property, money, cattle &c. as opposed to land (=जंगम).

अस्थि n. [अस्यते अस्-क्थिन् Uṇ. 3. 154] 1 A bone (changed to अस्थ at the end of certain compounds; cf. अनस्थ, पुरुषास्थ). -2 The kernel or stone of a fruit; न कार्पासास्थि न तुषान् Ms. 4. 78. [cf. L. os; Gr. osteon, Zend. astu; Pers. ustah [-Comp. —कृत्, -तेजस, -संभवः, -सारः, -स्नेहः marrow; Mál. 5. 18. —छलितं a particular fracture of the bone; (पार्श्वयोरस्थिहीनोदनं). —जः 1. marrow. -2. thunderbolt. —तुंडः [अस्थीव कठिन तुंडमस्य] 1. a kind of bird whose mouth or beak is as hard as a bone. -2. a bird. —तोदः pain in the bones. —त्वच् f. periosteum. —धन्वन् m. N. of Siva.—पंजरः 'a cage of bones', a skeleton. —प्रक्षेपः throwing the bones of the dead into the Ganges or any holy waters. —भक्षः, -भुज् 'an eater of bones', a dog. —भंगः fracture of the bones. —मुद्गरः

a. consisting chiefly of bones, dried up. —भेदः 1. fracturing or breaking a bone. –2. a sort of bone. —भेदकः a bone-breaker. —माला 1. a string or wreath of bones.–2. a row of bones. —मालिन् *m.* N. of *Śiva.* —युज् *m.* [अस्थि युनक्ति] a kind of tree (हस्तिशुंडावृक्ष). —योगः the joining of a broken limb. —विग्रह *a.* reduced to a skeleton. (–हः) N. of भृंगिन्, *Śiva's* attendant. —शृंखला,–संहारः,–संहारिका N. of the plant Heliotropium Indicum (ग्रंथिमत्तीवृक्ष). —शेष *a.* [अस्थिमात्रं शेषोऽस्य] very lean, reduced to a skeleton. —शोषः dryness and decay of the bones. —संहारकः 1. bone-seizer.–2. the adjutant bird. —संचयः 1. collecting the bones or their ashes after burning a corpse. –2. a heap of bones. —संधिः 1. a joint, an articulation. –2. uniting a broken bone. —समर्पणं throwing the bones of the dead body into the Ganges or holy waters. —स्थूणः 'having the bones for its pillars', the body. —स्रंस *a.* Ved. causing the bones to fall asunder.

अस्थन्वत्, अस्थिमत्, अस्थिमय *a.* Bony, consisting of bones.

अस्थित *a.* Not firm or fixed.

अस्थिति *a.* 1 Not firm. –2 Having no settled boundary or limit. —तिः *f.* 1 Want of firmness or fixity (fig. also.). –2 Want of good manners or decorum.

अस्थिर *a.* 1 Not stable or firm, unsteady, fickle. –2 Uncertain. –3 Unworthy of confidence.

अस्थैर्य *a.* Unsteady. —र्यं Instability, unsteadiness.

अस्थूरिः A cart furnished with more than one horse (एकाश्वयुक्तशकटं स्थूरि तद्विपरीतं).

अस्नाविर *a.* 1 Without sinews or bands.–2 Without the gross body.

अस्निग्ध *a.* 1 Not smooth, hard, dry. –2 Unkind. –**Comp.** —दारु *n.* a kind of pine tree.

अस्नेह *a.* Unkind, cruel. —हः Unkindness, want of affection.

अस्पंद *a.* Not trembling or moving, motionless; U. 5. 13.

अस्पर्श *a.* Not touching, not in contact. —र्शः Absence of contact.

अस्पर्शनं Non-contact, avoiding the contact (of anything); प्रक्षालनाद्धि पंकस्य दूरादस्पर्शनं वरं; cf. 'Prevention is better than cure'.

अस्पृश्य *a.* 1 Not to be touched.–2 Impure, unholy.

अस्पृष्ट *a.* Untouched. –**Comp.** —रजस्,–तमस्क *a.* perfectly pure. —वह्नि *a.* unsheathed by fire

अस्पृष्टिः *f.* Not touching, avoiding contact.

अस्पष्ट *a.* 1 Not clear, not clearly visible. –2 Indistinct, not clearly understood, doubtful; अस्पष्टब्रह्मलिंगानि वेदांतवाक्यानि S. B.

अस्पृत *a.* Irresistible, invincible.

अस्फुट *a* Indistinct, obscure. —टं An indistinct speech. –**Comp.** —फलं indistinct fruit or result. —वाच् *a.* lisping, speaking indistinctly.

अस्मद् *pron.* [अस्-मदिक् Uṇ. 1. 136] A pronominal base from which several cases of the 1st personal pronoun are derived; it is also abl. pl. of the word. —*n.* The individual soul, the embodied soul; यूयं वयं वयं यूयमित्यासीन्मतिरावयोः। किं जातमधुना येन यूयं यूयं वयं वयं॥ Bh. 3. 65 (quite estranged from each other). –**Comp.** —द्रुह् *a.* Ved. forming a plot against us or me, inimical. —विध, –अस्मादृश *a.* similar or like us.

अस्मत्रा *ind.* To us, with or among us.

अस्मदीय *a.* [अस्मद् -छ] Our, ours; यदस्मदीयं न हि तत्परेषां Pt. 2. 165; सहास्मदीयैरपि योधमुख्यैः Bg. 11. 26.

अस्मद्र्यंच *a.* [अस्मान् अंचति P. VIII. 2. 80-81] Turned towards us. —क् *ind.* Towards us.

अस्मयु *a.* Endeavouring to secure us, desiring us.

अस्माक *a.* Ved. for आस्माक (our, ours).

अस्मंतं = असमंतं q. v.

अस्मरणं Forgetfulness.

अस्मार्त *a.* 1 Not within memory, immemorial. –2 Illegal, not according to the *Aryan* institutes of Law. –3 Not belonging to the *Smārta* sect.

अस्मृतिः *f.* 1 Want of memory, forgetfulness. –2 Not forming part of the institutes of law. —ति *ind.* Ved. Inattentively.

अस्मि *ind.* (Strictly 1st. pers. sing. Pres. of अस् to be) Used in the sense of 'I', अहं; आलंबूवेरस्मि जगत्सु जातः Ki. 3. 6; त्वां कृतागसि भवत्युचितः प्रभूणां पादप्रहार इति सुंदरि नास्मि दूये॥ quoted by Malli.; त्वामस्मि वच्मि विदुषां समवायोऽत्र तिष्ठति S. D.; अत्यच यूयं कुलजागन्ताय कुलभवनचास्मि करोमि सख्य. K. P. 3.

अस्मिता Egotism; दृग्दर्शनशक्त्योरेकात्मतेवास्मिता Pat. Sûtra.

अस्रेमर *a.* Ved. Not sullen, confiding.

अस्यवामीयं [अस्यवामिति शब्दोऽस्त्यस्मिन् सूक्ते मत्वर्थे छ] The hymn beginning with the words अस्य वाम् (Rv. 1. 164.).

अस्युद्यत *a.* = उद्यतासि with the sword raised.

अस्रः [अस् -रक्] 1 A corner, an angle. –2 Hair of the head. —स्रं 1 Tear; अस्रोत्तरमीक्षितामिमां Ku. 5. 61. –2 Blood. –**Comp.** —अर्जक *a.* producing blood. (–कः) 1. the white Tulsî plant. –2. the humour producing blood. —कंठः [अस्रः कोणः इव कंठोऽस्य] an arrow. —खदिरः the red Mimosa. —जं flesh. —जित्=अश्वजित् q. v. —पः 1. 'a blood-drinker', a Rākshasa or goblin; वक्षोंतःस्रपसंघाः Mv. 6. 21. –2. the Nakshatra मूला. —पा 1. a leech. –2. a Dâkinî or female imp. —पत्रकः N. of a plant (भिंडक). —पित्तं hemorrhage, involuntary discharge of blood from the mouth, nostrils &c. —फला, –ली N. of a plant (सल्लकी). —मातृका chyle, chyme. —रोधिनी the plant लज्जालु Mimosa Pudica. —विंदुच्छदा N. of a tuberous plant (लक्ष्मणावृक्ष).

अस्रायते Den. A. To shed tears.

अस्रिः 1 An angle. –2 Ten millions; see अश्रि.

अस्रिध्, अस्रेधत् *a.* Ved. Devout, faithful.

अस्रु = अश्रु q. v.

अस्रेमन् *a.* 1 Praiseworthy. –2 Undecaying, immortal.

अस्व *a.* 1 Indigent, poor (नास्ति स्वं धनं यस्य). –2 Not one's own.

अस्वक,–अस्वकीय,–स्विक *a.* Not one's own, belonging to another. –**Comp.** —ग *a.* Ved. not going to one's home, homeless; °ता Ved. homelessness. —जातिः *a.* of a different caste or kind.

अस्वत्वं-ता Absence of ownership.

अस्वच्छंद *a.* Not self-willed, dependent. -2 Docile, tractable.

अस्वतंत्र *a.* 1 Dependent, subject, not one's own master; अस्वतंत्रा स्त्री पुरुषप्रधाना Vasishtha. -2 Docile, humble, tractable.

अस्वंत *a.* Ending, ill. **—तः** Death. **—तं** Fire-place (अश्मंत q. v.).

अस्वप्न *a.* Sleepless, wakeful. **—प्नः** 1 A god, deity. -2 Sleeplessness.

अस्वप्नज् *a.* Sleepless.

अस्वभाव *a.* Of a different nature. **—वः** Different or unnatural character.

अस्वर *a.* 1 Having a bad voice. -2 Indistinct, not loud, in a low tone (as a speech). **—रः** 1 A low tone. -2 A consonant. -3 Absence of any accent. **—रं** *ind.* Not aloud, in a low tone.

अस्वरूप *a.* Essentially different, unlike.

अस्वर्ग्य *a.* Not securing or leading to heaven; अस्वर्ग्यं लोकविद्विष्टं धर्ममप्याचरेन्न तु Y. 1. 156.

अस्ववेश *a.* Expelled from home.

अस्वाध्यायः [न स्वाध्यायो वेदाध्ययनमस्य] 1 One who has not yet commenced his studies, not being invested with the sacred thread. -2 Interruption of studies (as on अष्टमी, eclipses &c.)

अस्वस्थ *a.* 1 Not well, unwell, indisposed, sick; बलवत् अस्वस्था *S.* 3 seriously indisposed; °शरीरा *ibid.*, K. 159, 211; °ता want of firmness, weakness, ill-ness.

अस्वास्थ्यं 1 Indisposition, sickness. -2 Absence of ease or comfort, trouble, anxiety; य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः *Si.* 1. 51.

अस्वामिक *a.* Unowned, unclaimed. **—कं** (Unclaimed) Treasure &c.

अस्वामिन् *a.* 1 Having no right to anything, not being master of it. -2 Unowned, unclaimed. **-Comp. —विक्रयः** a sale without ownership; निक्षिप्तं वा परद्रव्यं नष्टं लब्ध्वाऽपहृत्य वा। विक्रीयतेऽसमक्षं यत् स ज्ञेयोऽस्वामिविक्रयः ॥

अस्वाम्य *a.* 1 Unowned. -2 Not one's own. **—म्यं** Absence of right to property.

अह् I. 1 A. or 10 U. 1 =अंह् q. v. -II. 1 P. To sing together, compose, celebrate, prepare.-III.5 P. (अह्नोति, आहीत्, आह) To pervade.-IV. (a defective verb preserved only in five forms आत्थ, आहथुः, आह, आहतुः, आहुः) 1 To say, speak, mention. -2 To acknowledge, accept, state. -3 To declare, express, signify. -4 To hold, consider, regard.-5 To call.

अह *ind.* A particle implying (*a*) praise (पूजा); (*b*) separation; (*c*) resolution, ascertainment, certainty; and translated by 'surely,' 'certainly,' 'yes,' 'well'; (*d*) rejecting; (*e*) sending; (*f*) deviation from custom, impropriety; त्वमह ग्रामं गच्छ, त्वमह रथेनारण्यं गच्छ Sk.; स्वयमह रथेन याति ३ उपाध्यायं पदातिं गमयति Sk.

अहत *a.* 1 Not hurt or struck, uninjured. -2 Unbeaten (as cloth in washing). -3 Unwashed, new. -4 Unblemished, unsoiled.-5 Not frustrated or disappointed (as hopes &c.). **—तं** An unwashed or new cloth; cf. अप्रहत.

अहतिः, अहंतिः *f.* Ved. Safety, security from danger.

अहंत्य, अहंच, अहन्य *a.* Ved. Indestructible, invincible.

अहन् *n.* [न जहाति न त्यजति सर्वथा परिवर्तनं, न, हा-कनिन् Uṇ. 1. 55] (Nom. अहः, अह्नी-अहनी, अहानि, अह्ना, अहोभ्यां &c.; अहरिति हंति पाप्मानं जहाति च *Sat.* Br.)1 A day (including day and night); अथाहानि Ms. 5. 84.-2 Day-time; सव्यापारामहनि न तथा पीडयेन्मद्वियोगः Me. 88; यदह्ना कुरुते पापं by day. -3 The sky (as traversed by the sun); समारूढे च मध्यमह्नः सवितरि K. 99; M. 2.-4 A sacrificial or festival day. -5 A day's work. -6 Vishṇu. -7 Night. -8 A portion of a book appointed for a day. -9 A day personified as one of the eight Vasus. **—नी** (du.) Day and night. (At the end of comp. अहन् is changed to अहः,-हं or to अह्न; see P. V. 4.88-91; VI.3. 110, VIII. 4. 7 *Note.* At the beginning of comp. it assumes the forms अहस् or अहर्; *e.g.* सप्ताहः, एकाहः, पूर्वाह्णः, अपराह्णः, पुण्याहं, सुदिनाहं, अहःपतिः or अहर्पतिः &c. &c.). **-Comp. —आगमः** (अहरा°) the approach of day. **—आदिः** dawn; *Si.* 11. 62. **—करः** (°हः or °स्करः) 1. the sun; अलचकारास्य वधूरहस्करः *Si.* 1. 58; (P. III. 2. 21.). -2. a kind of tree. **—गणः**, (°र्गं°) 1. a series of sacrificial days. -2. a month. -3. any calculated term (Wilson). **—जरः** [अहोभिः परिवर्तमानो लोकान् जरयति जॄ-णिच्-अच्, अहानि वा अस्मिन् जार्यंते आधारे अप्-वा Tv.] Ved. the year as making days old. **—जात** *a.* Ved. born in the day or from day, not belonging to night. **—दिव** *a.* (°हर्दि°) existing every day. (**-वं**) *ind.* [अहश्च दिवा च समाऽर्हं°] daily, every day, day by day, य इत्थमस्वास्थ्यमहर्दिवं दिवः *Si.* 1. 51. **—दिवि** *ind.* day by day, every day, constantly. **—दृश्** *a.* Ved. belonging to the day; living. **—नाथः** 1. the sun, the lord of the day. -2. a kind of tree. **—निशं** [अहश्च निशा च समाऽर्हं°] a day and night, a whole day; Ms. 1. 74, 4. 97. (**-शं**) *ind.* day and night, during the whole day, continually. **—पतिः** [अहःपतिः, अहर्पतिः, अहस्पतिः P. VIII. 2. 70 Vârt.] 1. the sun; ननु राह्वाह्वमहर्पतिं तमः *Si.* 16. 57; R. 10. 54. -2. an epithet of *S*iva. -3. a kind of tree. -4. swallow wort. **—बांधवः** the sun. **—भाज्, -लोक** *a.* Ved. partaking of the day. **—मणिः** the sun. **—मुखं** commencement of the day, morning, dawn. **—रथंतरं** (P.VIII. 2. 68 Vârt.) a portion of Sáma to be chanted at day. **—रात्रः** (**-त्रं** also) 1. a day and night (P. II. 4. 29); त्रीनहोरात्रान् Nala. 12. 44; त्रिंशत्कला मुहूर्तः स्यादहोरात्रं तु तावतः Ms.1. 64, 65; Ms.11.84; Y. 1. 147. -2. a day of the Pitṛis, a month of the gods and a year of Brahmâ. **—विद्** *a.* Ved. 1. existing many days. -2. known long ago. -3. one who knows the fit time or season of a sacrifice. **—शेषः, -षं** (°हःशेषं) 1. evening. -2. the last day of defilement.

अहना Dawn, morning (उषा Sây.).

अहम् *pron.* (Nom. Sing. of अस्मद्). I [cf. Zend *azem*; L. *ego*; Germ. *ich.*] **-Comp. —अग्रिका** a contest for superiority, rivalry. **—अहमिका** [अहमहं शब्दोऽस्त्यत्र वीप्सायां द्वित्वं ठन् न टिलोपः P. II. 1. 72] 1. emulation, competition, assertion of superiority; अहमहमिका तु सा स्यात्परस्परं यो भवत्यहंकारः Ak.; अहमहमिकया प्रणामलालसानां K. 14, 81; अहमहमिकया म-

धुक्करकुलैरनुबध्यमानं 139, Mv. 6. 51. -2. egotism. -3. military vaunting. —कर्तव्य *a.* to be referred to self. (-व्यं) the object of अहंकार. —कारः 1. egotism, sense of self, self-love considered as an अविद्या or spiritual ignorance in Vedânta phil.; Bg. 2. 71, 7. 4; Ms. 1. 14; Y. 3. 177. -2. pride, self-consciousness, self-conceit, haughtiness. -3. (in Sân. phil.) the third of the eight producers or elements of creation, *i. e.* the conceit or conception of individuality, one of the 25 elements; Sân. K. 22, 24, 25; °वत् *a.* selfish, proud. —कारिन् *a.* proud, self-conceited. —कार्यं that which is to be done by oneself, personal business or object. —कृत *a.* 1. egotistic; Bg. 18. 17. -2. proud, haughty, Y. 3. 151. —कृतिः *f.* egotism, high opinion of oneself, pride. —पूर्व *a.* desirous of being first. —पूर्विका,-प्रथमिका [अहं पूर्वोऽहं पूर्व इत्यभिधानं यत्र] 1. the running forward of soldiers with emulation; (hence) emulation, competition; जवादहंपूर्विकया यियासुभिः Ki. 14. 32. -2. bragging, vaunting. —प्रत्ययः [अहमित्याकारकः प्रत्ययः] self-conceit. —भद्रं [अहमेव भद्र इति निर्णयो यत्र] self-conceit, high opinion of one's own superiority. —भावः 1. pride, egotism; अहंभावावृतो निस्त्रपः Bv.4. 10.-2.=° मति q. v. —मतिः *f.* 1. self-love or self-illusion regarded as spiritual ignorance (in Vedânta phil.). -2. conceit, pride, egotism. —वादिन् *a.* speaking only of oneself, proud, haughty; Bg. 18. 26. —श्रेयस् or °सं *n.* claiming superiority for oneself; अहंश्रेयसे विवदमानाः *S*at. Br. —सन *a.* Ved. gaining for oneself.

अहंयु *a.* [अहं अहंकारोऽस्त्यस्य, अहं युस् P. V. 2. 140] Selfish, proud, haughty; Bk. 1. 20. —युः A warrior.

अहर *a.* Not taking away; so अहारिन्. —रः A pure quantity.

अहरणीय, अहार्य *a.* 1 Not to be stolen, removed, or taken away; अहार्यं ब्राह्मणद्रव्यं राज्ञां नित्यमिति स्थितिः Ms. 9. 189. -2 Not to be won over (by fraud), devoted, loyal; Ms. 7. 217. -3 Firm, unflinching, inexorable; °निश्चया Dk. 41, Ku. 5. 8. —र्यः A mountain; °ता, -त्वं, not being liable to be taken away, security; H. Pr. 4.

अहल-लि *a.* Unploughed, unfurrowed.

अहल्य *a.* 1 Unploughed. -2 Not arable. —ल्यः N. of a country. —ल्या N. of the wife of Gautama. [According to the Râmâyana she was the first woman created by Brahmâ, who gave her to Gautama. She was seduced by Indra who assumed the form of her husband and so deceived her, or, according to another version, she knew the god and was flattered by the great God's condescension. There is another story which states that Indra secured the assistance of the moon who, assuming the form of a cock, crowed at mid-night. This roused Gautama to his morning devotions, and Indra went in and took his place. Gautama, when he knew of her seduction, expelled her from his hermitage and cursed her to be a stone and become invisible till she should be touched by the feet of Dasarathi Râma which would restore her to her former shape. Râma afterwards delivered her from her wretched state and she was reconciled to her husband. Ahalyâ is one of the five very chaste and pure women whose names every one is recommended to repeat in the morning; अहल्या द्रौपदी सीता तारा मंदोदरी तथा। पंचकन्याः स्मरेन्नित्यं महापातकनाशिनीः॥ Kumârila Bhatta explains the seduction of Ahalyâ as Indra's (the sun's) carrying away the shades of night, Ahalyâ signifying night.] For a very succinct account, see also Mv. 1. -2 N. of a sea.-**Comp.** —जारः Indra. —नंदनः the sage Satânanda, son of Ahalyâ. —ह्रदः N. of a Tîrtha near the hermitage of Gautama.

अहल्लिकः [अहनि लीयते, ली-ड, निपातः संज्ञायां कन् Tv.] 1 A dead body. -2 Ved. A talker.

अहवि *a.* Without oblations or sacrifices.

अहस्त *a.* 1 Handless. -2 One whose hand is cut.

अहह-हा [अहं जहाति, हा-क-पृषो०] A particle or interjection implying (*a*) sorrow or regret ('alas,' 'ah'); अहह कष्टमपंडितता विधेः Bh. 2. 92, 3. 21; अहह ज्ञानराशिर्विनष्टः Mu. 2. (*b*) Wonder or surprise; अहह महतां निस्सीमानश्चरित्रविभूतयः Bh.2.35, 36. (*c*) Pity; ध्रुवं ते जीवंतोऽप्यहह मृतका मंदमतयः Bv.4. 39. (*d*) Calling; अहहरे त्वा शूद्र Ch. Up. (*e*) Fatigue.

अहि *a.* Killing; pervaded, pervading. —हिः [आहंति, आ-हन्-इण स च डित् आङो ह्रस्वश्च Un. 4. 137] 1 A serpent, snake; अहयः सविषाः सर्वे निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः Ks. 14. 84. -2 The sun. -3 The planet Râhu. -4 A traveller. -5 The demon Vritra. -6 A wicked man. -7 A cheat, rogue. -8 The Asleshâ Nakshatra. -9 Water. -10 Earth. -11 A milch cow. -12 Lead. 13 The navel. -14 A cloud. —ही (du.) Heaven and earth. [cf., L. *anguis*, Gr. *ehis*]. -**Comp.** —अर्भु *a.* gliding away like a snake, not facing the enemy. —कांतः air, wind. —कोषः the slough of a snake. —क्षत्रः, -क्षेत्रः N. of a country in the east. —गोप *a.* Ved. guarded by a serpent. —घ्नं the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. —घ्नी *m.* killing snakes. —छत्रः 1. N. of a country, conquered by Arjuna and given to Drona. -2. a kind of vegetable poison. (-त्रा) 1. sugar. -2. the plant मेषशृंगी. -3. N. of the city अहिच्छत्र. —छत्रकं a mushroom. —जित् *m.* 1. N. of Krishna (the slayer of the serpent Kâliyâ).-2. N. of Indra. —जिह्वा N. of a plant (नागजिह्वालता). —तुंडिकः [अहेस्तुंडं मुखं तेन दीव्यति ठञ्, ठस्य इकः] a snake-catcher, conjurer, juggler. -द्विष्,-द्रुह्, -मार,-रिपु,-विद्विष् *m.* 1. N. of Garuda. -2. an ichneumon. -3. a peacock. -4. Indra. -5. Krishna; Ki. 4. 27; Si. 1. 11. —नकुलं snakes and ichneumons. —नकुलिका [अहिनकुलयोर्वैरम् वुन् P. II. 4. 9] the natural antipathy between a serpent and an ichneumon. —नामभृत् *m.* N. of Baladeva. —निर्मोकः,-निल्वयनी the slough of a snake. —पताकः a kind of snake (not venomous). —पतिः 1. 'the lord of snakes', Vâsuki. -2. any large serpent. —पुत्रकः a kind of boat (serpent-shaped). —पूतनं,-ना a kind of disease. —फेनः-नं 'the saliva or venom of a snake', opium. —बु (बु)ध्नः, -ब्रध्नः, अहिर्बुध्न्यः-ध्न्यः 1. one of the Rudras. -2. Siva. -3. Uttarâbhâdrapadâ Nakshatra. -4. a name of a Muhûrta. °दैवता the twenty-sixth lunar mansion. —भयं 1. the fear of a lurking snake. -2. apprehension of treachery, danger arising from one's own allies; °दा [अहिं भयं यति खंडयति दो क] N. of the plant भूम्यामलकी. —भानु *a.* Ved. 1. shining like serpents. -2. causing the motion of the sun (सूर्यगतिहेतु) as the wind an epithet of the Maruts. —भुज् *m.* 1. N. of Garuda. -2. a peacock. -3

ichneumon. -4. N. of a plant. —भृत् *m.* *S*iva. —मन्यु *a.* 1. having destructive anger or with unimpaired knowledge. -2. enraged like serpents; epithet of the Maruts. (-न्युः) the anger of a serpent. —मर्दनी N. of a plant (गंधनाकुली). —माय *a.* having multiform or versatile forms like a snake, showing a variety of colour and shape, such as Vritra. —मारकः,-मेदकः 1. N. of a plant (अरिमेद). -2. =° द्विष् q. v. —लता 1. the betel-nut plant. -2. N. of a plant (गंधनाकुली.) —शुष्म *a.* having all-pervading strength; ° सत्वन् Ved. one whose men hiss like serpents. —सक्थ *a.* having a long thigh like a serpent. (-क्थः) N. of a country. —हत्यं Ved. the slaying of the serpent or demon Vritra. —हन् *a.* killing serpents or Vritra, Garuda, Indra.

अहिकः 1 The polar star ध्रुव. -2 A blind snake. -3 (At the end of comp.) Lasting for a certain number of days; दशाहिक. —का The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली).

अहिंसक *a.* Not hurting or injuring, harmless.

अहिंसा 1 Harmlessness, abstaining from killing or giving pain to others in thought, word, or deed; as अहिंसा परमो धर्मः ; Bg. 10. 5; Ms. 10. 63, 5. 44, 6. 75. -2 Security.

अहिंसान *a.* Ved. Not hurting, harmless.

अहिंस्र *a.* Harmless, innocent; Ms. 4. 246. —स्रः, -स्रा N. of a plant (कालिक). —स्रं Harmless behaviour, innocence; Ms. 1. 29.

अहिंडुका A kind of small poisonous animal.

अहित *a.* 1 Not placed, put, or fixed. -2 Unfit, improper; Ms. 3. 20. -3 Hurtful, detrimental, harmful, injurious, prejudicial. -4 Disadvantageous, evil. -5 Inimical, hostile.—तः An enemy; अहितानानिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 9. 17, 11. 68; तदहितयुवतेरभीक्ष्णमक्ष्णोः *S*i. 7. 57 a rival; Bg. 2. 36; K. 5, 77. —तं 1 Damage. -2 Food.-**Comp.** —इच्छु *a.* not wishing well, malevolent. —कारिन् *a.* inimical, acting unkindly. —नामन् *a.* having as yet no name assigned.—मनस् *a.* not friendly minded, hating, inimical.—हितं good and evil; °विचारशून्यबुद्धि H. 2. 45.

अहिम *a.* Not cold, hot. -**Comp.** —अंशुः, -करः, -तेजस्, -द्युतिः, -रुचिः the sun.

अहीन *a.* 1 Unimpaired, whole, entire, all; भूतभूतिरहीनभोगभाक् *S*i. 16. 71. -2 Not inferior, great; अहीनबाहुद्रविणः शशास R. 18. 14; 9. 5.-3 Not deprived of, possessed of; Ms.2. 183.-4 Not outcast or vile.-5 (अहोभिः साध्यते, अहन्-ख P. IV 2. 43) Lasting for several days; द्व्यहीन, त्र्यहीन &c. —नः 1 A sacrifice lasting for several days (-नं also); Ms. 11. 198. -2 A large snake.-3 The lord of serpents, Vâsuki (अहि-इन). -**Comp.** —गुः N. of a king of the solar race; R. 18. 14. —वादिन् *m.* a witness unfit or incapable of giving evidence.

अहीरः A cowherd.

अहीरणिः [अहीन् ईरयति दूरीकरोति ईर्-अनि] A snake having two heads.

अहीश्रुवः [आहिरिव श्रूयते,श्रु-क-बा° दीर्घः] An enemy.

अहु *a.* [अह्-व्याप्तौ-उन्] 1 Narrow. -2 Pervading.

अहुत *a.* 1 Not sacrificed or offered (as an oblation); Ms. 12. 68. -2 One who has not yet received any oblation. —तः Religious meditation, prayer, and the study of the Vedas (considered as one of the five great Yajnas and necessary duties), अहुतं च हुतं चैव तथा प्रहुतमेव च। ब्राह्मं हुतं प्राशितं च पंचयज्ञान् प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 3. 73, 74. -**Comp.** —अद् *a.* 1. not eating of a sacrifice. -2. not allowed to partake of a sacrifice.

अहृणान *a.* Not being angry, friendly (अक्रोधन); Rv. 7. 86. 2.

अहृणीयमान *a.* Ved. 1 Not angry or jealous. -2 Willing.

अहृदय *a.* 1 Heartless.-2 Absent-minded; K. 84; हृदयमहृदया न नाम पूर्वं Ki. 10. 47.

अहृद्य *a.* Not desired or agreeable, unpleasant; ° कृत् *a.* causing disgust.

अहे *ind.* [अह्-ए] A particle implying (*a*) Reproach. (*b*) Regret. (*c*) Separation.

अहेतु *a.* Causeless, spontaneous, involuntary; अहेतुः पक्षपातो यः U. 5. 17. —तुः Absence of cause and reason.

अहे (है)तुक *a.* Groundless, causeless, without any motive; Bg. 18. 22.

अहेळ (ड) त्,-हेडमान *a.* Ved. Not unwilling.

अहेरुः N. of the plant शतमूली Asparagus Racemosus.

अहो *ind.* 1 A particle showing (*a*) Surprise or wonder; often agreeable (ah, how great or wonderful); अहो कामी स्वतां पश्यति *S*. 2. 2; अहो मधुरमासां दर्शनं *S*. 1; अहो बकुलावलिका M.1 Oh, it is B. (meaning 'I did not expect to see you here'); अहो रागबद्धचित्तवृत्तिरालिखित इव सर्वतो रंगः *S*. 1; अहो रूपमहो वीर्यमहो सत्त्वमहो द्युतिः Râm.(how wonderful his form &c.). (*b*) Painful surprise; अहो ते विगतचेतनत्वं K. 146. -2 Sorrow or regret in general; ('alas,' 'ah'); अहो दुर्व्यंतस्य संशयमारूढाः पिंडभाजः *S*. 6; विधिरहो बलवानिति मे मतिः Bh. 2. 91. -3 Praise ('bravo,' 'well done'); अहो देवदत्तः पचति शोभनंP.VIII.1.40Sk. -4 Reproach ('fie,' 'shame'); अहो वो धिग्बलं क्षात्रं Mb.-5 Calling out or addressing; अहो हिरण्यक श्लाघ्योसि H. 1. -6 Envy or jealousy; कटमहो करिष्यसिP.VIII.1.41Com.-7 Enjoyment, satisfaction. -8 Fatigue. -9 Doubt (probably for आहो q. v.). -10 Sometimes merely as an expletive. Prov. अहो रूपमहो ध्वनिः (used to convey the idea of mutual adulation, the ass complimenting the camel upon its fine form, and the camel the ass upon its melodious voice); अहो नु खलु (भोः) generally indicates surprise, often agreeable (आश्चर्य); अहो नु खल्वीदृशीमवस्थां प्रपन्नोऽस्मि *S*. 5; अहो नु खलु भोस्तदेतत्काकतालीयं नाम Mal. 5. अहो बत shows (*a*) compassion, pity, regret; अहो बत महत्पापं कर्तुं व्यवसिता वयं Bg. 1. 44; (*b*) satisfaction or admiration (संतोष); अहो बतासि स्पृहणीयवीर्यः Ku.3. 20 (Oh, how enviable is your prowess; Malli. here takes अहो बत in the sense of संबोधन); (*c*) addressing, calling; (*d*) fatigue. (अहो धिगर्थे शोके च करुणार्थविषादयोः। संबोधने प्रशंसायां विस्मये पादपूरणे ॥ असूयायां वितर्के च प्रायशोहो प्रयुज्यते। अहो बतानुकंपायां खेदामंत्रणयोस्तथा ॥). -**Comp.** —पुरुषिका =आहोपुरुषिका q. v.

अह्नः (The last member of a comp.) see under अहन्.

अह्वाय्य *a.* Ved. 1 Not conceal-

ing. -2 Not to be denied or set aside.

अह्नाय *ind.* Instantly, speedily, at once; **अह्नाय सा नियमजं क्लमनुत्ससर्ज** Ku. 5. 86; **अह्नाय तावदरुणेन तमो निरस्तं** R. 5. 71; Ki. 16. 16.

अह्रय, अह्रयाण *a.* Shameless, proud, presumptuously bold.

अह्रि *a.* [ह्री-क्रि] 1 Luxurious, fat. -2 Wise, learned (कवि).

अह्रीक *a.* Shameless, impudent. **-कः** A Buddhist mendicant.

अह्रुत *a.* Ved. 1 Not fluctuating or stumbling. -2 Not crooked (अकुटिल); °प्सु *a.* Ved. of straight or upright appearance.

अह्वल *a.* Not fluctuating, firm, steady. **-ला** N. of a tree (भल्लातक).

आ.

आ The second letter of the Alphabet.

आ 1 Used as a particle or interjection showing (*a*) assent; 'yes', 'verily'. (*b*) Compassion (अनुकंपा) 'Ah'. (*c*) Pain or regret (usually written आस् or आः q. v.), 'alas'. (*d*) Recollection (स्मरण) 'Ah', 'Oh'; **आ एवं किलासीत्** U. 6. (*e*) But (used as a disjunctive conjunction). (*f*) And (used as a cumulative conjunction). (*g*) Sometimes used as an expletive; **आ एवं मन्यसे**. In all these senses आ is treated as a Pragrihya vowel (does not form any Sandhi with a following vowel) P. I. 1. 14. **-2** (As a prefix to verbs and nouns) (*a*) it expresses the senses of near, near to, towards, from all sides, all around (see the several verbs). (*b*) With verbs of motion, taking, carrying &c. it shows the reverse of the action; as **गम्** to go, **आगम्** to come; **दा** to give, **आदा** to take; **नी** to carry, **आनी** to bring. **-3** (As a separable preposition with abl.) it shows either (*a*) the limit inceptive (अभिविधि), from, ever since, away from, out of, off, from among; **आमूलात् श्रोतुमिच्छामि** *S.* 1; **बहुभ्य आ** from out of many; **आ जन्मनः** *S.* 5. 25 ever since (her) birth; **आ मनोः** U. 6. 18. (*b*) Or, it expresses the limit exclusive or conclusive (मर्यादा), till, until, upto, as far as, unto; आङ् मर्यादाभिविध्योः P. II. 1. 13; see अभिविधि; **आ परितोषाद्विदुषां** *S.* 1. 2 till the learned are satisfied; **आ कैलासात्** Me. 11 upto or as far as Kailâsa; **ओष्ठकांतात्** *S.*4; U. 1. 37; V. 2. 2. In this sense आ sometimes governs the acc.; **शतमा जातीः** upto a hundred births. (*c*) In both these senses **आ** frequently enters into compound, forming either Avyayîbhâva comp. or compound adjectives; **आबालं** (or **आ बालेभ्यः**) **हरिभक्तिः** commencing with or including children; **आमुक्ति** (or **आमुक्तेः**) **संसारः** Sk. till final emancipation; **आमेखलं** Ku. 1. 5 as far as; **आमरणं** Pt. 1 till death; **आगोपालं ननृतुः** K. 70 down to the cowherd; **आगोपाला द्विजातयः** including the cowherds. Sometimes the compound so formed stands as the first member of other compounds; **सोऽहमाजन्मशुद्धानामाफलोदयकर्मणां। आसमुद्रक्षितीशानामानाकरथवर्त्मनां** R. 1. 5; **आगंडविलंबि** *S.* 6. 17; **आकर्णलंबि** M. 5. 10. (*d*) Used with loc. it has the sense of 'in', 'at' (mostly Ved.); **गावो न यवसेष्वा** Rv. 1. 91. 13. -4 With adjectives (or sometimes with nouns) **आ** has a diminutive force; **आपांडुर** a little white, whitish; **आलक्ष्य** *S.* 7. 17 slightly visible; **आकंपः** gentle shaking; so **आनील, आरक्त**. -5 (As a separable adverb) **आ** chiefly occurs in the Vedas and means near, near to, or towards, thereto, further; and also, even; in many cases it emphasizes the word which precedes it, and when placed after prepositions it strengthens their sense.

आं = आम् q. v.

आः 1 = आस् q. v. -2 N. of Lakshmî (आ).

आकत्थनं Boasting, swaggering.

आकंप् 1 A. To shake, tremble; to tremble with fear; *S.* 4. **—Caus.** To shake, put in motion (fig. also.) **अनोकहाकंपितपुष्पगंधी** R. 2. 13 (some take **आकंपित = ईषत्कंपनं**); Rs. 6. 22.

आकंपः 1 Shaking a little. -2 Shaking, trembling; **अनाकंपधैर्ये** V. 5. 22 v.l.

आकंपन *a.* Slightly shaking. **-नं** Trembling motion, shaking.

आकंपित, आकंप्र *a.* Shaking, trembling; moved, agitated.

आकत्यं [अ-कत-ष्यञ् P. V. 1. 121] Making any thing impure.

आकर्ण् 10 P. (properly a Den. form) To hear, give ear to, listen; **सर्वे सविस्मयमाकर्णयंति** *S.*1.

आकर्णनं Hearing, listening.

आकल् 10 P. 1 To take hold of, seize, take; *Si.* 7. 21; **कुतूहलाकलितहृदया** K. 49 seized. -2 To consider, regard; **स्पर्शमपि पावनमाकलयंति** K. 108, 235; **खिन्नमसूयया हृदयं तवाकलयामि** Git. 3. -3 To observe, notice, take into consideration; **भयहेतुमाकलय्य** H.1.-4 (*a*) To bind, fasten, tie; **स्वच्छदुकूलपल्लवाकलितमौलेः** K. 99, 84; (*b*) To confine; to restrain, tie up; **सुवर्णसूत्राकलिताधरांबरां** *Si.* 1. 6, 9.45; Ks. 20. 52. -5 To shake, agitate; **मारुताकलितास्तत्र द्रुमाः** Mb.; Bh. 1. 12. -6 To cast, throw; *Si.* 3. 73, 9. 72. -7 To surrender, transfer. -8 To measure; **आकलयंतमिव त्रिभुवनं** K. 78 to count, reckon.

आकलनं 1 Laying hold of, seizing; **मेखलाकलनं** K. 183; binding; *Si.*5. 42 confinement. -2 Counting, reckoning. -3 Wish, desire. -4 Inquiry. -5 Comprehending, understanding.

आकल्पः 1 An ornament, decoration; **आकल्पसारो रूपाजीवाजनः** Dk. 63, K. 313, 365; R. 17. 22, 18. 52. -2 Dress (in general), accoutrement. -3 Sickness, disease. -4 Adding to, increasing.

आकल्पकः 1 Remembering with regret, missing. -2 Fainting, loss of sense or perception. -3 Joy or delight. -4 Darkness. -5 A knot or joint.

आकल्यं Sickness, disease.

आकषः A touch-stone.

आकषक *a.* Cutting, rubbing, or testing with a touch-stone; (आकषे कुशलः, तत्र नियुक्तो वा); testing.

आकाषिक *a.* [आकषेण चरति ठक्] Testing, touching.

आकस्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [विनयादिगणः; अकस्मात्-ठक् टिलोपः] 1 Accidental, unforeseen, unexpected, sudden; **त्रासस्त्वाकस्मिकं भयं** Hem. -2 Causeless, groundless; **नन्वदृष्टानिष्टो जगद्वैचित्र्यमाकस्मिकं स्यात्** S. B.

आकांक्ष् 1 U. 1 To desire, long or wish for, expect; **प्रत्याश्वसंतं रिपुराचकांक्ष** R. 7. 47, 5. 38; Ms. 2. 162, 10. 121; Y. 1. 153; Me. 91. -2 To try to reach a place, turn to; Ms. 3. 258. -3 To require, need. -4 (In gram.) To require some word or words to be supplied for the completion of the sense; see आकांक्षा below.

आकांक्ष *a.* 1 Desiring, wishing. -2 (In gram.) Requiring some words to complete the sense; **अंगयुक्तं तिङाकांक्षं** P. VIII. 2. 96, 104. **—क्षा** 1 Desire, wish; **भक्त°** Susr., Amaru. 41. -2 (In gram. &c.) The presence of a word necessary to complete the sense, one of the three elements necessary to convey a complete sense or thought (the other two being योग्यता and आसत्ति); आकांक्षा प्रतीतिपर्यवसानविरहः S. D. 2 the absence of the completion of a sense; see Bhâshâ P. 82, 84 and T. S. 49; in the ex. गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्ती there is आकांक्षा. -3 Looking at or towards. -4 Purpose, intention. -5 Inquiry. -6 The significancy of a word.

आकांक्षित *p. p.* Desired, wished, inquired; looked at, wanted, necessary.

आकांक्षिन् *a.* 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting; Bg. 17. 11; R. 19. 57. -2 Asking, inquiring.

आकांक्ष्य *a.* Desirable. **—क्ष्यं** Need of supplying a word or words for the completion of the sense; P. III. 4. 23.

आकायः [आ -चि -कर्मणि घञ् चितौ कुत्वम्] 1 The fire on the funeral pile; **आकायमग्निं चिन्वीत** P. III. 3. 41. Sk. -2 A funeral pile. -3 Abode, residence.

आकाय्य *a.* Ved. 1 Desirable. -2 Commendable in every way.

आकालः 1 The right time. -2 Wrong time.

आकालिक *a.* [अकाले भवः ठञ्] (की *f.*) 1 Momentary, transitory; Ms. 4. 103, 105; **आकालिकः स्तनयित्नुः**; **आकालिकी विद्युत्, उत्पत्त्यनंतरं विनाशिनीत्यर्थः** P.V.1.114. -2 Unseasonable, premature, untimely; **आकालिकीं वीक्ष्य मधुप्रवृत्तिम्** Ku. 3. 34; Mk. 5. 1. **—की** Lightning.

आकाश् 1 A. 1 To shine. -2 To view, recognize.

आकाशः -शं [समंतादाकाशंते सूर्यादयोऽत्र Tv.] 1 The sky; **आकाशभवा सरस्वती** Ku. 4. 39; °**ग**, °**चारिन्** &c. -2 Ether (considered as the fifth element). -3 The subtle and ethereal fluid pervading the whole universe; one of the 9 *dravyas* or substances recognized by the Vaiseshikas. It is the substratum of the quality 'sound;' **शब्दगुणमाकाशं** cf.; also श्रुतिविषयगुणा या स्थिता व्याप्य विश्वं *S.* 1. 1; अथात्मनः शब्दगुणं गुणज्ञः पदं (scil. आकाशं) विमानेन विगाहमानः R. 13. 1. -4 Free space or vacuity; **यश्चायमंतरात्मन्नाकाशः** Bri.Up. -5 Space, place in general; **सपर्वतवनाकाशां पृथिवीं** Mb.; **भवनाकाशमजायतांबुराशिः** Bv. 2. 165. -6 Brahma (as identical with ether); **आकाशस्तल्लिंगात्** Br. Sût.; **यावानयमाकाशस्तावानयमंतर्हृदयाकाशः** Ch. Up. -7 Light, clearness. -8 A hole. -9 A dot, zero (in Math.). **आकाशे** in the air; **आकाशे लक्ष्यं बद्ध्वा** fixing the look on some object out of sight. **आकाशे** in the sense of 'in the air' is used in dramas as a stage-direction when a character on the stage asks questions to some one not on the stage, and listens to an imaginary speech supposed to be a reply, which is usually introduced by the words किं ब्रवीषि, किं कथयसि &c.; दूरस्थाभाषणं यत्स्यादशरीरनिवेदनं। परोक्षांतरितं वाक्यं तदाकाशे निगद्यते ॥ Bharata; cf. आकाशभाषितं below; (आकाशे) प्रियंवदे, कस्येदमुशीरानुलेपनं मृणालवंति च नलिनीपत्राणि नीयंते। (श्रुतिमभिनीय) किं ब्रवीषि &c. *S.* 3. This is a contrivance used by poets to avoid the introduction of a fresh character, and it is largely used in the species of dramatic composition called भाण where only one character conducts the whole play by a copious use of आकाशभाषित. **-Comp. —अनंत्यायतनं** the abode of infinity or of infinite space; N. of a world with the Buddhists. **—अस्तिकायः** N. of a category with the Jainas. **—ईशः** 1. an epithet of Indra.-2. (in law.) any helpless person (such as a child, a woman, a pauper) who has no other possession than the air. **—कक्षा** 'the girdle of the sky,' horizon. **—कल्पः** Brahma. **—गः** *a.* moving through the atmosphere. (**-गः**) a bird. (**-गा**) the heavenly Ganges. **—गंगा** [आकाशपथवाहिनी गंगा] the celestial Ganges; **नद्याकाशगंगायाः स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे** R. 1. 78. **—चमसः** the moon. **—ज** *a.* produced in the sky. **—जननिन्** *m.* a casement, loophole, an embrasure (left in castle-walls). **—दीपः,-प्रदीपः** 1. a lamp lighted in honour of Lakshmî or Vishṇu and raised on a pole in the air at the Divâli festival in the month of Kârtika.-2. a beacon-light, a lantern on a pole. **—भाषितं** 1. speaking off the stage, a supposed speech to which a reply is made as if it had been actually spoken and heard; किं ब्रवीषीति यन्नाट्ये विना पात्रं प्रयुज्यते । श्रुत्वेवानुक्तमप्यर्थं तत्स्यादाकाशभाषितं; S.D. 425. -2. a sound or voice in the air. **—मंडलं** the celestial sphere. **—मांसी** [आकाशभवा मांसी] N. of a plant (क्षुद्रजटामांसी). **—मूली** the aquatic plant (कुंभिका) Pistia Stratiotes. **—यानं** 1. a heavenly car, a balloon.-2. moving or travelling through the sky; **आकाशयानेन प्रविशति** enter passing through the sky (frequently occurring in dramas). -3. one who moves through the air. **—रक्षिन्** *m.* a watchman on the outer battlements of a castle (आकाश इव अत्युच्चप्राचीरोपरि स्थित्वा रक्षति). **—वचनं**=° भाषितं q. v. **—वर्त्मन्** *n.* 1. the firmament. -2. the atmosphere, air. **—वल्ली** a sort of creeper, a parasitical plant (अमरवेल). **—वाणी** a voice from heaven, an incorporeal speech (अशरीरिणी वाणी). **—सलिलं** rain; dew. **—स्थ** *a.* abiding in the sky, aerial. **—स्फटिकः** a kind of crystal supposed to be formed in the atmosphere, hail (करका).

आकाशवत् *a.* 1 Filling a certain vacuum or space. -2 Going through the air.

आकाशीय, आकाश्य *a.* [आकाशस्येदं; छ-यत्] Atmospherical, aerial.

आकिंचनं, आकिंचन्यं Poverty, want of any possession.

आकीम् *ind.* Ved. From (with abl.); leaving, excluding.

आकुंच् 1 A., 6 P. To bend. —*Caus.* 1 To draw together, contract, bend inward, curve, compress; आकुंचितसव्यपादं Ku. 3. 70; R. 6. 15; Bh. 1. 3. -2 To shorten.

आकुंचनं 1 Bending, contraction, compression; K. 78. -2 Contraction regarded as one of the 5 *karmans* q. v. -3 Collecting, heaping. -4 Curving. -5 Contortion.

आकुल *a.* 1 Full of, burdened or filled with (in general); प्रचलदूर्मिमालाकुलं (समुद्रं) Bh. 2. 4, मृगपक्षिगणाकुलं Rām.; बाष्पाकुलां वाचं Nala. 4. 18; आलापकुतूहलाकुलतरं श्रोत्रे Amaru. 81.-2 Overcome, affected or afflicted, smit; हर्ष°, शोक°, विस्मय°, स्नेह° &c.-3 Busily or intently engaged or absorbed in; *S.* 4. 18.-4 Confounded, agitated, flurried, distracted; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासुरासीत्कार्यद्वयाकुलः *Si.* 2. 1; perplexed, at a loss what to do, undetermined; Ki. 2. 54. °आकुल very much agitated; K. 10, 28; Ki. 14. 32. -5 Dishevelled, disordered (as hair); असंयताकुलालकान् K. 60, 243; Ratn. 1. 17; Ki. 8. 18. -6 Wild, dreary; *S.* 2. -7 Taken out of one's natural condition. -8 Incoherent, contradictory. —लं An inhabited place; रहितेष्वाकुलेषु च Rām. —*adv.* In bewilderment; *Si.* 1. 2.

आकुलता,-त्वं 1 A multitude. -2 Perplexity, bewilderment, confusion; Amaru. 72; Bh. 1. 18.

आकुलयति Den. P. To confound, make disordered, agitate.

आकुलित *a.* 1 Distressed, confounded, agitated; मार्गाचलव्यतिकराकुलितेव सिंधुः Ku. 5. 85. -2 Entangled; K. 83. -3 Obscured, blinded; धूम° दृष्टेः *S.* 4. -4 Overcome or affected; शोक°, पिपासा° &c. -5 Disordered, deranged; R. 16. 67; Rs. 6. 17. -6 Tilled.

आकुलीकृ 8 U. 1 To fill with. -2 To confound, perplex, bewilder. -3 To overcome; कुतूहलेनाकुलीक्रियमाणो लघिमा K. 134. -4 To trouble, pain; *S.* 2.

आकुलीभू 1 P. To be perplexed or agitated; इति प्रतिपादितमाकुलीभवेत् S. B. this conclusion would be shaken.

आकूणित *a.* [आ-कूण्-क्त] Contracted, a little, मदनशरशल्यवेदनाकूणितत्रिभागेन K. 166, 81.

आकूतं [आ-कू-भावे-क्त] 1 Meaning, intention, purpose; इतीरिताकूतमनीलवाजिनं Ki. 14. 26. -2 A feeling, state of heart, emotion; चूडामंडलबंधनं तरलयत्याकूतजो वेपथुः U. 5. 36, भावाकूतं Amaru. 4; Sān. K. 31; Māl. 9. 11; स्नेहाकूत U. 6. 35; साकूतं feelingly, meaningly (oft. occurring in plays as a stage-direction). -3 Wonder or curiosity; सर्वे °करं U. 4. -4 Wish, desire.

आकूतिः *f.* [आ-कू-भावे-क्तिन्] Intention, wish, desire; Rv. 10. 128. 4; आकूतीनां च चित्तीनां प्रवर्तकः Mb. °पर *a.* accomplishing one's own intentions.

आकृ 8 U, 5 P. 1 To bring near or towards; to drive near or together. -2 To bring down; form wholly (Ved.). —*Caus.* 1 To invite, call, summon; रदनिकामाकारय Mk. 3; Dk. 174; Pt. 1; मध्यस्थस्य दृष्टिमाकारयति Mk. 4 calls or arrests; *Si.* 16.52. -2 To prompt, incite, propel; ममापि कौतूहलेनाकारित एषः *S.* 6. -3 To call out boldly, challenge; Mk. 2. -4 To cause to appear, produce. -5 To ask anything of one.

आकारः [आ-कृ-घञ्] 1 Form, shape, figure; द्विधा° of two forms or sorts; Pt. 3. 37. -2 Aspect, appearance, mien, countenance; आकारसदृशप्रज्ञः R. 1. 15, 16. 7; *S.* 1. -3 (Particularly) expression of the face, as giving a clue to one's inward thoughts or mental disposition; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेंगितस्य च R. 1. 20; Pt. 1; भवानपि संवृताकारमास्तां V. 2; *S.* 7; Ki. 1. 14; साकारो निस्पृहः Pt. 3. 88 giving no clue to his inward thoughts, reserved; K. 233; Mv.6; Ms. 7. 63, 8. 25-6. -4 Hint, sign, token.-5 Identity, oneness.-6 Recognition of identity (in Sān. phil.). -7 The letter आ. —**Comp.** —गुप्तिः,-गोपनं, -गूहनं dissimulation, suppressing all outward manifestation of the internal feelings.

आका(क)रणं,-णा 1 Invitation, calling; भवदाकारणाय Dk. 175. -2 A challenge.

आकारवत् *a.* 1 Embodied.-2 Symmetrical, well-formed.

आकारित *a.* 1 Called. -2 Agreed upon. -3 Demanded, exacted.

आकृत *p. p.* Ved. Brought near to, being near.

आकृतिः *f.* 1 Form, figure, shape (of anything); गोवर्धनस्याकृतिरन्वकारि *Si.* 3. 4. -2 Bodily form, body; किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां *S.* 1. 20; विकृताकृति Ms. 11. 53; घोर°, सौम्य° &c. -3 Appearance; oft. a good or noble appearance, good form; न ह्याकृतिः सुसदृशं विजहाति वृत्तं Mk. 9. 16; यत्राकृतिस्तत्र गुणा वसंति Subhāsh.; आकृतिमनुगृह्णंति गुणाः Vb. 2. -4 Specimen, character. -5 Tribe, species. —**Comp.** —गणः a list of words belonging to a certain grammatical rule which does not give every word belonging to that rule, but only specimens, a list of specimens (frequently occurring in the Gaṇapāṭha); *e. g.* अर्श आदिगण, स्वरादिगण, चादिगण &c. —छत्रा the plant Achyranthes Aspera.

आकृतिमत् *a.* 1 Embodied. -2 Self-formed.

आकृष् 1 P., 6 U. To draw towards, draw, drag, pull, attract (fig. also); केशेष्वाकृष्य चुंबति H. 1. 109; दूरममुना सारंगेण वयमाकृष्टाः *S.* 1; (मनः) शंभौर्थितश्चमाकृष्टमयस्कांतेन लोहवत् Ku. 2. 59; अनाकृष्टस्य विषयैः R. 1. 23 not attracted or seduced; लंभाकृष्टः H. 1; *Sānti.* 3. 5, 4. 16; पादाकृष्टव्रतति *S.* 1. 33, Amaru. 2, 72. -2 To draw or bend (as a bow); *Si.* 9. 40; *S.* 3. 5. -3 To draw or take out; हस्तात्कटकमाकृष्य Mk. 2; U. 1. -4 To extract, borrow (from another source) H. Pr. 9. -5 To draw or carry along; to waft or be charged with; U. 3. 2.-6 To deprive, take away by force, snatch; Bk. 16. 30. -7 To supply a word or words from another rule or sentence. —*Caus.* To draw near to oneself, pull together; वस्त्रमाकर्षयंती Rs. 5. 11.

आकर्षः 1 Attracting or drawing towards oneself. -2 Drawing away from, withdrawing; U. 3. 46. -3 Drawing (a bow). -4 Attraction, fascination. -5 Spasm. -6 Playing with dice; आकर्षस्तेऽवाप्फलः Mb. -7 A die or dice. -8 A board for a

game with dice. -9 An organ of sense. -10 A magnet, a loadstone. -11 A touch-stone.

आकर्षक *a.* Attracting, attractive. -कः A magnet, a loadstone.

आकर्षण *a.* Attracting, carrying to another place. -णं 1 Pulling, drawing, attracting. -2 Seduction. -णी 1 A curved stick for pulling down fruits, flowers &c. (standing on elevated places); any instrument for pulling. -2 A variety of Mudrâ (or mark on the body).

आकर्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) Magnetic, attractive (आकर्षणं चरति).

आकर्षिन् *a.* Attractive (as a smell at a distance). -णी A rod with a hook at the end for pulling down boughs in order to gather fruits &c.

आकृष्टिः *f.* 1 Attraction (in general). -2 Attraction, gravitation (in astr.); आकृष्टिशक्तिश्च मही तया यत् खस्थं गुरु स्वाभिमुखं स्वशक्त्या। आकृष्यते तत्पततीव भाति समे समंतात् क्व पतत्वियं खे॥ Golârdh. 1. -3 Drawing or bending of a bow; ज्या° Amaru. 1. -Comp. -मंत्रः an incantation by which another person is attracted; आकृष्टिमंत्रोपमं H. 1. 97.

आकॄ 6 P. 1 To scatter or spread over, fill, fill up, cover, heap up (used chiefly in *p.p.* q. v.). -2 To dig up.

आकरः [by P. III. 3. 118 आकुर्वन्त्यस्मिन्; कृ-अप्] 1 A mine; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; Ms. 7. 62; Y. 3. 242; (fig.) a mine or rich source of anything (उत्पत्तिस्थानं); मासो नु पुष्पाकरः V. 1. 9; अशेषगुणाकरं Bh. 2. 92; Mk. 8. 38; Mu. 7. 7. -2 A collection, group; पद्माकरं दिनकरो विकचीकरोति Bh. 2. 73; Ku. 2. 29; Mâl. 9. 47. -3 Best, excellent. -4 N. of a country. -5 N. of the Mahâbhâshya.

आकरिकः [आकरे नियुक्तः ठञ्] A person appointed (by the king) to superintend a mine.

आकरिन् *a.* [आकर इनि] 1 Produced in a mine, mineral. -2 Of good breed; इधतमाकरिभिः करिभिः क्षतैः Ki. 5. 7.

आकीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Scattered or spread over. -2 Filled or overspread with, crowded, full of, abounding in; जनाकीर्णं मन्ये हुतवहपरीतं गृहमिव *S.* 5. 10; आकीर्णमृषिपत्नीनामुटजद्वाररोधिभिः R. 1. 50; Pt. 1. 375; Ms. 6. 51. -र्णं A crowd; V. 2.

आके *ind.* Ved. 1 Near, in the neighbourhood. -2 Distant.

आकेकर *a.* Half-shut, half-closed (eyes); निमीलदाकेकरलोलचक्षुषा Ki. 8. 53; Mal. 5; K. 81; Mu. 3. 21; दृष्टिराकेकरा किंचित्स्फुटापांगे प्रसारिता। मीलितार्धपुटालोके ताराव्यावर्तनोत्तरा॥.

आकेनिप *a.* Ved. Advancing near (as rays of light); wise (?).

आकोकेरः The sign Capricornus; (a word of Greek origin).

आक्रंद् 1 U. 1 To lament, weep, cry, cry out, creak, scream; तृणाग्रलग्नैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिराक्रंदतीवोषसि शीतकालः Rs. 1. 7; Bk. 15. 50. -2 To shout, roar. -3 To invoke, call out to; आक्रंदद्विमसेतं वै Mb. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to weep or cry. -2 To call out to; एह्येहीति शिखंडिनां पटुतरैः केकाभिराक्रंदितः Mk. 5. 23. -3 To inspire courage by the sound of a drum. -4 To shout or roar at; to cry incessantly.

आक्रंदः 1 Weeping, crying out; किं क्रंदसि दुराक्रंद Pt. 4. 29. -2 Calling, invoking, calling out to; Ms. 8. 292. -3 Sound, war-cry, a cry (in general); आक्रंद उदभूत्तत्र Ks. 10. 94. -4 A friend, defender. -5 A brother. -6 A fierce or violent combat, war, battle. -7 A place of crying. -8 A king who prevents an ally from aiding another; a king whose kingdom lies next but one; पार्ष्णिग्राहं च संप्रेक्ष्य तथाक्रंदं च मंडले Ms. 7. 207 (see Kull. thereon).

आक्रंदनं 1 Lamentation, weeping, cry of lamentation. -2 Calling out.

आक्रंदिक *a.* [आक्रंदं धावति ठञ् P. IV. 4. 38] One who runs to a place where cries (of distress) are heard.

आक्रंदित *p. p.* 1 Roaring, crying or weeping bitterly. -2 Invoked, called. -तं 1 A cry, roar; R. 2. 28. -2 Lamentation, weeping, V. 1.

आक्रंदिन् *a.* Calling out in a weeping tone, weeping, shouting at; Ku. 5. 26.

आक्रम् 1 U. 1 To go towards or near, approach; अंतरिक्षं, आश्रमं &c. -2 To step or tread upon, enter, fill, take possession of, cover; भुजगपतिरयं मे मार्गमाक्रम्य सुप्तः Mk. 9. 12 covering; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः 5. 2; छायामंध्याक्रमितु Ve. 3; *Si.* 8. 28 to enter or cross; Ms. 4. 130; Y. 1. 152; पदा मस्तकमाक्रम्य Ms. 11. 43; जंबुद्वीपमाक्रम्य H. 3; आक्रामति धूमो हर्म्यतलं Mbh. -3 To occupy, extend over; योजनानां सहस्राणि बहूनाक्रम्य तिष्ठति Ks. 1. 15. -4 To attack, invade, seize, fall upon, conquer, overcome, vanquish; पक्षिशावकानाक्रम्य H. 1; 2. 97; पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामंस्तांस्ताञ्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34; H. 4; तं न... शेकुराक्रमितुमन्यपार्थिवाः R. 19. 48; Bh. 1. 70; *Si.* 1. 70. -5 To surpass, excel, eclipse. -6 To undertake, begin, commence -7 (A.) To rise, come up (as the sun); यावत्प्रतापनिधिराक्रमते न भानुः R. 5. 71, आक्रमते सूर्यः Mbh. -8 To ascend, mount, occupy (as sky, throne &c); दिवमाक्रमताणेव Bk. 8. 23; *Si.* 18. 14, 51; सिंहासनं, स्वर्गलोकं, ध्वजं &c. -9 To lie heavily upon, to press (as a load). (For further illustrations of the several senses see आक्रांत below). -*Caus.* (क्र-क्रा-मयति) To cause to enter, introduce, show into; स नैराक्रमयामास शुद्धांतं Ku. 6. 52.

आक्रमः, -मणं 1 Coming near, approaching. -2 Falling upon, attacking; an attack; *Si.* 16. 34. -3 Seizing, taking, covering, occupying. -4 Overcoming; obtaining. -5 Spreading or going over, surpassing. -6 Overloading. -7 Might, valour. -8 Possession of learning &c. -9 Food.

आक्रांत *p. p.* 1 Seized, taken possession of, overpowered, defeated, vanquished, overcome; आक्रांतविमानमार्गः R. 13. 37 reaching upto; रुजा° Pt. 5. 52; दिदृक्षा° हृदयः Dk. 141 seized with; आतपाक्रांतोयमुद्देशः M. 3 exposed to heat; आक्रांतपूर्वमिव भुजंगं R. 9. 79 trodden or trampled under foot; filled with, full of, occupied, covered, overspread; शुशुभे तेन चाक्रांतं मंगलायतनं महत् R. 17. 29; Bh. 2. 108; वलिभिर्मुखमाक्रांतं Bh. 3. 14, 62; U. 2. 20; Mv. 5. 40; *Si.* 1. 70; H. 1. 24; Dk. 141; K. 55; Ve. 2. 26; °मति having the mind engrossed or occupied; U. 5. 19, Mâl. 9. 48; so मदन, ° भय, ° शोक° &c. -2 Loaded (as with a burden); भाराक्रांता वसुंधरा Mk. 8. 6; K. 118; Amaru. 30. -3 Surpassed, eclipsed, superseded; R. 10. 38, Ve. 5, M. 3. 5. -4 Obtained, possessed of; वर्णा-

नराक्रांतपयोधरायां R. 14. 27; Ki. 11. 7. -5 Accompanied, attended. -6 Pained, distressed.

आक्रांतिः *f.* 1 Placing upon, occupying; stepping or treading upon; आक्रांतिसंभावितपादपीठं Ku. 3. 11. -2 Overcoming, pressing upon, loading; Mu. 3. 10. -3 Ascending, rising. -4 Might, valour, force; *Si.* 5. 41.

आक्रामकः An invader.

आक्री 9 U. To purchase, buy.

आक्रयः A dealer, petty trader, a pedlar.

आक्रीड् 1 U. To play, sport, amuse oneself.

आक्रीड *a.* Playing, sporting. —डः, -डं 1 Play, sport, pleasure. -2 A pleasure-grove, pleasure-garden; आक्रीडपर्वतास्तेन कल्पिताः स्वेषु वेश्मसु Ku. 2. 43; कमप्याक्रीडमासाद्य तत्र विश्रमिषुः Dk. 12.

आक्रीडनं Sporting, playing.

आक्रीडिन् *a.* Playing.

आक्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry, cry out loudly; अये गौरीनाथ त्रिपुरहर शंभो त्रिनयन प्रसीदेत्याक्रोशन् Bh. 3. 123; call out loudly to; पतिमाचुक्रुशुः Rám. -2 To revile, abuse, scold, assail with angry words; परस्य हेतोर्मामाक्रोशसि Dk. 58, 97; शतं ब्राह्मणमाक्रुश्य क्षत्रियो दंडमर्हति Ms. 8. 267; 6. 48; Bk. 5. 39. -3 To curse. -4 To censure, express displeasure.

आक्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Scolded, reviled, censured, abused, calumniated &c. *Si.* 12. 27. -2 Sounded, vociferated. -3 Cursed. —ष्टं 1 Calling out. -2 A harsh cry or sound, an abusive speech (परुषभाषणं); मार्जारमूषिकास्पर्शे आक्रुष्टे क्रोधसंभवे Kâty.

आक्रोशः,-शनं 1 Calling or crying out, vociferation, loud cry or sound. -2 Censure, blame, reviling; आक्रोशमपि परिहासमाकलयंति K. 235, 291; abuse Y. 2. 302. -3 A curse, imprecation; °गर्भमेवमुक्तं K. 291, 346. -4 An oath.

आक्रोशक,-क्रोष्टृ *a.* 1 Vociferous, one who calls out or vociferates. -2 A reviler, abusive.

आक्री *ind.* An indeclinable joined to the roots, कृ, भू and अस्; see Gaṇa on P. I. 4. 61.

आक्लेदः Moistening, wetting, sprinkling.

आक्षद्यूतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षद्यूतेन निर्वृत्तम् ठक्] Effected or completed by gambling.

आक्षपणं 1 Fasting, purifying by fasting, abstinence.

आक्षपाटिकः [अक्षपट-ठक्] 1 A judge at playing with dice, superintendent of a gambling house. -2 A judge, arranger of law-suits; see अक्षपाटक.

आक्षपाद *a.* (दी *f.*) [अक्षपाद-अण्] Taught by Akshapáda or Gautama. —दः A follower of the Nyâya system of philosophy, a logician. —दं The Nyâya system of philosophy.

आक्षर् 10 P. 1 To abuse, revile, accuse falsely, calumniate; अस्त्वनाक्षारितः पूर्वं Ms. 8. 355, 351, 275. -2 To punish.

आक्षारः A charge or calumny, accusation (of adultery).

आक्षारणं,-णा Calumnious accusation (especially of adultery): तत्र त्वाक्षारणा यः स्यादाक्रोशो मैथुनं प्रति Ak.

आक्षारित *p. p.* 1 Calumniated. -2 Accused of adultery or fornication. -3 Guilty, criminal.

आक्षि 2. 6. P. Ved. 1 To abide, dwell in, stay (with). -2 To be or exist. -3 To possess.

आक्षित *a.* Abiding, dwelling.

आक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अक्षेण दीव्यति जयति जितं वा; अक्ष-ठक् P. IV. 4. 2] 1 One who plays at dice. -2 One who uses loaded dice (भारभूतानक्षानाहरति वहति). -3 One who gains by gambling. -4 Won by gambling. -5 Relating to dice or gambling; आक्षिकं ऋणं Ms. 8. 159 incurred in gambling. —कः N. of a tree (=अक्षिक q. v.). —कं 1 Money gained by gambling. -2 Gambling debt, money lost at play. -**Comp.** —पणः a stake, a wager.

आक्षिप् 6 U. 1 To throw or cast down, dash down; फलं तरंगाक्षिप्तं Pt. 4; शिलायामाक्षिप्य Pt. 1. -2 To attract, entice, allure, win over; यथा नाक्षिप्यसे विषयैः K. 109; *Si.* 10. 79. -3 To strike with a dart, missile &c. -4 To draw near or together, contract, convulse (used in medicine). -5 To interrupt, cut short; एवंवादिनो वचनमाक्षिप्य K. 18, 207; Ve. 6. -6 To draw back or withdraw; take or throw off, snatch or draw away, pull off; अग्रपादमाक्षिप्य R. 7. 7; Ku. 7. 58; वासो बलादाक्षिपन् Bh. 1. 43; Me. 68. -7 To chase, drive out of a place, remove; स एतानाक्षिपद्राष्ट्रात् Mb.; आक्षिप्ताधिकारयोः Mu. 1. -8 To hang out, expose to view (as a banner). -9 To point to, refer to, hint at, indicate; वस्तुतस्तु नेह पूर्वपदमाक्षिप्यते P. VI. 3. 34 Sk.; अन्वादय आक्षिप्यंते S. D. 2. -10 To reject, neglect, disregard, spurn; Amaru. 79. -11 To object to (as argument). -12 To insult; अरेरे गर्भभारभून किमेवमाक्षिपसि Ve. 3; to blame; *Sánti.* 1. 18. -13 To eclipse, obscure; आक्षिपंतीमिव प्रभां शशिनः स्वेन तेजसा Mb. -14 To infer (from circumstances); जात्या व्यक्तिराक्षिप्यते K. P. 2. -15 To say or state ironically. -16 To pass (as time); *Si.* 14. 45.

आक्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Cast, thrown down. -2 Overthrown, repulsed; Ratn. 4. 12. -3 Seized, grasped, snatched away; V. 5. 5. -4 Drawn, attracted, overpowered; कौतुक°, कुतूहल° U. 4; seduced, enticed; K. 281. -5 Perplexed, distracted, bewildered; °मिव मे चेतः Ve. 2. -6 Insulted, reviled, abused. -7 Equal or equivalent to.

आक्षिप्तिका A particular air or song sung by a character while approaching the stage; V. 4.

आक्षेपः 1 Throwing off, tossing, pulling off, snatching away; अंशुकाक्षेपविलज्जितानां Ku. 1. 14; withdrawing; Ku. 7. 95; movement, shaking; K. 13. -2 Reviling, censure, blame, abuse, reproach, defiant censure; °प्रचंडतया U. 5. 29; विरुद्धमाक्षेपवचस्तितिक्षितं Ki. 14. 25; Bh. 2. 69. -3 Drawing together, attraction, diverting; कथारसस्याक्षेपसामर्थ्यं K. 346, 348 power to interest. -4 Distraction, allurement; विषयाक्षेपपर्यस्तबुद्धेः Bh. 3. 47, 23. -5 Throwing away, giving up. -6 Applying, laying on, putting in or into (as a colour); गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरैः Ku. 7. 17. -7 Hinting at, reference to, taking to oneself or assuming (as the meaning of another word); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः K. P. 2. -8 An inference. -9 A deposit. -10 An objection or doubt. -11 Convulsion, palpitation. -12 Sustaining, as a sound. -13 (In Rhet.) A fi-

gure of speech (cf. Greek paralipsis) in which something really intended to be said is apparently suppressed or denied to convey a particular meaning; आक्षेपः स्वयमुक्तस्य प्रतिषेधो विचारणात्। चंद्र संदर्शयात्मानमथवास्ति प्रियामुखम्॥ Kuval. For fuller definitions and explanations see K. P. 10, S. D. 714 and *Akshepaprakarana* in R. G.

आक्षपक *a.* 1 Drawing; drawing or snatching off. -2 Censuring, reviling —कः 1 A thrower. -2 A detractor, calumniator, accuser. -3 A hunter. -4 (In medic.) Convulsion, spasm.

आक्षेपणं Throwing, tossing.

आक्षेपिन् *a.* 1 Drawing or snatching up; Mâl. 9. 51. -2 Drawing in with a minute eye: बाह्याभ्यंतरविषयाक्षेपी चतुर्थः Pat. Sût. -3 Applying to, regarding.

आक्षीव *a.* 1 Somewhat drunk. -2 Intoxicated. —वः=अक्षीव q.v.

आक्षैत्रज्ञ्यं [-अक्षेत्रज्ञ -ष्यञ्] Spiritual ignorance.

आक्षोटः -डः A walnut; see अक्षोट.

आक्षोदनं Hunting (for आच्छोदनं).

आक्ष्यत् *a.* (fr. अश् or अक्ष्) Leading to completion (as days), epithet of certain days on which the ceremony Ayana performed for the *Adityas* and Angirasas is finished.

आखण *a.* Hard (to dig up) (as a stone).

आखंडलः [आखंडयति भेदयति पर्वतान्, खंड्-डलच् डस्य नेत्वम् Tv.] Indra; आखंडलः काममिदं बभाषे Ku. 3. 11; तमीशः कामरूपाणामत्याखंडलविक्रमम् R. 4. 83; Me. 15.

आखः, आखनः [खन् -ड P. III. 3. 125] A spade, hoe.

आखनिकः [आ -खन् -इकन् Un. 2. 45] 1 A digger, ditcher, miner. -2 A mouse or rat. -3 A hog. -4 A thief. -5 A spade.

आखनिकबकः [आ -खन्-करणे कर्त्तरि वा इकबक P. III.3.125 Vârt.] 1 A stork in relation to a mouse; (fig.) a man who behaves like a hero towards a weak person. -2=आखनिक q. v. above (=खनित्रं Sk.).

आखरः 1 A spade. -2 A digger, miner. -3 A cover of any animal; a stable.

आखातः -तं A natural pond or pool of water, bay.

आखानः [आ -खन् -घञ्] 1 Digging all around. -2 A spade, a digger.

आखुः [आखनतीत्याखुः आ-खन्-कु Un. 1. 33] 1 A mouse, rat, mole; अत्तुं वांछति शांभवो गणपतेराखुं क्षुधार्तः फणी Pt. 1. 159. -2 A thief. -3 A hog. -4 A spade. -5 A miser, विभवे सति नैवात्ति न ददाति जुहोति न तमाहुराखुं. -6 The grass Lipeocercis Serrata (देवताड)

Comp. —उत्करः a mole-hill. —उत्थ *a.* produced from a mouse. (—त्थः [आखूनामुत्थानं P. III. 2. 4 Vârt.] the rising or appearance of rats. a swarm of rats. —करीषं a mole hill —कर्णपर्णिका,-पर्णिका,-कर्णी,-पर्णी the plant Salvinia Cucullata Roxb. —गः,-पत्रः,-रथः,-वाहनः epithets of Ganesa (whose vehicle is a rat); तमाखुपत्रं राजेंद्र भज मातानरायकं Subhâsh. —घातः a *Sûdra* or a man of low caste and profession, (lit.) rat-catcher or killer. —पाषाणः 1. a kind of mineral. -2. a loadstone. —भुज्,-भुजः a cat. —विषहा a kind of grass (देवताडवृक्ष, देवताली,लता) considered as a remedy for a rat's bite.

आखेटः [आखिट्यंते त्रास्यंते प्राणिनोऽत्र, आ-खिट्-घञ् Tv.] Hunting, chase. —**Comp.** —शीर्षकं 1. a smooth floor or ground (कुट्टिमभेद). -2. a mine, cavern.

आखेटक *a.* Hunting, frightening (as beasts of prey &c). —कः A hunter; Pt. 1. 129, 388. —कं Hunting

आखेटिक *a* [आखेटे कुशलः ठक्] 1 Skilful in chase. -2 Terrible, frightful. —कः 1 A hunter. -2 A hound.

आखोटः The walnut tree.

आख्या 2 P. 1 (*a*) To tell, say inform, communicate, narrate (usually with dat. of person); ते रामाय वधोपायमाचख्युर्विबुधाद्विषः R. 15. 5 41, 71, 93; 12. 42, 91; Bg. 11. 31. 18. 63; Me. 100; Ms. 8. 224, 9. 73, Y. 1.66, 2. 65; sometimes with gen. of person; आख्याहि भद्रे प्रियदर्शनस्य Pt 4. 15; केनाहं तवाख्यातः Mb. (*b*) To declare, announce, signify; R. 2.11 -2 To call, denominate, name; सुवर्णपुष्पितेत्याख्यायते Mâl. 9; R. 10. 21 Ms. 4. 6. -3 To look at, count: to recite (Ved.). —*Caus.* (ख्यापयति) 1 To cause to tell or narrate. -2 To declare.

आख्या [आ-ख्यायते अनेन; आख्या-अङ्] 1 A name, appellation; किं वा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या *S.* 7, 7. 33; पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1 26; तदाख्यया भुवि पप्रथे R. 15. 101 became known by that name; often at the end of compounds meaning 'named' or 'called'; अथ किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा धर्मपत्नी *S.* 7; रघुवंशाख्यं काव्यं &c.

आख्यात *p. p.* 1 Said, told, declared. -2 Counted, recited. -3 Made known. -4 Inflected or conjugated. —तं A verb; भावप्रधानमाख्यातं Nir.; सत्वर्थेन विशिष्टस्य क्रियात्वेन बोधने। समर्थः स्यार्थशब्दस्य शब्दो ह्याख्यातमुच्यते॥.

आख्यातिः *f* 1 Telling, informing, communication, publication (of a report &c.). -2 Fame. -3 A name.

आख्यातृ *m.* 1 One who tells, communicates &c. -2 A teacher, instructor; P. I. 4 29.

आख्यानं 1 Speaking, declaration, making known, relation, communication; इत्थंभूताख्याने P. I. 4. 90; रामसंदेश° Râm. -2 Allusion to some old tale; आख्यानं पूर्ववृत्तोक्तिः S.D.;(*e. g.* देवाः सोऽयमरातिशोणितजलैर्यस्मिन्हृदाः पूरिताः Ve.3. 31). -3 A tale, story; especially, a legendary story, legend; अप्सराः पुरूरवसं चकम इत्याख्यानविद आचक्षते Mâl. 2; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A legendary work such as the Mahâbhârata. -5 A reply; प्रश्नाख्यानयोः P. VIII. 2. 105, III. 3.110. -6 A differentiating property (भेदकधर्म). -7 A canto of an epic poem.

आख्यानकं A tale, a short legendary narrative, an episode; आख्यानकाख्यायिकेतिहासपुराणाकर्णनेन K. 7; P. IV. 2. 60 Vârt. —की N. of a metre which is a combination of Indravajrâ and Upendravajrâ.

आख्यायक *a.* Telling, informing. —कः 1 A messenger, courier; आख्यायकेभ्यः श्रुतसूनुवृत्तिः Bk. 2. 44. -2 A herald; U 5.

आख्यायिका 1 A species of prose composition, a connected story or narrative; आख्यायिका कथावत् स्यात् कवेर्वंशादिकीर्तनं। अस्यामन्यकवीनां च वृत्तं गद्यं क्वचित् क्वचित्। कथांशानां व्यवच्छेद आश्वास इति बध्यते। आर्या वक्त्रापवक्त्राणां छंदसा येन केनचित्। अन्यापदेशेनाश्वासमुखे भाव्यर्थसूचनं। S. D. 568. Writers on Rhetoric usually divide prose composition into कथा and आख्यायिका and make a distinction between them; thus they regard Bâṇa's हर्षचरित as

an आख्यायिका and कादंबरी as a कथा; according to Daṇḍin, however, (Kâv. 1. 28) there is no distinction between the two: तत्कथाख्यायिकेत्येका जातिः संज्ञाद्वयांकिता ।. -2 Narration (of what is known).

आख्यायिन् *a.* One who tells, informs, or communicates; रहस्याख्यायीव स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः S. 1. 24; Ms. 7. 223.

आख्येय *pot. p.* Fit to be communicated or told; शब्द ° fit to be told in words, a verbal message, Me. 103.

आगम् 1 P. 1 To come, come near, approach. -2 To arrive at, attain, reach; fall into (a particular state or condition); आनृण्यमागम् to become free from debt; so विश्वासं, ध्यानं &c. -3 To have recourse to. —*Caus.* (-गमयति) 1 To cause to come or draw near. -2 To lead towards, take, convey; आगमितापि विदूरं Gît. 12. -3 To announce the arrival of; राजानमागमयति =राजागमनमाचष्टे Sk. -4 To ascertain, inform oneself about; प्रज्ञानैवागमयति यः प्राज्ञेभ्यः स पंडितः Vop. -5 To learn, acquire, study; सम्यगागमिता विद्या प्रबोधविनयाविव R. 10. 71; तद्व्यागमितं मया Mb.; आगमय दंडनीतिं कुलविद्यां Dk. 155; Mv. 5; Si. 9. 79. -6 (Atm.) To wait for, have patience; आगमयस्व तावत्=क्षमस्व Sk.; आगमयते कालं Vop.

आग *a.* Accidental, sudden; °त्वं accident, chance.

आगत *p. p.* 1 Come, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Obtained, got; न्यायागतधनं Y. 3. 205; °साध्वस afraid; °क्षोभ perplexed; अन्वय° hereditary; °मन्यु angry; °विस्मय surprised. -4 Reduced to, fallen into (a particular state); दासत्वं, पंचत्वं, संदेहं, विस्मयं &c. -5 Living or residing in. —तं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Occurrence, event.

आगतिः *f.* 1 Arrival, coming; लोकस्यास्य गतागतिं Râm.; इति निश्चितप्रियतमागतयः Si. 9. 43. -2 Obtaining, acquisition; Y. 3. 170. -3 Return. -4 Origin. -5 Accident, chance.

आगंतव्य *pot. p.* Likely to come, to be arrived; coming necessarily.

आगंतु *a.* [आ-गम्-तुन्] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Stray. -3 Coming from the outside, external (as a cause &c.). -4 Adventitious, accidental, casual, नियमस्तु स यत्कर्म नित्यमागंतुसाधनं Ak. —तुः A new-comer, stranger, guest; R. 5. 62; H. 1. —**Comp.** —ज *a.* arising accidentally or casually; आगंतुजे रोगे Susr.

आगंतुक *a.* (का, की *f.*) 1 Coming of one's own accord, arriving uninvited; आगंतुका वयं Dhûrtas. -2 Stray (as an animal); Y. 2. 163. -3 Incidental, accidental; adventitious; इत्यागंतुका विकाराः Asval. -4 Interpolated, spurious (as a reading), having crept in without authority; अत्र गंधवद्गंधमादनमित्यगंतुकः पाठः Malli. on Ku. 6. 46. —कः 1 An intruder, interloper. -2 A stranger, guest, new-comer; S. 4, 6. -3 Interpolated reading.

आगमः 1 Coming, arrival, approach, appearance; लतायां पूर्वलूनायां प्रसूनस्यागमः कुतः U. 5. 20; Si. 1. 30; अव्यक्ताद् व्यक्तयः सर्वाः प्रभवंत्यहरागमे । रात्र्यागमे प्रलीयंते Bg. 8. 18; R. 14. 80, Pt. 3. 48; Ms. 8. 401; so व्यसन °, अंधकार ° &c. -2 Acquisition; एषोऽस्या मुद्राया आगमः Mu. 1; S. 6 this is how I came by this ring; Dk. 139; वेतनागमः K. 18; विद्यागमनिमित्तं V. 5. -3 Birth, origin, source; आगमापायिनोऽनित्यास्तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2.14 coming and going, of short birth or duration, transient; आगमः काव्यामृतरसानां K. 5. -4 Addition, accumulation, acquisition (of wealth); अर्थ °, धन ° &c. -5 Flow, course, current (of water); Ms. 8. 252, 9. 281; रक्त °, फेन °. -6 A voucher or written testimony; see अनागम. -7 Knowledge; शिष्यप्रदेयागमाः Bh. 2. 15; प्रज्ञया सदृशागमः आगमैः सदृशारंभः R. 1. 15; यस्यागमः केवलजीविकायै M. 1. 17; Y. 2. 212, 92. -8 Supply of money, income, revenue. -9 Lawful acquisition of anything; आगमेऽपि बलं नैव भुक्तिः स्तोकापि यत्र नो Y. 2.27, 28. -10 Increase of property. -11 A traditional doctrine or precept, a sacred writing or scripture, Sâstra; अनुमानेन न चागमः क्षतः Ki. 2. 28, 5. 18; परिशुद्ध आगमः 2. 33; K. 55, 337. -12 The study of Sâstras, sacred knowledge or learning. -13 Science, a system of philosophy; सांख्यागमेनेव प्रधानपुरुषोपेतेन K. 51; बहुधाप्यागमैर्भिन्नाः पंथानः सिद्धिहेतवः R. 10. 26. -14 The Vedas, the sacred scripture; न्यायनिर्णीतसारत्वान्निरपेक्षमिवागमे Ki. 11. 39. -15 The last of the four kinds of proof, recognized by the Naiyâyiks (also called शब्द or आप्तवचन, the Vedas being so regarded).-16 An affix or suffix. -17 The addition or insertion of a letter; भवेद्वर्णागमाद्धंसः Sk. -18 An augment; इडागमः. -19 Theory (opp. प्रयोग); चतुःषष्टिकलागमप्रयोगचतुरः Dk. 120. -20 (-मः,-मं) A work inculcating the mystical worship of शिव and शक्ति, a Tantra; आगतं पंचवक्त्रात्तु गतं च गिरिजानने । मतं च वासुदेवस्य तस्मादागममुच्यते ॥ Sabdak. -21 The mouth of a river. —**Comp.** —आवर्ता N. of the plant Targia Involucrata Lin. (वृश्चिकाली). —निरपेक्ष *a.* independent of a voucher. —नीत *a.* studied, read, examined. —रहित *a.* 1. without a voucher. -2. devoid of Sâstras. —वृद्ध *a.* advanced in knowledge, a very learned man; प्रतीपन्नागमवृद्धसेवी R. 6. 41. —वेदिन् *a.* 1 knowing the Vedas.-2. learned in Sâstras. (-*m.*) an epithet of Sankarâchârya's preceptor Gauḍapâda. —सापेक्ष *a.* supposed by a voucher.

आगमवत् *a.* 1 Having an augment or addition. -2 Having approached for sexual intercourse.

आगमनं 1 Coming, approaching, arrival; R. 12. 24. -2 Return, returning. -3 Acquisition, getting into; एतत्ते सर्वमाख्यातं वैरस्यागमनं महत् Râm. -4 Arising, birth. -5 Approaching a woman for sexual intercourse.

आगमिन्, आगामिन् *a.* [आ-गम् णिनि वा ह्रस्वः] 1 Coming, future; कथयत्यागामिनमर्थं K. 46.-2 Impending, arriving. -3 Learned, versed in theory; द्वाविंशत्यागमिनौ M. 3. -4 An intruder. -5 Having an augment.

आगमिष्ठ *a.* Coming very quickly, or gladly.

आगामिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Relating to the future time; मतिरागामिका ज्ञेया बुद्धिस्तत्कालदर्शिनी Haima. -2 Impending, arriving.

आगामुक *a.* [आ-गम्-उकञ् P. III. 2. 154] 1 Coming, arriving. -2 Future.

आगरः [आगृ-अप्] The day of new moon (अमावास्या).

आगलित *a.* Drooping, languid, dejected, sad.

आगवीन *a.* [गोः प्रत्यर्पणपर्यंतं यः कर्म करोति स आगवीनः P. V. 2. 14 Sk. आगो-ख] One who is engaged in business till the return of the cows.

आगस् *n.* [इ-असुन्-आगादेशः Uṇ. 4. 211] 1 Fault, offence, transgression; **सहिष्ये शतमागांसि सूनोस्त इति यत्त्वया** Si. 2. 108, 1. 61; **द्वौ रिपू मम मतौ समागसौ** R. 11. 74; **कृतागाः** Mu. 3. 11; N. 3. 52; Amaru. 41, 43.-2 Sin. -3 Punishment. -Comp. —**कृत्** *a.* committing an offence, offender, criminal; **अभ्यर्णमागस्कृतमस्पृशद्भिः** R. 2. 32.

आगस्ती [अगस्त्यस्य इयं, अण्, यलोपः] The south.

आगस्तीय *a.* [अगस्तये हितः यलोपः] Relating to or for the advantage of अगस्ति.

आगस्त्य *a.* [अगस्त्यस्येदम् यञ् यलोपः] 1 Southern (दिग्भाग). -2 Pertaining to Agastya; °**आख्यानं सरः** Mb. -3 Originating from the plant Agasti Grandiflorum. —**स्त्यः, स्त्यी** 1 The descendants of Agasti. -2 Persons of their race (गोत्र).

आगस्त्यायन *a.* Connected with Agasti; U. 2.

आगाध *a.* [अगाध एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Very deep or unfathomable (fig. also). -2 Difficult to obtain.

आगारं [आगमृच्छति ऋ-अण्] A house, dwelling; room, covered place. -Comp. —**गोधिका** a small lizard. —**दाह**: setting a house on fire. —**दाहिन्** *a.* an incendiary. —**धूमः** 1. smoke coming out from a house. -2. N. of a plant.

आगुर् 6 A. To approve, agree or assent to, promise to pronounce the आगुर्, see below.

आगुर् *f.* [आ-गुर्-क्विप्] 1 Assent, agreement, promise. -2 N. of a class of plauditory exclamations or formularies used by the priests in sacrificial rites; **ये३ यजामह इत्यागूः** *Asval.*

आगु (गू) रणं 1 Recitation of the *Agur.* -2 A secret suggestion.

आगूर्ण-र्त *p. p.* Repeated (as an exclamation &c.). —**र्णं -र्तं** Exertion, resolution.

आगूर्तिन् *a.* [आगूर्त-इनि] 1 Performing or pronouncing the *Agur*; **आगूर्ती वा एष भवति यो दर्शपौर्णमासाभ्यां यजते** *Sat.* Br. -2 Resolute, industrious.

आगुरव *a.* (**वी** *f.*) Belonging to agallochum (अगुरु); Si. 4. 52.

आगूः (*f.*) An agreement, promise.

आगै 1 P. 1 To sing to. -2 To obtain by singing.

आगातृ *a.* Obtaining by singing.

आगानं Obtaining by singing.

आग्नापौष्ण *a.* [अग्नापूषणौ देवते अस्य-अण्] Belonging or referring to Agni and Pûshan (as an oblation).

आग्नावैष्णव *a.* 1 Referring to Agni and Vishṇu. -2 Containing the word अग्नाविष्णू (as a chapter अध्याय, or अनुवाक section).

आग्निक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अग्नेरिदं वा॰ ठक्] Belonging to fire, belonging to the sacrificial fire.

आग्निपद *a.* [अग्निपदे दीयते कार्यं वा व्युष्टा॰ अण्] To be done at or given to the fire-place.

आग्निमारुत *a.* [अग्नामरुतौ देवते अस्य अण्] Belonging to Agni and Marut (offerings &c.); so **आग्निवारुण** belonging to Agni and Varuṇa.

आग्निष्टोमिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अग्निष्टोम-ठञ्] 1 Belonging to the अग्निष्टोम; °**कं भक्तं,** °**की दक्षिणा.** -2 One who recites or is conversant with अग्निष्टोम (अग्निष्टोममधीते वेद वा).

आग्नीध्र *a.* Belonging to the अग्नीध्र (the priest who kindles the fire). —**ध्रं** [आग्निमिंधे अग्नीत् तस्य शरणं, रण् भत्वात्र जश् Tv.] 1 The place where the sacrificial or sacred fire is kindled. -2 The duty of the priest who kindles the sacred fire. —**ध्रा** Care of the sacred fire. —**ध्रः** The priest who kindles the sacred fire.

आग्नीध्रीय *a.* Being within the आग्नीध्र. —**यः** 1 The fire within the आग्नीध्र. -2 The fire-place within the आग्नीध्र.

आग्नीध्य *a.* Belonging to the priest who kindles the sacred fire. —**ध्या** The place for the fire.

आग्नेंद्र *a.* [अग्निश्च इंद्रश्च-अण् P. VI. 3. 28, VII. 3. 22] Belonging to Agni and Indra.

आग्नेय *a.* (**यी** *f.*) [अग्नेरिदं अग्निर्देवता वास्य ढक्] 1 Belonging to Agni; fiery. -2 Offered or consecrated to Agni; Y. 3. 287. -3 Similar to fire (as an insect). -4 Increasing the fire in the stomach; stimulating digestion. -5 Kindling the fire (as ghee &c.). -6 Belonging to Agnâyî. —**यः** 1 An epithet of Skanda or Kârtikeya. -2 N. of Agastya. -3 N. of a country. -4 A worshipper of Agni. -5 An offering or oblation to Svâhâ. —**यी** 1 N. of the wife of Agni. -2 The south-east quarter (presided over by Agni). -3 The first day of a month (प्रतिपत्तिथि which is presided over by Agni). —**यं** 1 The lunar mansion called Kṛittiká. -2 Gold. -3 Blood. -4 Lac, the red animal dye. -5 Ghee. -6 A missile presided over by Agni. -7 A *Mantra* used in the worship of Agni. -8 A descendant of Agni. -9 Bathing by applying sacred ashes to the body (भस्ममर्दनपूर्वकस्नानं). -10 A kind of worm. -Comp. —**कीटः** a kind of insect which flies into the fire. —**पुराणं** = अग्निपुराण q. v.

आग्न्याधानिकी [अग्न्याधानस्य यज्ञस्य दक्षिणा ठञ्] The Dakshiṇâ or a gift of money given to Brâhmaṇas.

आग्रभोजनिकः [अग्रभोजनं नियतं दीयते अस्मै ठञ् P. IV. 4. 66] A Brâhmaṇa always entitled to occupy the foremost seat at a dinner.

आग्रयणः [अग्रे अयनं भोजनं शस्यादेर्येन कर्मणा इ॰ ह्रस्वदीर्घः व्यत्ययः] 1 The first Soma libation at the Agnishṭoma sacrifice. -2 A form of Agni. -3 The time of the sacrifice. —**णी** 1 An oblation consisting of first-fruits; see आग्रयणं. —**णं** An oblation consisting of first-fruits at the end of the rainy season (आश्विनीपूर्णिमा); आग्रयणं त्रिविधं श्यामाक°, व्रीहि°, यव°, यथापूर्वं वर्षासु शरदि वसंते च तत्करणोपदेशात् *Arya.* S.; आग्रयणेनेष्ट्वा नवान्नं प्राश्नीयात् Ait. Br.; आग्रयणं व्रीहिश्यामाकयवानां *Asval.*

आग्रह् 9 U. 1 To seize, take hold of, catch. -2 To draw tight (as the reins) *S.* 1 v. l. -3 To persist in.

आग्रहः 1 Seizing, taking. -2 Attack. -3 Determination, strong attachment, persistence, insisting (स्नेह, अभिनिवेश); **चलेपि काकस्य पदार्पणाग्रहः** Naishadha; Dk. 176; also Malli. on Ku. 5. 7. -4 Favour, patronage. -5 Surpassing, surmounting. -6 Moral power, courage.

आग्रहिका Favour, patronage, help.

आग्रहायणः [=अग्रहायण-अण्] N. of the month of मार्गशीर्ष. —**णी** 1 The full moon day of मार्गशीर्ष; **कार्तिक्या**

आग्रहायणी मास Sk. -2 A particular kind of Pâka-yajna. -3 N. of a constellation called मृगशिरस्.

आग्रहायण (णि) क *a.* [आग्रहायण्यां देयमृण वुञ् ठञ् वा P. IV. 3. 50] To be paid on the full moon day in मार्गशीर्ष (as debt). —कः (-णिकः) [आग्रहायणी पौर्णमास्यस्मिन् मासे ठक् P. IV. 2. 22] The month of मार्गशीर्ष.

आग्रहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अग्रहार-ठञ्; see आग्रभोजनिक] One who appropriates to himself an अग्रहार (endowments of land conferred upon Brâhmaṇas).

आघट्ट् 10 P. 1 To strike against touch; आघट्टयामास गतागताभ्यां Ki.17. 38. -2 To move.

आघट्टक *a.* Moving. —कः The red Apâmârga.

आघट्टना 1 Moving, shaking, striking against; रसाकिंवराणां नभस्वतः Śi. 1. 10.-2 Friction, contact.

आघर्षः,-र्षणं Rubbing, friction striking against; गंडस्थलाघर्षगलन्मदोदकद्रवद्रुमस्कन्धनिलायिनोऽलयः Śi. 12 64. —णी A brush, rubber.

आघाटः [आ-हन् घञ् निपातः] 1 Killing, striking (sometimes used as an adj.). -2 A musical instrument -3 A cymbal or rattle.-4 Boundary, limit -5 N. of a plant (अपामार्ग).

आघाटः *m. f.* Musical instruments.

आघातः See under आहन्.

आघुष् 1 P. 1 To proclaim, cry aloud, declare. -2 To praise.- 3 To listen. -4 To make oneself audible. —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To make a noise to cause to sound.- 2 To proclaim, announce publicly. -3 To complain continually, weep bitterly.

आघोषः Calling out, invocation.

आघोषणं-णा A proclamation, public announcement; एवमाघोषणाप्र कृतायां Pt. 5.

आघूर्ण् 1 A., 6 P. 1 To roll, stagger, whirl, toss about; आघुर्णमानशिलैः (अवटं) Mk. 5. 27; पवनाघूर्णितपादप Hariv., Bk. 14.77.-2 To swim, roll (as eyes); Ku. 3. 38.

आघूर्णनं Rolling, tossing about, whirling round, swimming.

आघृ 10 P. or *Caus.* To pour down upon, sprinkle.

आघारः 1 Sprinkling (in general). -2 Especially, sprinkling clarified butter upon the fire at certain sacrifices. -3 Ghee, clarified butter.

आघृणि *a.* [आगतो घृणिर्दीप्तिरस्य] Glowing with heat or endowed with splendour, having splendid wealth. —णिः The sun.

आघ्रा 1 P. 1 To smell, smell at; जिघ्रन्नाघ्राय Me. 21. -2 To kiss, touch (with the nose) as the head; Bk. 14. 12. -3 (Fig.) To attack, devour, seize upon; मामाघ्रातुं न शक्यात् Dk. 6; कामाघ्रातया अनया 116 smitten, affected, Mâl. 5. 29; Bh. 3. 104.

आघ्राण *a.* 1 Smelt (as flowers). -2 Satisfied. —णं 1 Smelling. -2 Satisfaction, satiety.

आघ्रात *p. p.* 1 Smelt, scented, touched. -2 Satisfied. -3 Surmounted, surpassed.

आंक A musical instrument, a tabor.

आंकुशिकः [अंकुश-ठक्] One who strikes with the goad.

आंग *a.* (गी *f.*) [अंगस्येदं-अण्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the base (अंग). -3 Having limbs or parts. -4 Relating to the minor personages in a drama. -5 Belonging to a portion of the Vedas. -6 Produced or born in the country of the Angas. —गः A prince of the Anga country. —गं A delicate body.

आंगक *a.*(की *f.*)[अंगेषु जनपदेषु भव. वुञ्] Produced in the अंग country; ruler of that country. —कः 1 An inhabitant of the Anga country. -2 A ruler of that country.

आंगविद्य *a.* [अंगविद्यां वेद अण्] Occurring in,or being familiar with, अंगविद्या (chiromancy or the knowledge of lucky and unlucky marks on the body). —द्यः A work on अंगविद्या.

आंगिक *a.*(की*f.*)[अंगनिर्वृत्तार्थे-ठक्] 1 Bodily, corporeal. -2 Gesticulated, expressed by bodily actions; आंगिकोऽभिनयः, see अभिनय. —कः A player on a tabor or drum.

आंगारं [अंगाराणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of fire-brands,charcoal.

आंगिरस *a.* (सी *f.*) Descended from or referring to Angiras.—सः 1 N. of Brihaspati, son of Angiras; Ms. 2. 151. -2 Descendants of Angiras (pl.). -3 A particular Sûkta or hymn in the Atharvaveda. -4 The soul. -5 A Kshatriya by will of Brahmâ and by profession.

आंगूषः [अंगूष-स्वार्थे अण्] Praise, hymn.

आचक्ष् 2 A. 1 To speak, announce, declare, teach, tell, relate, communicate, say, narrate (usually with dat. of person); गुरवे...प्रस्तुतमाचचक्षे R. 5. 19, 12. 55, 14. 36; Ms. 4 59, 81; M. 5; इत्याख्यानविद आचक्षते Mâl. 2; sometimes with acc.; तत्त्वं किमाचक्ष्महे Bv. 1. 63 say to or address.-2 To name, call, say, तं दिवि इत्याचक्षते Sat. Br. -3 To divine, bespeak; यथा मे हृदयमाचष्टे M. 4. -4 To make known, acquaint, introduce to. -5 To look at, inspect (Ved.).

आचक्षुस् *m.* [Un.2. 120]A learned man.

आचतुरं *ind.*[चतुः पर्यंतं अच् समा०] Till the fourth generation; आचतुरं हीमे पशवो द्वंद्वं मिथुनायंते P. VIII. 1. 15 Sk.

आचम् 1 P. 1 To sip, lick, lap drink (a small quantity); नाचेमे हिममपि वारि वारणेन Ki. 7. 34; पर्यश्रूणाचामति U. 4. 1; Bv. 4. 38; Ms. 2. 60, 5. 139. -2 To rinse the mouth (with instr. of the thing); Ms. 2. 61. -3 To lick up, dry or drink up, absorb; आचामति स्वेदलवान् मुखे ते R. 13. 20. —*Caus.* To cause to sip water; Ms. 3. 251, 5. 142.

आचमः Rinsing the mouth, sipping.

आचमनं 1 Rinsing the mouth, sipping water before religious ceremonies, before and after meals &c. from the palm of the hand; स्यादाचमनं ततः Y. 1. 242, 195 (part of the water sipped being usually allowed to drop down). -2 The water used for rinsing the mouth. -3 Gargling the throat.

आचमनकं [स्वार्थे आधारे वा कन्] 1 The water used for sipping. -2 A spitting pot (Mar. पिकदाणी).

आचमनीय *pot. p.* Used for rinsing the mouth. —यं Water used for rinsing the mouth; a gargle.

आचांत *p. p.* 1 Sipped and ejected as water.-2(Actively used) One who has rinsed his mouth or sipped water. -3 Fit for sipping.

आचामः [चम् भावे-घञ्] 1 Sipping

water, rinsing the mouth. -2 The water or foam of boiled water (Mar. पेज); Y. 3. 322.

आचामकः *a.* Rinsing the mouth.

आचामकं A spitting pot.

आचाम्य *pot. p.* To be rinsed. -म्यं Water used for rinsing.

आचयः 1 Collecting, gathering. -2 A collection, heap, plenty.

आचयकः *a.* Skilful in collecting or gathering (आचये कुशलः).

आचर् 1 P. 1 To act, practise, do, perform, undertake, exercise; तदविक्रमयास्वविनयमाचरति *S.* 1. 25 practises rudeness; स्थितिं R. 1. 89, 12. 22; त्वं च तदभीष्टमाचरेः V. 5. 20, 1. 17, नावेदविहितां हिंसामापद्यपि समाचरेत्; Ms. 5. 156; Y. 3. 65; न चाप्याचरितः पूर्वैरयं धर्मः Mb.; so सेवां, विधिं, स्नानं, वृत्तिं.-2 To act or behave towards (with loc.); तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76; विष्णाविवाचरति शिवे Vop. -3 To act, proceed, manage (without loc.); जडवल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110. -4 To treat; पुत्रमिव वशाचरेत् Chān. 11; पुत्रमिवाचरति शिष्यं Sk.; Ms. 8. 102. -5 To observe the usual formality; *S.* 7.-6 To come near, approach (Ved.); आ वां चरंत वृत्रः Rv. 8. 25. 6. -7 To step upon, pass through, wander over or about; frequent, resort to, follow; तस्कराचरितो मार्गः Rām.; श्वापदाचरिते वने Mb.; अगस्त्याचरितामाशां R. 4. 44; परेताचरितां दिशं Rām.; अविद्वज्जनाचरित एष मार्गः K. 173. -8 To have intercourse with; Ms. 11. 181, 190. -9 To devour, eat into, corrode. -10 To help forward, put into; हस्तेनाचरति Kāty. (हस्तेन प्रेरयति प्रक्षिपति).

आचरणं 1 Practising, doing, performing, following, observing; धर्म°, मंगल° &c. -2 Conduct, behaviour; अधीतिबोधाचरणप्रचारणैः N. 1. 4 example (opp. precept); अधर्म°, दुर्° &c. -3 Usage, practice. -4 An institute; rite or rule of conduct. -5 Approaching, arrival. -6 A chariot, carriage, cart.

आचरणीय, आचरितव्य, आचर्य *pot. p.* To be done, performed, followed, observed &c.; fit, right.

आचरित *p. p.* 1 Done, observed, practised, as a rite or usage &c. -2 Usual, customary. -3 Enjoined, fixed by rule. -तं 1 Conduct, behaviour. -2 One of the five means of recovering or paying back debt; Ms. 8. 49; see also Brihaspati quoted by Kull.

आचारः [आचर् भावे घञ्] 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of action or of conducting oneself; सदाचारः good conduct; नीच°&c.; लोकाचारविवर्जिताः Pt. 5. 40 ignorant of the ways of the world. -2 Good conduct or behaviour; Bg. 16. 7; Ms. 1. 109, 5. 4, 3. 165. -3 A custom, usage, practice; तस्मिन्देशे य आचारः पारंपर्यक्रमागतः Ms. 2. 18; Y. 1. 342. -4 An established usage, fixed rule of conduct in life, customary law, institute or precept (opp. व्यवहार in law), आचार्य आचाराणां K. 56; Ms. 1. 109; oft. as the first member of comp. in the sense of 'customary', 'usual', 'as is the custom', 'according to form', 'as a formality'; °पुष्पग्रहणार्थं M. 4; see °धूम, °लाज below; °परिक्रमेत् *S.* 2. -5 (*a*) Any customary observance or duty; °प्रयतः V. 3. 2; गृहाचारव्यपदेशेन U. 3. (*b*) A form, formality; आचार इत्यवहितेन मया गृहीता *S.* 5. 3; Mv. 3. 26. (*c*) The customary salutation or bow, usual formality; आचारं प्रतिपद्यस्व *S.* 4; V. 2; अविषयस्तावदाचारस्य Mv. 2. -6 Diet. -7 A rule (of conduct). -**Comp.** -अंगं title of the first twelve sacred books of the Jainas. -तंत्रं one of the four classes of the Tantras (with Buddhists). -दीपः [आचारार्थः नीराजनार्थो दीपः] 1. 'a lamp of religious customs', title of a work. -2. a lamp waved about a person as a formality and token of auspiciousness. -धूमग्रहणं inhaling smoke as a customary rite (as of the sacrificial ceremony); R. 7. 27; Ku. 7. 82. -पूत *a.* purified by customary observances, of pure conduct; R. 2. 13. -भेदः difference in the customary law. -भ्रष्ट,-पतित *a.* apostate, fallen from established usages or rules of conduct. -लाज (*m.* pl.) fried grain customarily showered upon a king or other important personage as a mark of respect (as when he passes through the streets of his capital); R. 2. 10. -वर्जित, -हीन *a.* 1. irregular, out of rule. -2. outcast, who has renounced all customary observances. -वेदी [आचारस्य वेदीव] 'altar of religious customs', N. of Āryāvarta, the sacred region of the Aryas.

आचारवत् *a.* Well-conducted, virtuous; Ms. 12. 126.

आचारिक *a.* [आचार-ठक्] Conformable to rule or practice, authorized, prescriptive. -कं Rules for the preservation of health; hygiene, regimen, diet.

आचारिन् *a.* [आचर्-णिनि, आचार-इनि वा] Following established customs.

आचारी N. of a plant (हिलमोचिका).

आचार्यः [आ-चर्-ण्यत् P. VI. 2. 36] 1 A teacher or preceptor (in general). -2 A spiritual guide or preceptor, holy teacher (one who invests a boy with the sacred thread, instructs him in the Vedas &c.); उपनीय तु यः शिष्यं वेदमध्यापयेद् द्विजः। सकल्पं सरहस्यं च तमाचार्यं प्रचक्षते Ms. 2. 140, see अध्यापक also. -3 One who propounds a particular doctrine.- 4 (When affixed to proper names) Learned, venerable (somewhat like the English Dr.).-5 An adviser or preceptor at a sacrifice &c. -6 An epithet of Droṇa. -र्या A female preceptor, a spiritual preceptress. -**Comp.**-उपासनं waiting upon or serving the spiritual preceptor. -करणं acting as a teacher; P. I. 3. 36.-देवः one whose preceptor is his god.-भोगीन *a.* [आचार्यभोगाय हितं ख] to be enjoyed by, fit for the use of, a preceptor; delighting the preceptor.-मिश्र *a.* venerable, honourable.

आचार्यक *a.* Originating from a spiritual preceptor; P. IV. 2. 104 Vārt.-कं 1 Instruction, tuition, teaching (lessons &c.); लंकास्त्रीणां पुनश्चक्रे विलापाचार्यकं शरैः R. 12. 78; आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Māl. 1. 26; Bv. 4. 37. -2 The proficiency of a spiritual teacher.

आचार्यता,-त्वं The office or proficiency of a holy teacher.

आचार्यानी [आचार्य-स्त्रियां आनुक् P. VI. 1. 49 Vārt.] The wife of an आचार्य or holy preceptor; शत्रुमूलमनुत्खाय न पुनर्द्रष्टुमुत्सहे। त्र्यंबकं देवमाचार्यमाचार्यानीं च पार्वतीं Mv. 3. 6.

आचीर्ण *p. p.* Devoured or eaten into.

आचरण्यति Den. P. To move oneself, to move or extend towards.

आचि 5 U. 1 To accumulate, heap up, collect. -2 To load with, fill or cover with, cover over

spread; शैलैरिवाचितोर्मि Bk. 17. 69, 14. 46, 47.

आचित *p. p.* 1 Filled, loaded with, covered with; कच्चाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36; कुसुमाचिता वनराजी, आचितनक्षत्रा द्यौः &c.-2 Tied, strung, woven; अर्धाचिता सत्वरमुत्थितायाः R. 7. 10 (v. l. for अर्धाचिता); Ku. 7. 61; inlaid, set (as with gems). -3 Collected, accumulated, heaped. -4 Spread, diffused. —तः 1 A cart-load. -2 (*n.* also) A measure of 10 Bháras or cart-loads (80,000 Tolas); आचितं दश भाराः स्यात् शाकटो भार आचितः. -3 A measure equal to 2000 *palas*.

आचितिक (की *f.*), आचितीन *a.* [आचित ठञ् ख वा P. V. 1. 53-4] Holding, or being equal to, or cooking, a quantity equal to an *Achita*; *e. g.* द्व्याचितिक.

आचूषणं 1 Suction, sucking up. -2 Sucking out. -3 (In medic.) Application of cupping-glasses to the skin.

आच्छद् 10 P. 1 To cover (in general); नाच्छादयति कौपीनं Pt. 3. 97. -2 To hide; भानोराच्छादयत्प्रभां Mb. -3 To clothe, dress, put on clothes: Ms. 3. 27; अनेन वाससाच्छन्नः Mb.; वस्त्रं, प्रावारान् &c. आच्छादयति &c.

आच्छद् *f.* Ved. 1 A cover. covering. -2 A sheath; °विधानं an arrangement made for defence, a means for covering.

आच्छादः [छद्-घञ्] Cloth, clothes.

आच्छादक *a.* Covering, concealing.

आच्छादनं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding. -2 A covering, sheath. -3 Cloth, clothes; भूषणाच्छादनाशनैः Y. 1. 82. -4 A mantle, cloak &c. -5 Disappearance. -6 The wooden frame of a roof.

आच्छादिन् *a.* Covering, concealing; S. 1. 19.

आच्छा(च्छु)कः N. of a tree (=आच्छिक).

आच्छिद् 7 U. 1 To cut off or away, tear, cut in pieces, break; आच्छिद्य धमनीमपि Mb.; धनुः, ज्यां &c. -2 To snatch away, tear from, take away; जातवेदोमुखान्मायी मिषतामाच्छिनत्ति नः Ku. 2. 46; Mál. 5. 28, 8. 9; Dk. 99. -3 To disregard, take no notice of (as words); मम वच आच्छिद्य in spite of, notwithstanding, my words. -4 To cut off, exclude; भर्तारमाच्छेत्स्यसि कामिनीभ्यः Mb. -5 To remove. -6 To take out, extract, draw or pull off.

आच्छेदः, -दनं 1 Cutting off, exclusion. -2 Cutting a little. -3 Taking away by force, snatching away.

आच्छुरित *a.* 1 Mixed, blended with. -2 Scratched. -3 Irritated. —तं 1 Making a noise with the finger-nails by rubbing them on one another (नखवाद्यं). -2 A horse-laugh

आच्छुरितकं 1 A scratch with a finger-nail. -2 A horse-laugh.

आच्छोटनं Cracking the fingers.

आच्छोदनं Hunting, chase.

आजनिः *f.* Ved. A stick for driving.

आज *a.* (जी *f.*) [अजस्येदं-अण्] Coming from, belonging to, or produced by, goats. —जः A vulture. —जं 1 Ghee or clarified butter. -2 Throwing.

आजक [अजानां समूहः वुञ्] A flock of goats.

आजकारः Siva's bull.

आजगर *a.* (री *f.*) [अजगर-अण्] Relating to *ajagara* or the boa; a chapter in the Mahâ-bhárata.

आजगवं 1 The bow of *Siva*. -2 A strong bow like that of *Siva*.

आजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or come into existence, to be produced or born from. -2 To beget, cause to be born, render prolific.

आजननं High birth or origin, famous or well-known origin. —*ind.* From birth.

आजन्म-न्मं *ind.* From or ever since birth. -**Comp.** —सुरभिपत्रः N. of a plant (the leaves of which are fragrant from their first appearance).

आजातिः *f.* Birth, origin.

आजानः [आ-जन्-घञ्] 1 Birth, origin.-2 Generating cause (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). —नं 1 Birth-place.-2 Birth, descent, species (Ved.).—*ind.* From the time of the creation. -**Comp.** —ज *a.* born since the creation (as gods &c). —देवः a god from the very creation.

आजानिः *f.* 1 One giving birth, parent, especially a mother (Sáy). -2 Birth, descent.

आजानेय *a.* (यी *f.*) 1 Of good breed (as a horse). -2 Of noble birth, fearless, undaunted. —यः A well-bred horse; शक्तिभिर्भिन्नहृदयाः स्खलन्तोपि पदे पदे। आजानन्ति यतः संज्ञां आजानेयास्ततः स्मृताः॥ Sabdak.

आजानेय्य *a.* Ved. Of good breed.

आजमीढ *a.* Belonging to or produced in the country of अजमीढ (or अजमीर). —ढाः (pl.) The kings of that country.

आजवनं Rushing upon, fighting, attacking.

आजानु *ind.* Up to the knees; °विलंबिबाहुं R. 18. 26, 16. 84

आजिः *m. f.* [अजन्त्यस्यां, अज्-इण् P. III. 3. 108 Várt.] 1 A battle, fight, combat; तेन तु यावन्त एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45. -2 A fighting or running match; आजिं धाव् or इ, -अज् or सृ to run with or against any one for prize. -3 Battle-field, place for running; race-course, level ground; शस्त्राण्याजौ नयनसलिलं चापि तुल्यं मुमोच Ve. 3. 9. -4 Limit, boundary.-5 A road, way (*m.*).-6 An instant (*m.*).-7 Abuse, invective. -**Comp.** —अन्तः the goal in a race-course. —कृत् *a.* Ved. 1. running for a prize. -2. making a war. —क्रिया fighting. —तुर् *a.* Ved. victorious in battles.

आजि 1 P. To conquer, win, acquire.

आजयनं 1 Conquering. -2 A battle.

आजिगीषु *a.* Ambitious, wishing to excel or surpass.

आजिग्रह *a.* One who takes or seizes.

आजिज्ञासेन्य *a.* Liable to be investigated.—न्याः (pl.) N. of a short section of the Kuntápa hymns in the Aitareya Bráhmaṇa.

आजिरि *a.* [अजिर-इञ्] Situated near the court-yard.

आजिरेय *a.* Belonging to or produced in a court-yard.

आजीव् 1 P. To live by or maintain oneself with; to have the use or enjoyment of; to subsist.

आजीवः, -वनं 1 Livelihood, subsistence, maintenance; भवत्याजीवकं तस्मात् Pt. 1. 48; cf. words like रूपाजीव, अजाजीव, शस्त्राजीव, स्त्र्याजीव &c; आजीवनार्थः Ms. 10. 79 means of livelihood. -2 Profession, the means of maintaining oneself; विशुद्ध इदानीमाजीवः S. 6.—वः A Jaina beggar.

आजीवकः A beggar, one who earns his livelihood everywhere.

आजीविका Profession, means of subsistence.

आजीविन् *a.* 1 Having a livelihood. -2 A particular kind of beggar (एकदंडिन्).

आजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be practised (as a profession). -2 Fit for or affording a livelihood. -3 Habitable, fertile; Y. 1. 320; Ms. 7. 69.—व्यं A means of subsistence.

आजुर् f.,-आजू *f.* 1 Working without wages.-2 A servant working without wages. -3 Doomed residence in a hell.

आज्ञा 9 P. To know, understand, learn, obtain information, ascertain, notice, perceive. —*Caus.* (ज्ञापयति) 1 To order, command, direct. -2 To assure.

आज्ञप्तिः *f.* An order, injunction, command; °हर *a.* bearing a message, messenger; *S.* 2.

आज्ञा [आ-ज्ञा-अङ्] 1 An order, command; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञां Ku. 3. 22. -2 Permission, allowance. **-Comp.**—अनुग,-अनुगामिन्,-अनुयायिन्,-अनुवर्तिन्,-अनुसारिन्,-संपादक,-वह *a.* obedient, submissive.—कर,-कारिन् *a.* obeying or executing orders, obedient. (-रः) a servant ; °करत्वमधिगम्य V. 3. 19 being the obedient servant; कार्याणां गतयो विधेरपि नयंत्याज्ञाकरत्वं चिरात् Mu. 7. 16 subjection.—करणं,-पालनं obedience, execution of commands.—चक्रं a mystical circle or diagram; one of the six described in Tantras. —पत्रं an edict, written order. —प्रतिघातः, -भंगः 1. disobedience, insubordination, नाज्ञाभंगं सहंते नृवर नृपतयस्त्वादृशाः सार्वभौमाः Mu.3. 22.-2. rebellion, disloyalty.—विधेय *a.* obedient to commands.

आज्ञातृ *a.* Ved. One who orders or directs.

आज्ञानं 1 The act of observing, perceiving (आज्ञानं =आज्ञप्तिः ईश्वरभावः Sankara.).

आज्ञापक *a.* Giving orders, a commander.

आज्ञापनं 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Making known.

आज्ञायिन् *a.* Perceiving, knowing.

आज्यं [आज्यते,आ-अंज्-क्यप्]1 Clarified butter, ghee; आज्यधूमोद्गमेन *S.* 1.15;(it is often distinguished from घृत: सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत्). -2 (In a wider sense) Oil, milk &c. used instead of clarified butter ; घृतं वा यदि वा तैलं पयो वा दधि यावकं। आज्यस्थाने नियुक्तानामाज्यशब्दो विधीयते ॥. -3 N. of a sort of chant or religious service (सामस्तोमभेदः); आजिमीयुस्तदाज्यानामाज्यत्वं Nir. -4 Turpentine. **-Comp.** —दोहं a hymn to be recited by a Sâmavedin. —प *a.* drinking ghee. (-पाः pl.) a class of Manes who are the sons of Pulastya and the ancestors of the Vaisya order ; पुलस्त्यस्याज्यपाः पुत्राः Mb.;Ms. 3. 197-8. —पात्रं,-स्थाली a vessel or dish to hold clarified butter. —भुज् *m.* 1. an epithet of Agni (the consumer of clarified butter). -2. a god, deity.—वारिः 'sea of clarified butter', one of the seven seas.

आंचनं Partial extraction of thorns, arrows and the like from the body.

आंछ् 1 P. (आंछति, आनंछ, आंछित) 1 To lengthen, stretch, extend. -2 To make straight. -3 To regulate, bring or draw into the right position ; set (as a bone or leg.); चक्रयोगेनांछेदूर्वस्थि निर्गतं Susr.

आंछनं Setting (a bone or leg); bringing into the right position by stretching, bending, or drawing.

आंजन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अंजनस्येदं-अण्] Anointing or belonging to ointment. —नं 1 Ointment, especially for the eyes. -2 Fat. —नः N. of Mâruti or Hanûmat; दाशरथिबलैरिवांजननीलनलपरिगतप्रांतैः K. 58.

आंजनी Ointment, especially for the eyes. **-Comp.** —कारी a woman who anoints or prepares ointments.

आंजनिक्यं [पुरोहितादिगण P. V. 1. 128] That which is used to prepare ointments.

आंजनेयः [अंजनायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Mâruti.

आंजलिक्यं [cf. आंजनिक्यं] Folding the hands in supplication.

आंजिनेयः[अंजिन्यां भवः ढक्] A kind of insect, a kind of lizard.

आटरूषः [अटरूष एव, स्वार्थे अण्] N. of a tree, see अटरूष.

आटविकः [अटव्यां चरति भवो वा ठक्] 1 A forester, a woodman, inhabitant of a forest.-2 A pioneer. -3 One of the six kinds of armies.

आटवी [अटव्याः सन्निकृष्टा पुः अण्] N. of a city of the Yavanas in the south.

आटिः [आ-अट्-इण्] 1 A kind of bird (शराटि) (also written आडि). -2 A sort of fish. **-Comp.** —मुखः,-खं a surgical instrument used in blood-letting (so called from its being like the beak of the bird आटि).

आटिक,आटिक्य *a.* [आटाय गमनाय पटुतः ठन्, ष्यञ् वा] Able to wander, being on a voyage or journey. —की A woman fit to go out (अनुरू-तपर्याधरादिसंभंजना Sankara).

आटीकनं [आटीक् -ल्युट्] The leaping motion of a calf; so आटीकनं.

आटीकरः A bull.

आटोपः [आ-तुप्-घञ् पृषो० टत्वं Tv.] 1 Pride, self-conceit, arrogance; साटोपं proudly, in a stately or majestic manner, frequently used as a stage direction. -2 Swelling, spreading, expanding, puffing; Prov. फटाटोपो भयंकरः; said also of clouds, अद्यापि आटोपा मेघा दृश्यंते Pt. 1 ; Si. 3. 74. -3 Flatulence (in the belly).

आडंबरः [आ-डंब्-क्षेपे, अरन्] 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Show; means, external appendage ; विरचितनारसिंहरूपाडंबरं K. 5, 309 ; निर्गुणः शोभते नैव विपुलाडंबरोपि ना Bv. 1. 115. -3 The sounding of a trumpet as a sign of attack. -4 Commencement. -5 Fury, anger, passion ; दंतिनामाडंबररवेण K. 114. -6 Happiness, pleasure. -7 The roaring of clouds and of elephants; Bv. 1. 4. -8 The eyelid. -9 A drum used in a battle. -10 (Hence) A charge sounded by musical instruments; the din or uproar of the battle. —रं Rubbing and kneading the body. **-Comp.** —आघातः one who beats a drum.

आडंबरिन् *a.* Arrogant, proud.

आडिः =आटि q. v.

आडुः [अल्-उ, लस्य डः निo वृद्धि Tv.] A raft, a float.

आढकः,-कं A measure of grain, the 4th of a Drona = 64 Prasthas = 16 Kudavas = (nearly 7 lbs. 11 ozs. avoir.); अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत् कुंचिः कुंचयोऽष्टौ तु पुष्कलं। पुष्कलानि च चत्वारि आढकः परिकीर्तितः ॥. —की 1 A kind of pulse. -2 A kind of fragrant earth.

आढकिक, आढकीन *a.*[cf. आचितिक]

Holding an *Adhaka*, sown with an *Adhaka* of seed; cooking an *Adhaka* (of rice &c.).

आढ्य *a.* [आ-ध्यै-क-पृषो ० Tv.] 1 Rich, wealthy; आढ्योऽभिजनवानस्मि कोऽन्योऽस्ति सदृशो मया Bg. 16. 15; Pt. 5. 8; Ms. 8. 169. -2 (*a*) Rich in, abounding in, possessing abundantly, with instr. or as the last member of comp.; सत्य° Pt. 3. 9 very truthful; वंशसंपल्लावण्याढ्याय Dk. 18; गुणाढ्यैः Vet.; समुद्रमिव रत्नैः Rám. (*b*) Mixed with, watered with; गंधाढ्य; स्रज उत्तरगंधाढ्याः Mb.; मूत्राढ्यैः करंजफलसर्षपैः Susr.-3 Abundant, copious.-**Comp.** -आढु *a.* striving to get wealth. -कुलीन *a.* [आढ्यकुले भवः ख] Descended from a rich family. -चर *a.* (री *f.*) [भूतपूर्वं अढ्यः चरट्] once opulent. -वातः [आढ्यो वातो यत्र] a convulsive or rheumatic palsy of the loins.

आढ्यंकरण *a.* (णी *f.*) [P. III. 2. 56] Enriching. -णं The means of enriching, wealth, prosperity.

आढ्यंभविष्णु,-भावुक *a.* [P. III. 2. 57] Becoming rich or eminent.

आढ्यता Opulence, wealth.

आणक *a.* [अणक एव स्वार्थे अण्] Low, inferior, vile. -कं Sexual enjoyment in a particular position; आणकं सुरतं नाम दंपत्योः पार्श्वसंस्थयोः ।.

आणव *a.* (वी *f.*) Exceedingly small. -वं Exceeding smallness or minuteness.

आणवीन *a.* [अणुधान्यानां भवनं क्षेत्रं वा खञ्] Bearing or fit to bear *Anu* (Panicum Miliaceum).

आणिः *m. f.* [अण-इण् स्त्रियां वा ङीप्] 1 The pin of the axle of a cart, the linch-pin. -2 The part of the leg just above the knee (जानुन ऊर्ध्वमुभयतङ्गुलमाणिर्नाम Susr.). -3 The corner of a house. -4 A boundary, limit. -5 The edge of a sword.

आंड *a.* [अंडे भवः अण्] Born from an egg (as a bird). -डः An epithet of Hiranyagarbha or Brahmá. -डं 1 A multitude of eggs, brood. -2 Scrotum.-डौ (Ved.) The testicles. -**Comp.** -ज *a.* born from eggs. (-जः) a bird or a serpent. (-जं) the body of a bird.

आंडी Ved. A testicle.

आंडीक *a.* Bearing eggs.

आंडीर *a.* [आडमस्त्यस्य ईरच्] 1 Having many eggs. -2 Grown up, full-grown (as a bull.).

आत् The letter आ. -*ind.* Ved. 1 Afterwards, then; generally used antithetically to यद्, यदा, यदि and then sometimes strengthened by the particles अह, उ, इद् &c. -2 Then, farther, also, and (अपि च). -3 Sometimes it only strengthens the meaning of another word or gives emphasis to an interrogative pronoun like इ, अंग, नु added to किं (possibly, at all).

आत *a.* [आ-अत्-अच्] Spread around. -तः Ved. 1 A quarter of the sky. -2 A scaffold. -3 The frame of a door.

आतंच 7 P. To coagulate, to cause to shrink or contract.

आतंकः [आ-तंच्-घञ्,-कुत्वं] 1 Disease; sickness of the body; दीर्घतीव्रामयग्रस्तं ब्राह्मणं गामथापि वा। दृष्ट्वा पथि निरातंकं कृत्वा वा ब्रह्महा शुचिः ॥ Y. 3. 245. -2 Fever. -3 Pain, affliction (of the mind), disquietude; anguish, agony; किंनिमित्तोऽयमातंकः; आतंकस्फुरितकठोरगर्भगुर्वीं U. 1. 19; S. 3; V. 3. -4 Doubt, uncertainty. -5 Fear, apprehension; गुरुषाड्गुणजीविन्यो निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63; fright, terror; Ratn. 2. 2. -6 The sound of a drum or tabor.

आतंचनं 1 Causing to coagulate or curdle, casting butter-milk into heated milk to turn it. -2 Causing to contract in general. -3 Curdled milk. -4 That which causes coagulation, a runnet. -5 A sort of whey. -6 Conveying. -7 Gratifying, satisfying.-8 Casting away, destroying. -9 Danger, calamity. -10 Speed, velocity. -11 Calcining, adding flux to metals in fusion. -12 The flux so used. -13 Making fat.

आतन् 8 U. 1 To extend, stretch over, overspread, cover; निषादिवक्षःस्थलमाततान्ति Ki. 16. 15 pervade, penetrate; Ki 7. 25. -2 To spread, diffuse. -3 To cause, produce; आनंदनेन जडतां पुनराततनोति U. 3. 12; Ki. 6. 18, 7. 39; K. 176; Mál. 5. 9; Mv. 4. 31. -4 To bring to pass, effect, accomplish, do, perform; सुरतमाततान K. 57; सपर्यां 64. -5 To illuminate. -6 To take hold of, seek to attain. -7 To assume a hostile attitude. -8 To stretch (as a bow).

आतत *p. p.* 1 Spread, extended. -2 Stretched (as a bow-string); R. 1. 19; °इय stretched out on the bow; 11. 45, 16. 77.

आततायिन् *a.* or *s.* [आततेन विस्तीर्णेन शस्त्रादिना अयितुं शीलमस्य Tv.] 1 'One whose bow is stretched to take another's life', endeavouring to kill someone; a desperado; गुरुं वा बालवृद्धौ वा ब्राह्मणं वा बहुश्रुतं । आततायिनमायांतं हन्यादेवाविचारयन् ॥ Ms. 8. 350 1; Bg. 1. 36.-2 Any one who commits a heinous crime, such as a thief, ravisher, murderer, incendiary, a felon &c; अग्निदो गरदश्चैव शस्त्रोन्मत्तो धनापहः । क्षेत्रदारहरश्चैतान् षड् विद्यादाततायिनः ॥ Sukra N. °ता,-त्वं murdering, stealing, destroying &c.

आततायिन् *a.* Ved. One whose bow is stretched.

आततनं 1 Spreading, penetrating, expanding. -2 Sight, view.

आतनि *a.* Ved. [तन्-इन्] Spreading; pervading.

आतानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 An extended cord or string (Ved.). -2 Long extension.

आतप् 1 P. To radiate, heat, blaze; inflame, to cause to glow. -*pass.* To suffer pain, be afflicted; to inflict (austerities) upon oneself.

आतप् *a.* Ved. Heating (आतापिन्) -*f.* Heat.

आतप *a.* Ved. Causing pain or affliction. -पः Heat (of the sun, fire &c.), sunshine; आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun; तमातपक्लांतं R. 2. 13; शीतातपाभिघातान् Ms. 12. 77; प्रचंड ° Rs. 1. 11, 10; दुर्ध° Me. 108; बालातपः Ms. 4. 69 the morning sun; °आक्रांत exposed to heat.-2 Light; छायातपौ ब्रह्मविदो वदंति Kath. -**Comp.** -अत्ययः passing of the sun's heat, sunset; आतपात्ययसंक्षिप्तनीवारासु R. 1. 52. -अभावः non-existence of the sun's heat, shadow. -उदकं mirage. -त्रं, -त्रकं [आतपात् त्रायते, त्रै-क] an umbrella (of silk or leaves used as a parasol); तमातपक्लांतमनातपत्रं R. 2. 13, 47; पद्म ° 4. 5; राज्यं स्वहस्तधृतदंडमिवातपत्रं S. 5. 6. -लंघनं being exposed to heat, catching the sun-stroke; आतपलंघनाद्बलवदस्वस्थशरीरा शकुंतला S.

3. —वर्ष्य *a.* (water &c.) produced by rain during sunshine. —वारणं [आतपं वारयति] an umbrella, parasol; नृपतिककुदं दत्वा यूने सितातपवारणं R. 3. 70, 9. 15. —शुष्क *a.* dried in the sunshine.

आतपन: N. of *Siva*.

आतपवत् *a.* Exposed to sunshine, sunny; Ku. 1. 5.

आतपीय *a.* Sunny.

आतप्य *a.* Ved. Being in the sunshine.

आतमाम् *ind.* Very near.

आतापिः [आ-तप्-इण्] N. of a demon; आतापिर्भक्षितो येन वातापिश्च महासुरः। समुद्रः शोषितो येन स मेऽगस्त्यः प्रसीदतु॥.

आतापि (यि) न् N. of a bird, a kite, falcon (Falco Cheela).

आताली *ind.* Compounded with अस्, भू and कृ; P. I. 4. 61.

आतिः A kind of bird.

आतिः= आटि q. v. (cf. P. III. 3. 108 and Un. 4. 130).

आतिथेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अतिथिषु साधुः ढञ्; अतिथये इदं ढक्] 1 Attentive to guests, hospitable (as a man); प्रत्युज्जगामातिथिमातिथेयः R. 5. 2, 12. 25 तमातिथेयी बहुमानपूर्वया Ku. 5. 31. —2 Proper for, or suited to, a guest, intended for a guest; आतिथेयः सत्कारः *S.* 1. —यं Hospitality; आतिथेयमनिवारितातिथिः *Si.* 14. 38; Ms. 3. 18; सज्जातिथेया वयं Mv. 2. 50. —यी Hospitality; Bv. 1. 85.

आतिथ्य *a.* [अतिथेरिदं ष्यञ्] Hospitable, proper for a guest &c. (=आतिथेय); हविरातिथ्यं, आतिथ्या इष्टिः &c. —थ्यः A guest. —थ्यं 1 Hospitable reception, hospitality; तमातिथ्यक्रियाशांतरथक्षोभपरिश्रमं R. 1. 58. —2 A particular rite, the reception of Soma when it is brought to the sacrificial place (also called आतिथ्येष्टिः). —Comp. —रूप *a.* being in the place of the आतिथ्य sacrifice. —सत्कारः, -सत्क्रिया the rites of hospitality.

आतिदेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) Connected with अतिदेश q.v

आतिरे (रै) क्यं [अतिरेक-ष्यञ्] Superfluity, excess, abundance.

आतिवाहक *a.* [अतिवाहे नियुक्तः ठक्] Employed to convey to the other world; आतिवाहिकस्तल्लिंगात् Br. Sût. —कं An epithet of the *Sûkshma Sarîra* (in Sân. phil.) from its surpassing the wind in swiftness.

आतिशय्यं [अतिशय-स्वार्थे-ष्यञ्] Excess, abundance, large quantity.

आतिष्ठं [अतिष्ठस्य भावः अण्] Being a universal ruler (अतिष्ठ).

आतुः [अत्-उण्] A raft, float.

आतुच् *f.* Evening, growing dusk.

आतुज् *m.* Destroyer of enemies or giver of wealth.

आतुजि *a.* Ved. [तुज्-इन्] 1 Rushing on, hastening towards. —2 Carrying off (आदातृ). —3 Injuring, destructive (हिंसक).

आतुद् 6 U. To strike, push, spur on, stir up.

आतोदिन् *a.* Ved. Striking, pushing, pricking.

आतोद्यं —द्यकं A musical instrument; आतोद्यविन्यासादिकाविधयः Ve. 1; मज्जमातोद्यशिंगेनिवेशितां R. 8. 34, 15. 88; U. 7.

आतुर *a.* [ईषदर्थे आ, अत्-उरच्] 1 Hurt, injured. —2 Suffering from, influenced or affected by, tormented, afflicted; रावणावरजा तत्र राघवं मदनातुरा R. 12. 32; Ku. 4. 25; so काम°, भय°, व्याधि° &c. —3 Sick (in body or mind), disabled, diseased; आकाशेशास्तु विज्ञेया बालवृद्धकृशातुराः Ms. 4. 184, 6. 77; Pt. 1. 155. —4 Eager, over-anxious; M. 2. —5 Weak, feeble, incapable of doing anything. —रः 1 A patient, one suffering from a disease; V. 3; Pt. 5. 41. —2 Illness, disease. —Comp. —शाला an hospital. —संन्यासः a kind of संन्यास (taken by a person when sick and grown hopeless of life).

आतुर्यं [आतुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 A kind of fever. —2 Sickness.

आतृद् 7 P. 1 To split, sever, pierce. —2 To push open, open.

आतर्दनं Pushing open, opening.

आतृण्ण *p. p.* [आ-तृद्-क्त] Pierced, cut. —ण्णं 1 An opening, hole. —2 An open wound.

आतृप् 4. 5. 6 P. To be satisfied. —*Caus.* To satisfy.

आतर्पणं 1 Satisfaction, gratification. —2 Pleasing, satisfying. —3 White-washing the wall, floor or seat (on festive occasions) (मंगलालेपनं). —4 The pigment used for the above purpose.

आतृप्यः A kind of tree, the custard apple tree. —प्यं The fruit of the tree.

आत 1 P. 1 To pass through or over. —2 To cross over. —3 To overcome. —4 To enlarge, increase.

आतरः, -आतारः [आतरति अनेन आ तृ अप्-घञ् वा] Fare for being ferried over a river, passage-money, freight.

आतार्य *a.* 1 To be crossed. —2 Landing, coming to shore (Ved.).

आत्त See under आदा.

आत्मन् *m.* [अत्-मनिण् Uṇ. 4. 152 said to be from अन् to breathe also] 1 The soul, the individual soul, the breath, the principle of life and sensation; क्रियात्मना यो न जितेंद्रियो भवेत् H. 1; आत्मानं रथिनं विद्धि शरीरं रथमेव तु Kaṭh. (In H. 4. 87 आत्मन् is compared to a river). —2 Self, oneself; in this sense mostly used reflexively for all three persons and in the singular number, masculine gender, whatever be the gender or number of the noun to which it refers; अनया चिंतयात्मापि मे न प्रतिभाति Ratn. 1; आश्रमदर्शनेन आत्मानं पुनीमहे *S.* 1; गुप्तं ददृशुरात्मानं सर्वाः स्वप्नेषु वामनैः R. 10. 60, 4. 35, 14. 57; Ku. 6. 20; देवी ... प्रासप्रसवमात्मानं गंगादेव्यां विमुंचति U. 7. 2; गोपायंति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानमात्मना Mb.; K. 107: sometimes used in pl. also; *Si.* 17. 19; Mâl. 8. —3 Supreme deity and soul of the universe, Supreme Soul, Brahma; तस्माद्वा एतस्मादात्मन आकाशः संभूतः Upan.; U. 1. 1; Ms. 1. 15, 12. 24. —4 Essence, nature: काव्यस्यात्मा ध्वनिः S.D., see आत्मक below. —5 Character, peculiarity. —6 The natural temperament or disposition. —7 The person or whole body (considered as one and opposed to the separate members of it); स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वी क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14; योऽस्यात्मनः कारयिता Ms. 12. 12; Ki. 9. 66. —8 Mind, intellect; मंदात्मन्, महात्मन्, नष्टात्मन् &c. —9 The understanding; cf. आत्मसंपन्न, आत्मवत् &c. —10 Thinking faculty, the faculty of thought and reason. —11 Spirit, vitality, courage. —12 Form, image; आत्मानमाधाय Ku. 3. 24 assuming his own form; 2. 61; संरोपितेऽप्यात्मनि *S.* 6. 23 myself being implanted in her. —13 A son; आत्मा वै पुत्रनामासि. —14 Care, efforts, pain. —15 The sun. —16 Fire. —17 Wind, air. आत्मन् is used as the last member of comp. in the sense of 'made or consisting of;

see आत्मक. The form त्मन् is also found to be used; कृ त्मैं मन्यते त्मानं Mb. [cf. Gr. *atmos, aitmen*] **-Comp.**—अधीन *a.* 1. dependent on oneself, independent. -2. sentient, existing. (-नः) 1. a son. -2. a wife's brother. -3. the jester or विदूषक (in dramatic literature). —अनुरूप *a.* worthy of oneself; Ku. 1. 18, R. 1. 33. —अनुगमनं personal attendance; R. 1. 88.—अपहार: concealing oneself; कमपि वा अस्मापहारं करोति *S.* 1. —अपहारक: one who pretends to belong to a higher class than his own, an impostor, a pretender. —आदिष्ट *a.* self-counselled. (-ष्टः) a treaty dictated by the party wishing it himself; H. 4. 121. —आराम *a.* 1. striving to get knowledge (as an ascetic or योगिन्), seeking spiritual knowledge; आत्मारामा विहितरतयो निर्विकल्पे समाधौ Ve. 1. 23. -2. self-pleased, delighted in self; Bh.3.93; cf. Bg. 5.24.—आशिन् *m.* a fish supposed to feed on its young, or on the weakest of its species; cf. मत्स्या इव जना नित्यं भक्षयंति परस्परं | Rám.—आश्रय *a.* dependent on oneself or on his own mind. (-यः) 1. self dependence. -2. innate idea, abstract knowledge independent of the thing to be known. —ईश्वर *a.* self-possessed, master of self; आत्मेश्वराणां न हि जातु विघ्नाः समाधिभेदप्रभवो भवंति Ku. 3. 40. —उदय: self-exaltation or elevation; Si. 2. 30. —उद्भव *a.* born or produced from oneself. (-वः) 1. a son; R. 18. 12. -2. Cupid. -3. sorrow, pain. (-वा) 1. a daughter. -2. intellect. -3. N. of a plant (माषपर्णी). —उपजीविन् *m.* 1. one who lives by his own labour; Ms. 7. 138. -2. a day-labourer. -3. one who lives by his wife (Kull. on Ms. 8. 362). -4. an actor, public performer. —उपनिषद् *f.* N. of an उपनिषद् which treats of the supreme spirit. —उपम *a.* like oneself. (-मः) a son. —काम *a.* 1. loving oneself, possessed of self-conceit, proud.-2. loving Brahma or the Supreme spirit only.—कार्यं one's own business, private affair. —कृत *a.* 1. self-executed, done by oneself. -2. done against one's own self. —गत *a.* produced in one's mind; °तो मनसैव S. 1. (-तं) *ind.* aside (to oneself) being considered to be spoken privately (opp. प्रकाशं aloud); frequently used as a stage-direction in dramas; it is the same as स्वगतं which is thus defined: अश्राव्यं खलु यद्वस्तु तदिह स्वगतं मतं S. D. 6. —गति: *f.* 1. course of the soul's existence. -2. one's own course. °गत्या by one's own act. —गुप्ति: *f.* a cave, the hiding place of an animal, lair. —ग्राहिन् *a.* selfish, greedy —घात: 1. suicide. -2. heresy.—घातक:, घातिन् 1. a suicide, a self-destroyer; K. 174; प्रमादादैव वृथात्मानं स्वयं योऽग्न्युदकादिभिः | अवैधेनैव मार्गेण आत्मघाती स उच्यते ||. -2. a heretic. —घोष: 1. a cock (calling out to himself).-2. a crow.—ज:,-जन्मन् *m.* -जात:,-प्रभव:, -संभव: 1. a son; तमात्मजन्मानमजं चकार R.5.36; तत्यागमानुरूपायामात्मजन्मसमुत्सुक: R. 1. 33; Mál. 1; Ku. 6. 28.-2. Cupid.-3. a descendant.—जा 1. a daughter; वंद्यं युगं चरणयोर्जनकात्मजाया: R. 13. 78; cf. नगात्मजा &c. -2. the reasoning faculty, understanding. —जय: 1. one's own victory. -2. victory over oneself, self-denial or abnegation. —ज्ञ:, -विद् *m.* a sage, one who knows himself. —ज्ञानं 1. self-knowledge. -2. spiritual knowledge, knowledge of the soul or the supreme spirit; Ms. 12. 85, 92. -3. true wisdom. —तत्त्वं 1. the true nature of the soul or the supreme spirit. -2. the highest thing. °ज्ञ: a sage versed in the Vedânta doctrines. —तुष्टि *a.* self-satisfied. (-ष्टि: *f.*) self-satisfaction. —त्याग: 1. self-sacrifice. -2. suicide. —त्यागिन् *m.* 1. a suicide; आत्मत्यागिन्यो नाशौचोदकभाजना: Y. 3. 6.-2. a heretic, an unbeliever.—त्राणं 1. self-preservation. -2. a body-guard. —दर्श: a mirror; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्श: R.7. 68.—दर्शनं 1. seeing oneself. -2. spiritual knowledge, true wisdom; Y.3.157; cf. Ms.12.91. —दा *a.* Ved. granting one's existence or life. —दानं self-sacrifice, resigning oneself —दूषि *a.* Ved. corrupting the soul; self-destroying. —देवता a tutelary deity. —द्रोहिन् *a.* 1. self-tormenting, fretful. -2. a suicide. —नित्य *a.* being constantly in the heart, greatly endeared to oneself. —निंदा self-reproach. —निवेदनं offering oneself (as a living sacrifice to the deity). —निष्ठ *a.* one who constantly seeks for spiritual knowledge.—पराजित *a.* one who has lost himself (Ved.). —पुराणं N. of a work elucidating the Upanishads (consisting of 18 chapters). —प्रबोध: 1. cognition of the soul; self-consciousness. -2. title of an उपनिषद्.—प्रभ *a.* self-illuminated. —प्रवाद: conversation about the supreme spirit. —प्रशंसा self-praise. —बंधु:, -बांधव: 1. one's own kinsman; आत्ममातु: स्वसु: पुत्रा आत्मपितु: स्वसु: सुता: | आत्ममातुलपुत्राश्च विज्ञेया आत्मबांधवा: Sabdak., *i. e.* mother's sister's son, father's sister's son, and mother's brother's son. -2. the soul, the self. —बोध: 1. spiritual knowledge. -2. knowledge of self. —भाव: 1. existence of the soul. -2. the self proper, peculiar nature. -3. the body. —भू *a.* self-born, self-existent. (-भू:) -योनि: 1. N. of Brahmâ; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभू: Ku. 2. 53, 3. 16, 5. 81.-2. N. of Vishnu.-3. of Siva; S.7.35.-4 Cupid, god of love; Ku.3. 70.-5. a son (-भू: *f.*) 1. a daughter. -2. talent, understanding. —भूत *a.* 1. self-produced; peculiar, belonging to. -2. attached, devoted, faithful; Ms. 7. 217 (Kull.=आत्मतुल्य). (-त:) 1. a son. -2. Cupid. (-ता) 1. a daughter. -2. talent.—भूयं 1. peculiarity, own nature. -2. Brahma. —मात्रा a portion of the Supreme spirit. —मानिन् *a.* self-respecting, respectable. -2. arrogant, proud. —मूर्ति: 1. a brother; भ्राता स्वमूर्तिरात्मन: -2. soul, supreme spirit. —मूली N. of a plant (दुरालभा). —मूलि *n.* the universe. —याजिन् 1. sacrificing for oneself or himself. (-*m.*) a learned man who studies his own nature and that of the soul (of others) to secure eternal felicity, one who looks upon all beings as self; सर्वभूतेषु चात्मानं सर्वभूतानि चात्मनि | समं पश्यन्नात्मयाजी स्वाराज्यमधिगच्छति; Ms. 12. 91. —योनि:= °भू (*m.*) q. v. Ku. 3. 70.—रक्षा 1. N. of a plant (इंद्रवारुणीवृक्ष). -2. self protection. —लाभ: birth, production, origin; वैरात्मलाभस्त्वया लब्ध: Mu. 3. 1, 5. 23; Ki. 3. 32, 17. 19, 18. 34; K. 239. —लोमन् 1. the hair of the body. -2. the beard. —वंचक *a.* self-deceiver. —वंचना self-delusion; self-deception. —वध:, -वध्या, -हत्या suicide. —वश *a.* depending on one's own will; Ms. 4. 159, 160

(-शः) 1. self-control, self-government. -2. one's control, subjection; °शं नी, °वशीकृ to reduce to subjection, win over. **—वश्य** *a.* having control over self, self-possessed, self-restrained. **— विक्रयः** sale of oneself or one's own liberty; Ms. 11. 60. **—विद्** *m.* 1. a wise man, sage; as in तरति शोकमात्मवित्. -2. knowing one's own self (family &c.); *Si.* 2. 116. -3. N. of *Siva.* **—विद्या** knowledge of the soul, spiritual knowledge; Ms. 7. 43. **—विवृद्धिः,-वृद्धिः** *f.* self-exaltation. **—वीर** *a.* 1. mighty, powerful, strong. -2. appropriate, suitable, good for oneself (as diet &c.). -3. existent, sentient. (-रः) 1. a son. -2. wife's brother. -3. a jester (in dramas). **—वृत्तं,-वृत्तांतः** account of one's own self, autobiography. **—वृत्ति** *a.* dwelling in *Atman* or soul. (**-त्तिः** *f.*) 1. state of the heart; Ku. 5. 76. -2. action as regards oneself, one's own state or circumstance; विस्माययन् विस्मितमात्मवृत्तौ R. 2. 33. -3. practising one's own duties or occupation. **—शक्तिः** *f.* one's own power or ability, inherent power of effort; दैवं निहत्य कुरु पौरुषमात्मशक्त्या Pt. 1. 361 to the best of one's power. -2. illusion. **—शल्या** N. of a plant (शतावरी). **—श्लाघा,-स्तुतिः** *f.* self-praise, boasting, bragging. **—संयमः** self-restraint. **—सद्** *a.* Ved. dwelling in oneself. **—संतुष्ट** *a.* self-sufficient. **—सनि** *a.* Ved. granting the breath of life. **—सम** *a.* worthy of oneself, equal to oneself; Ku. 3. 13. **—संदेहः** 1. internal or personal doubt. -2. risk of life, personal risk. **—संभवः,-समुद्भवः** 1. a son; चकार नाम्ना रघुमात्मसंभवं R. 3. 21, 11. 57, 17. 8. -2. Cupid, god of love. -3. epithet of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, or *Siva.* -4. the Supreme being (परमात्मन्). (-वा) 1. a daughter. -2. understanding, intellect. **—संपन्न** *a.* 1. self-possessed. -2. talented, intelligent; R. 18. 18. **—सिद्धिः** *f.* self aggrandizement. **—सुख** *a.* self delighted. (-खं) the highest bliss. **—हन्** *a.* 1. one who kills his own soul (neglects its welfare &c.). -2. a suicide, self-destroyer. -3. a heretic, unbeliever. -4. a priest in a temple, a servant or attendant upon an idol. **—हननं,-हत्या** suicide. **—हित** *a.* beneficial to oneself. (-तं) one's own good or welfare.

आत्मक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Made up or composed of, of the nature or character of &c.; पंच° five-fold, made up of five; संशय° of a doubtful nature; so दुःख° sorry, grieved; दहन° hot; विष° poisonous &c. &c.

आत्मकीय, आत्मीय *a.* Belonging to oneself, one's own; सर्वः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति *S.* 2; स्वामिनमात्मीयं करिष्यामि H. 2 win over; अहमात्मीयो न भविष्यामि Mk. 8 I shall lose my life; आत्मीयं कुर्वंति subject K. 135, 167; अयमात्मीयः क्रियतां 12 let him be taken under your protection; प्रसादमात्मीयमिवात्मदर्शः R. 7. 68; Ku. 2. 19; kindred, related, of kin, Bh. 2. 57.

आत्मता,-त्वं Identity with self, spirituality.

आत्मना *ind.* (instr. of आत्मन्) Used reflexively; अथ चास्तमिता त्वमात्मना R. 8. 51 thou thyself; आत्मना शुकनासमाश्रय K. 293. It is oft. compounded with ordinal numerals; *e. g.* °द्वितीयः second including himself, *i. e.* himself and one more; so °तृतीयः himself with two others &c.

आत्मनीन *a.* [आत्मने हितः ख] 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own कस्यैष आत्मनीनः M. 4 on whose side is he? -2 Beneficial to oneself; आत्मनीनमुपतिष्ठते Ki. 13. 69, 3. 16; Bh. 3. 77; good, fit, suitable, appropriate (as diet &c.). -3 Existent, sentient. **—नः** 1 A son. -2 A wife's brother. -3 A jester (in dramas).

आत्मनेपदं [आत्मने आत्मार्थफलबोधनाय पदं अलुक् स०] 1 A voice for oneself, one of the two voices in which roots are conjugated in Sanskrit. -2 The terminations of this voice.

आत्मंभरि *a.* [आत्मानं बिभर्ति, भृ खि मुम् च P. III. 2. 26] Selfish, greedy (one who feeds his own self); आत्मंभरिस्त्वं पिशितैर्नराणां Bk. 2. 33, H. 3. 128.

आत्मन्वत्, आत्मन्विन् Ved. Having a soul, animated, alive.

आत्मवत् *a.* [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप् मस्य वः] 1 Self-possessed, possessed of self-restraint; Mu. 3. -2 Composed, prudent, wise; किमिवावसादकरमात्मवतां Ki. 6. 19; Bg. 2. 45, 4. 41; Ms. 1. 108, 5. 43, 7. 52. **—** *ind.* Like oneself; आत्मवत् सर्वभूतेषु यः पश्यति स पंडितः.

आत्मवत्ता Self-possession, self-control, prudence, wisdom; प्रकृतिष्वात्मजमात्मवत्तया R. 8. 10. 84; Ms. 11. 87.

आत्मसात् *ind.* In one's own possession, one's own; mostly in combination with कृ or भू; °कृ to appropriate to oneself, take for oneself; दुरितैरपि कर्तुमात्मसात् R. 8. 2 to bring under subjection or power; so °भू come under one's subjection.

आत्मीकृ 8 U. To conquer, subdue; K. 117, 119.

आत्मीभावः Identification with the Supreme spirit.

आत्म्य *a.* 1 Belonging to oneself, one's own, personal. -2 (At the end of comp.) Having the nature of.

आत्यंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्यंत भवार्थे ठञ्] 1 Continual, uninterrupted, endless, infinite, permanent, everlasting; स आत्यंतिको भविष्यति Mu. 4; विष्णुगुप्तहतकस्यात्यंतिकश्रेयसे 2. 15; Ms. 2. 242; Bg. 6. 21. -2 Excessive, abundant, superlative. -3 Supreme, absolute; आत्यंतिकी स्वस्थनिवृत्तिः Mit. **—Comp. —दुःखनिवृत्तिः** *f.* absolution. **—प्रलयः** the grand or universal destruction of the world.

आत्ययिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अत्ययः नाशः प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 Destructive, disastrous. -2 Painful, unpropitious, ill omened, distressing. -3 Pressing, urgent, emergent, ending quickly, not suffering delay; Ms. 7. 165; H. 3; K. 294; extraordinary, special.

आत्यूहः A gallinule.

आत्रेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अत्रेरपत्यं ढक्] Belonging to, descended or sprung from, Atri. **— यः** 1 A descendant of Atri. -2 The head of the descendants of Atri. -3 A priest closely related to the Sadasya. -4 An epithet of *Siva.* -5 An essential humor or juice of the body, lymph. **—यी** 1 A female descendant of Atri -2 The wife of Atri. -3 A woman in her courses (रजस्वला); Ms. 11. 87; Y. 3. 251. -4 Any woman of the Brâhmaṇical order. -5 N. of a river in the north of Bengal, also called Tistâ.

आत्रेयिका [आत्रेयी स्वार्थे कन्] A

woman in her courses.

आथवण *a.* (णी *f.*)[अथर्वणा मुनिना दृष्टः वेदः अण् आथर्वणः तमधीते वेत्ति वा अण् P. IV. 3. 133] Originating from, relating or belonging to, the Atharvaveda or the Atharvans.—णः 1 A Bráhmaṇa knowing or studying the Atharvaveda. –2 A descendant of Atharvan. –3 A priest whose ritual is comprised in the Atharvaveda.–4 The Atharvaveda itself (अथर्वणां समूहः). –5 A house-priest.—णं A private room in which the sacrificer is informed of the happy event of the sacrifice by the officiating Bráhmaṇa.

आथर्वणिकः A Bráhmaṇa who has studied the Atharvaveda.

आदंश् 1 P. To bite, peck at, nibble.

आदंशः 1 A bite, a wound caused by biting. –2 A tooth.

आदघ्न *a.* Ved. Reaching up to the mouth (आस्+दघ्न).

आददि *a.* Ved. Taking.

आदर, आदर्श &c. See under आदृ, आदृश्.

आदहनं 1 Burning.–2 Injuring, killing. –3 Reviling, despising. –4 A cemetery, a place where anything is burnt (आदह्यतेऽस्मिन्निति).

आदा 3 A. (आदत्ते) 1 To receive, accept, take (to oneself), resort to ; व्यवहारासनमाददे युवा R. 8. 18, 10. 40; मलीमसामाददते न पद्धतिं R. 3. 46 follow or resort to ; प्रदक्षिणार्चिर्हविरग्निराददे 3. 14, 1. 45; Ms. 2. 238, 117. –2 (With words expressing speech) To begin to speak, utter; वाचं आदा to speak, utter; विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki.1. 3, 14.2; Si. 2. 13; R. 1. 59 ; शिव शिव शिवस्यात्तवचसः Bh.3.42.v.l. –3 To seize, take hold of; क्षितिधरपतिकन्यामाददानः करेण Ku. 7. 94; R. 2. 28, 3. 60; Ms. 8. 315 ; इदमेव निमित्तमादाय M. 1; स हि सर्वस्य लोकस्य मन आददे R. 4. 8 attracted, had a hold on, the mind. –4 To put on (as clothes &c.); यद्यच्छरीरमादत्ते Svet. Up. –5 To take up, absorb, drink up ; R. 1. 18 ; प्रदीपः स्नेहमादत्ते दशयाभ्यंतरस्थया Si. 2. 85. –6 To exact, take in (as taxes); take away, carry off; अमूस्तुराददे सोर्थे R. 1.21; Ms. 8. 341, 222; so बलिं, शुल्कं, दंडं &c. –7 To pluck, lop off, separate ; S. 4. 8 .–8 To carry, take, bear ; जालमादाय Pt. 2 carrying or along with the net ; कुशानादाय S. 3 ; तोयमादाय गच्छेः Me. 20, 46, 62; see आदाय below; काश्यपसंदेशमादाय bearing K.'s message. –9 To perceive, comprehend; घ्राणेन रूपमादत्स्व रसानादत्स्व चक्षुषा श्रोत्रेण गंधानादत्स्व &c. Mb. –10 To agree to, undertake, begin. –11 To imprison, make captive.—*Caus.* To cause to take. —*Desid.* (दित्सते) To wish to take, carry off &c.

आद *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking, receiving ; as in दायाद.

आदत्त, आत्त *p. p.* [आ-दा-क्त] 1 Taken, received, assumed, accepted; आत्तसारश्चक्षुषा स्वविषयः M. 2 ; एवमात्तरतिः R. 11. 57 ; M. 5. 1 ; °हासः Ratn. 1 smiling; 1. 2. –2 Agreed to, undertaken, begun. –3 Attracted. –4 Drawn out, extracted ; गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य R. 5. 26 ; °बलं 11. 76 taken away. –**Comp.** —गंध *a.* 1. having one's pride humbled, attacked, insulted, defeated; पक्षच्छिदा गोत्रभिदात्तगंधाः R. 13. 7 ; केनात्तगंधो माणवकः S. 6. –2. already smelt (as a flower); आत्तगंधमवधूय शत्रुभिः Si. 14. 84 (where आ° has sense 1 also). —गर्व *a.* humiliated, insulted, degraded. —दंड *a.* assuming the royal sceptre ; S. 5. 8.—मनस्क *a.* one whose mind is transported (with joy &c). —लक्ष्मी *a.* stripped of wealth . —वचस् *a.* Ved. 1. destitute of speech. –2. having commenced speaking.

आदातृ *a.* One who takes or receives.

आदानं 1 Taking, receiving, accepting, seizing; कुशांकुरादानपरिक्षतांगुलिः Ku. 5. 11 ; आदानं हि विसर्गाय सतां वारिमुचामिव R. 4. 86. –2 Earning, getting. –3 A symptom (of a disease). –4 Binding, fettering (from आदा 2 P.). –5 A horse's trappings. —नी N. of a plant हस्तिघोषा.

आदापनं Inviting or causing another to receive something.

आदाय *ind.* Having taken; oft. with a prepositional force 'with;' जालमादाय H. 1.

आदायः Receiving, taking &c. –**Comp.** —चर *a.* one who goes away after taking anything.

आदायिन् *a.* Taking, receiving, inclined to receive (gifts); अदत्त°, परस्व° &c.

आदित्सु *a.* (fr. desid. of आदा) Wishing to take; Ku. 1. 34.

आदेय *a.* To be taken or received, receivable, acceptable.

आदादिक *a.* Belonging to the class of roots of which the first is अद्, *i. e.* to the second class.

आदि *a.* 1 First, primary, primitive; निदानं त्वादिकारणं Ak. –2 Chief, first, principal, pre-eminent ; oft. at the end of comp. in this sense; see below. –3 First in time, existing before. —दिः 1 Beginning, commencement (opp. अंत); अप एव ससर्जादौ तासु बीजमवासृजत् Ms. 1. 8; Bg. 3.41; अनादि &c.; जगदादिरनादिस्त्वं Ku. 2. 9; oft.at the end of comp. and translated by 'beginning with,' 'et cætera' 'and others,' 'and so on' (of the same nature or kind), 'such like'; इंद्रादयो देवाः the gods Indra and others (इंद्रः आदिर्येषां ते) ; एवमादि this and the like; भ्वादयो धातवः भू and others, or words beginning with भू, are called roots; oft. used by Páṇini to denote classes or groups of grammatical words; अदादि, दिवादि, स्वादि &c. –2 First part or portion. –3 A firstling, first-fruits. –4 Prime cause. –5 Nearness. –**Comp.** —अंत *a.* 1. having beginning and end. –2. first and last. (–तं) beginning and end. °वत् having beginning and end, finite. °अंतर्वर्तिन् *a.* having a beginning, end and middle; being all-in-all. —उदात्त *a.* having the acute accent on the first syllable. —उपांतं *ind.* from first to last. —करः,-कर्तृ,-कृत् *m.* the creator, an epithet of Brahmá; Bg. 11. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* the beginning of an action. —कविः 'the first poet', an epithet of Brahmâ and of Válmíki; the former is so called because he first produced and promulgated the Vedas; and the latter, because he was the first to show to others 'the path of poets'; when he beheld one of a pair of Krauñch birds being killed by a fowler, he cursed the wretch, and his grief unconsciously took the form of a verse (श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः); he was subsequently told by Brahmá to compose the life of Ráma, and he thus gave to the world the first poem in Sanskrit, the Rámáyaṇa; cf. U. 2

Vishkambhaka. —कांडं the first book of the Râmâyaṇa. —कारणं the first or primary cause (of the universe), which, according to the Vedântins, is Brahma; while, according to the Naiyâyikas and particularly the Vaiseshikas, atoms are the first or material cause of the universe, and not God. -2. analysis. -3. algebra. —काव्यं the first poem; *i. e.* the Râmâyaṇa; see आदिकवि. —तालः a sort of musical time or ताल; एक एव लघुर्यत्र आदितालः स कथ्यते. —देवः 1. the first or Supreme God; पुरुषं शाश्वतं दिव्यं आदिदेवमजं विभुं Bg. 10. 12, 18. 38. -2. Nârâyaṇa or Vishṇu. -3. Siva. -4. the sun. —दैत्यः an epithet of Hiraṇyakasipu. —पर्वन् *n.* 'the first section or chapter,' N. of the first book of the Mahâbhârata. —पुराणं the first Purâṇa, N. of the Brahma Purâṇa. —पु(पू)रुषः 1. the first or primeval being, the lord of the creation. -2. Vishṇu, Krishṇa, or Nârâyaṇa; ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10. 6; तमर्च्यमर्घ्यादिकया- दिपूरुषः Si. 1. 14. —बलं generative power; first vigour. —बुद्ध *a.* perceived in the beginning. (—द्धः) the primitive Buddha. —भव,-भूत *a.* produced at first. (—वः,-तः) 1. 'the first-born', primeval being, an epithet of Brahmâ. -2. also N. of Vishṇu; रसातलादादिभवेन पुंसा R. 13. 8.-3. an elder brother. —मूलं first foundation, primeval cause. —योगाचार्यः 'the first teacher of devotion', an epithet of Siva. —रसः the first of the 8 Rasas, *i. e.* शृंगार or love. —राजः the first king पृथु; an epithet of Manu. —वंशः primeval race, primitive family. —वराहः 'the first boar,' an epithet of Vishṇu, alluding to his third or boar-incarnation. —विद्वस् *m.* the first learned man; कपिल. —शक्तिः *f.* 1. the power of माया or illusion. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —शरीरं 1. the primitive body. -2. ignorance. -3. the subtle body. —सर्गः the first creation.

आदिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on.

आदितः, आदौ *ind.* From the first or beginning, at first; तदेवेनादितो हतं U. 5. 20.

आदिम *a.* [आदौ भवः आदि-डिमच्] First, primitive, original.

आदिता,-त्वं Priority, precedence.

आदिमत् *a.* Having a beginning.

आद्य *a.* [आदौ भवः यत्] 1 First, primitive, being at the beginning. -2 Being at the head, excellent, unparalleled, pre eminent, foremost; आसीन्महीक्षितामाद्यः प्रणवश्छंदसामिव R. 1. 11. -3 (At the end of comp.) Beginning with, and so on; see आदि. -4 Immediately preceding; एकादशाद्यं Srut. 27 immediately before the 11th, *i. e.* 10th; so संयुक्ताद्यं 2. -5 Eatable (अद्-ण्यत्). —द्याः (*m.* pl.) A class of deities. —द्या 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 The first day (तिथि) of a month. —द्यं 1 The beginning. -2 Grain, food. -3 A kind of funeral obsequial ceremony (पितृश्राद्धभेद).-**Comp.** —कविः 'the first poet,' an epithet of Brahmâ or Vâlmîki; see आदिकवि. —बीजं the primary or material cause of the universe, which, according to the Sânkhyas, is प्रधान or the inanimate principle. —माषकः a measure of five gunjas (about $17\frac{1}{2}$ grains Troy).

आदितेय [अदितेरपत्यं ठक्] 1 A son of Aditi. -2 A god, divinity in general. -3 The sun.

आदित्य *a.* [अदितेरपत्यं ण्य] 1 Solar, belonging to, or born in, the solar line; U. 6. 18. -2 Devoted to, or originating from, Aditi. -3 Belonging to, or sprung from, the *A*dityas. —त्यः 1 A son of Aditi; a god, divinity in general. (The number of *A*dityas appears to have been originally seven, of whom Varuṇa is the head, and the name *A*ditya was restricted to them. In the time of the Brâhmaṇas, however, the number of *A*dityas rose to 12, representing the sun in the 12 months of the year; धाता मित्रोऽर्यमा रुद्रो वरुणः सूर्य एव च भगो विवस्वान् पूषा च सविता दशमः स्मृतः ॥ एकादशस्तथा त्वष्टा विष्णुर्द्वादश उच्यते ।); आदित्यानामहं विष्णुः Bg. 10. 21; Ku. 2. 24. (These 12 suns are supposed to shine only at the destruction of the universe; cf. Ve. 3. 6; दग्धुं विश्वं दहनकिरणैर्नोदिता द्वादशार्काः). -2 The sun. -3 A name of Vishṇu in his fifth or dwarf-incarnation; स्वयंभूः शंभुरादित्यः V. Sah. -4 N. of the *Arka* plant. —त्यौ (dual) N. of a constellation, the seventh lunar mansion. -**Comp.** —केतुः 1. N. of a son of Dhṛitarâshṭra. -2. the charioteer of the sun. —चंद्रौ (dual) the sun and the moon. —पत्रः N. of a plant. (—त्रं) the leaf of the *Arka* tree. —पर्णिनी a creeping plant with gold-coloured flowers, growing near the bank of water. —पुष्पिका red swallow wort. —भक्ता [आदित्ये भक्ता] N. of a plant see अर्कभक्ता. —मंडलं the disc or orb of the sun. —व्रतं worship of the sun. —सूनुः 'the son of the sun', N. of Sugrîva, Yama, Saturn and Karṇa.

आदिन् *a.* [अत्तीति अद् णिनि] Eating (in comp.); परस्परादिनः Ms. 12. 59.

आदि (दी) नवः,-वं 1 Misfortune, distress. -2 Hinderance; want of luck (in dice). -3 Fault; see अनादीनव. -**Comp.** —दर्श *a.* having evil designs towards a fellow-player at dice (Ved.).

आदिश् 6 U. 1 To point out, indicate, show; मार्गं आदिश (oft. in dramas) lead the way; *S*. 5. -2 To order, direct, command; वेलोपलक्षणार्थमादिष्टोऽस्मि *S*. 4; पुनरप्यादिश तावदुत्थितः Ku. 4. 16; तेषामन्येत्वमादिशेत् Ms. 11. 193; आदिक्षत्स्याभिगमं वनाय Bk. 3. 9, 7. 28; R. 1. 54, 2. 65; to appoint; वसुमित्रं गोप्तारमादिश्य M. 5. -3 To aim at; assign; आदिक्षदिष्टसहासनं तस्य Bk. 3. 3; हरिवीराणामादिशद्दक्षिणां दिशं Râm. -4 To report, announce; teach, lay down, prescribe, instruct, advise; न चास्य व्रतमादिशेत् Ms. 4. 80; बुद्धिमादिश्य R. 12. 68.-5 To specify, determine; Y. 2. 260.-6 To foretell, predict; सा सिद्धेनादिष्टा Ratn. 4, Bṛi. S. 5. 96; आदिष्टः सुरासुरसंगरे भावी V. 5. -7 To undertake, try; ब्रह्मास्त्रमादिश Mb. -8 To provoke, challenge. -9 To profess as one's own duty. — *Caus.* To indicate, show, point out, announce &c. (same as आदिश्).

आदिश् *f.* Ved. 1 Aim, design, intention. -2 A project, proposition. -3 A proposal, declaration. -4 A region, quarter. -5 A sacrifice offered to a particular deity.

आदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Directed, commanded, advised, enjoined &c. -2 Said, foretold. -3 Substituted. —ष्टं 1 Command, order. -2 Advice. -3 Leavings of a meal (उच्छिष्ट).

आदिष्टिन् *a.* One who gives orders.

—*m.* (अस्त्यर्थे इनि). 1 A Brâhmaṇa in the first order of his life ; a pupil, student (ब्रह्मचारिन्). -2 A penitent, one engaged in any expiatory rite ; Ms. 5. 88.

आदेशः 1 An order, command ; भ्रातुरादेशमादाय Râm. ; आदेशं देशकालज्ञः प्रतिजग्राह R. 1. 92 ; राजद्विष्टादेशकृतः Y. 2. 304 doing acts forbidden by the king. -2 Advice, instruction, precept, rule ; आदिष्टयो ब्रह्मेत्यादेशः Ch. Up. -3 Account, information, relation, pointing out, indication. -4 A prediction, prophecy ; विप्रादिनकादेशवचनानि K. 64 ; see सिद्धादेश also. -5 (Gram.) A substitute ; धातोः स्थान इवादेशं सुग्रीवं संन्यवेशयत् R. 12. 58.-6 (In astrology) Event, result, consequence of the conjunction of stars. -Comp. —कारिन् *a.* obedient.

आदेशनं The act of instructing or commanding.

आदेशिन् *a.* 1 Ordering, commanding. -2 Causing, producing. -3 Exciting, instigating ; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68. —*m.* 1 A commander, director. -2 An astrologer, fortune-teller.

आदेष्टृ *a.* One who orders. —*m.* 1 An adviser, commander, director. -2 An employer of priests (यजमान).

आदीनवः 1 Distress, pain, uneasiness. -2 Fault, transgression ; Si. 2. 22. -3 An inflictor of distress.

आदीप् *Caus.* To kindle, set on fire; to illuminate.

आदीपनं 1 Setting on fire, inflaming. -2 Exciting, stimulating; embellishing. -3 Whitening the walls, floors, &c. on festive occasions.

आदीपित, आदीप्त *p. p.* Set on fire, blazing up.

आदृ 6 A. (द्रियते) 1 To respect, honour, reverence ; सीतां रघूत्तम भवद्भिस्यातमाद्रियस्व Mv. 7. 3 receive respectfully ; take or receive respectfully; द्वितीयाद्रियते सदा H. Pr. 7 ; सर्वे तस्यादृता धर्मा यस्यैते त्रय आदृताः Ms. 2. 234 ; Bk. 6. 55. -2 To heed or care for, mind, take notice of; usually with न ; न स्यागमाद्रियते K. 104, 167 ; वाक्यं नाद्रियते च बान्धवजनः Bh. 3. 111 ; अनादृत्य disregarding ; मम वचनमनादृत्य in spite of or notwithstanding my words. -3 To feel timid from a feeling of respect, be awed. -4 To apply or devote oneself closely to, have regard for ; भूरि श्रुतं शाश्वतमाद्रियंते Mâl. 1. 5. -5 To desire, be eager for ; Mv. 6. 3. -6 To enjoy honour, be honoured.

आदरः [आ-दृ-कप्] 1 Respect, reverence, honour; निर्माणमेव हि तदादरलालनीयं Mâl. 9. 49 ; न आनहादेन न विद्विषादरः Ki. 1. 33 ; Ku. 6. 20. -2 Attention, care, notice, close application ; आदरप्रयत्न Mâl. 7 careful efforts ; तां प्रणामादरस्रस्तजांबूनदवतंसकां Ku. 6. 91. -3 (*a*) Eagerness, desire, regard ; भूयान्दारार्थमादरः Ku. 6. 13 ; आदरादुपसर्पिततुरंगः K. 119 eagerly , यत्किंचनकारितायामादरः 120; अन्वेष्टुमादरमकरवं 152 made up my mind ; Ki. 8. 41, 26 ; 13. 58. (*b*) Earnest desire, request ; *S.* 6. -4 Effort, endeavour ; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. -5 Commencement, beginning. -6 Love, attachment.

आदरणं Notice, respect.

आदरणीय, आदर्तव्य *pot. p.* Venerable, respectful.

आदारः Ved. 1 Allurement, attraction, an instigator (Sây.). -2 N. of a plant used instead of Soma (when it is not available).

आदारिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting. -2 Destroying.

आदुरि *a.* Ved. Careful, attentive.

आदृत *p. p.* 1 Honoured, respected. -2 (Used actively) (*a*) Zealous, diligent, earnest ; आदृततरमवोचत् K. 211, 170; Ku. 7. 30. (*b*) Attentive, careful; दंडनीत्यां नात्यादृतोऽभूत् Dk. 154. (*c*) Respectful (सादर) ; इत्यादृतेन कथितो R.13.72 ; इति स्म पृच्छत्यनुवेलमादृतः 3. 5 respectfully or earnestly ; Ms. 11. 226, 7. 150.

आदृश् 1 P. To look at, see, behold. —*Caus.* To show, indicate, exhibit ; उत्कलादर्शितपथः R. 4. 38.

आदर्शः [आदृश्यतेऽत्र, दृश् आधारे घञ्] 1 A mirror, a looking-glass ; आत्मानमालोक्य च शोभमानमादर्शबिंबे स्तिमितायताक्षी Ku. 7. 22. -2 The original manuscript from which a copy is taken ; (fig.) a pattern, model, type ; आदर्शः शिक्षितानां Mk. 1. 48 ; आदर्शः सर्वशास्त्राणां K. 5 ; so गुणानां &c. -3 A copy of a work. -4 A commentary, gloss. -5 A particular boundary of a country. -6 N. of a country.-Comp. —मंडलः 1. a globular mirror. -2. the surface of a mirror (-लं). -3. a kind of snake (with globular spots).

आदर्शकः A mirror.

आदर्शनं 1 Showing, making apparent, displaying. -2 A mirror.

आदृष्टिः *f.* Looking at, power of looking.

आदॄ 9 U. Ved. 1 To crush, split open. -2 To make accessible, bring to light, manifest.

आदर्दिर *a.* Ved. Crushing, splitting open.

आदारिन्,आदुरि *a.* Crushing, destroying.

आदेवक *a.* [दिव्-ण्वुल्] One who sports or plays.

आदेवनं 1 Gambling. -2 A die used in gambling. -3 A board for gambling; place for playing.

आद्य see under आदि.

आद्यून *a.* [आ-दिव्-क्त, ऊट् नत्वं च P. V. 2. 67 ; perhaps derived from अद् to eat] Shamelessly voracious, gluttonous, hungry ; Ki. 11. 5.

आद्योतः Light, brilliance.

आद्रिसार *a.* Made of iron.

आधमनं A deposit, pledge ; एको ह्यनीशः सर्वत्र दानाधमनविक्रये ; Kâty. ; योगाधमनविक्रीतं योगदानप्रतिग्रहं Ms. 8. 165. -2 Fraudulent puffing of goods at a sale.

आधमर्ण्यं [अधमर्णस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] The state of being indebted.

आधार्मिक *a.* [अधर्मं चरति ठञ् P. IV. 4. 41 Vârt.] Unjust, unrighteous.

आधा 3 U. 1 To put, place, deposit, implant, lodge ; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; Bg. 5. 10; दुष्यंतेनाहितं तेजः S. 4. 3; आहितो जयविपर्ययोऽपि मे R. 11. 86 inflicted on me ; 19. 26 ; संभृते शिखिनि गूढमादधुः 19 54 consigned to the flames, burnt; धैर्यं चाधिकमाधिकं Bk. 7. 102 plucked up greater courage. -2 To apply, propose, fix upon, direct towards; प्रतिपात्रमाधीयतां यत्नः *S.* 1 ; मय्येव मन आधत्स्व Bg. 12. 8 ; गमने मतिमाधत्त Râm. ; S. 2. 3 ; आधीयतां धैर्ये धर्मे धीः K. 63 direct ; सर्वकार्येष्वाहितमति K. 56. -3 To appropriate to oneself, hold, possess, take, carry, have bear ; भूयो बभौ दर्पणमादधाना Ku.

26; आधत्ते कनकनयातरत्नलक्ष्मीं Ki. 5. 39 takes or assumes; गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75, 5. 57; आहितक्रोधा Amaru. 18. -4 To bear up, uphold, support; शेषः सदैवाहितभूमिभारः S. 5. 4. -5 To cause, produce, create, rouse, excite (fear, wonder &c.); छायाश्चरंति बहुधा भयमादधानाः S. 3. 27; Ki. 4. 12, 6. 19, 8. 46, 57; Ku. 6. 20; Bk. 2. 8; विस्मयं M. 5. 17; K. 246; नवरसरुचिरां निर्मितिमादधती भारती K. P. 1; to put in, infuse; Si. 2. 76. -6 To supply, give, impart (with dat., gen. or loc.); शुद्धिमादधाना R. 1. 85; इंद्रे त्रैलोक्यमाधाय Mb. -7 To appoint; तमेव चाधाय विवाहसाक्ष्ये R. 7. 20. -8 To consecrate (as fire); तवाग्निमाधाय समित्समिद्धं Ku. 1.57. -9 To perform, practise (as a vow &c.).

आधातृ *a.* One that puts in, deposits, imparts &c.; M. 1. 6.

आधानं 1 Placing, putting upon; सनिद्राधानं, तुलाधानं &c. -2 (*a*) Taking, having. (*b*) Receiving, recovering. (*c*) Containing or being in possession of anything or consecrating. -3 Keeping the sacred fire (अग्न्याधान), a ceremony performed with the sacred fire; पुनर्दारक्रियां कुर्यात् पुनराधानमेव च Ms. 5. 168. -4 Doing, executing, performing. -5 Infusing, putting in, inspiring, imparting; गुणो विशेषाधानहेतुः सिद्धो वस्तुधर्मः S. D. 2; निश्चयाधानं K. 262; प्रजानां विनयाधानाद्रक्षणाद्भरणादपि R. 1. 24 imparting or providing moral instruction. -6 (*a*) Engendering, producing, कौतुकाधानहेतोः Me. 3; गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयात् 9. (*b*) Assigning, attributing, employing. -7 Effort, exertion, application; Mv. 3. 13. -8 A pledge, deposit; Y. 2. 238, 247. -9 A place where anything is deposited, a receptacle, as in पक्वाधानं, पुरुषाधानं. -10 A surety. -11 Enclosure, circuit. -12 A ceremony performed previous to conception.; see गर्भाधान.

आधानिकः [आधान-ठञ्] A ceremony performed after cohabitation to cause or favour conception.

आधायः One who has placed anything.

आधायक *a.* Putting, placing, assigning.

आधिः [आधीयते स्थाप्यते प्रतीकाराय मनोऽनेन, आ-धा कि P. III. 3. 92; connected with आध्यै in some senses] 1 Mental pain or anguish, agony, anxiety, (opp. व्याधि which is bodily pain); न तेषामापदः संति नाधयो व्याधयस्तथा Mb.; मनोगतमाधिहेतुं S. 3. 11; R. 8. 27, 9. 54; Bh. 3. 105; Bv. 4. 11; Mal. 4; Ki. 1. 37. -2 A bane, curse, misery; यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; Mv. 6. 28. -3 A pledge, deposit, pawn, mortgage; Y. 2. 23; Ms. 8. 143. -4 A place, residence. -5 Location, site. -6 Definition, epithet. -7 Misfortune, calamity (व्यसन). -8 Reflection on religion or duty (धर्मचिंता). -9 Hope, expectation. -10 A man solicitous for the maintenance of his family (कुटुंबव्यापृत). -**Comp.** -ज्ञ *a.* 1. suffering pain, distressed. -2. crooked. -भोगः the use or enjoyment of a deposit (as of a horse, cow &c. when pledged). -मन्युः (pl.) feverish heat or burning. -स्तेनः one who uses a deposit without the owner's consent.

आधित्वं,-ता The nature or circumstance of a pledge; °उपाधि the object or purpose for which a pledge is given.

आधीकृ 8 P. To pledge, mortgage, pawn, deposit.

आधीकरणं Pledging, a pledge.

आधेय *pot. p.* 1 To be placed, pledged, appointed &c. -2 To be assigned, attributed, or given. -3 To be received, held, or supported; to be contained. -यं = आधानं.

आहित *p. p.* 1 Placed, set, deposited; मनस्याहितकर्तव्याः Ku. 2. 62 bearing in mind what they had to do; भारतीमाहितभरां Si. 2. 69 full of deep meaning. -2 Given, imparted. -3 Entertained, felt. -4 Comprising, containing. -5 Performed, done. -**Comp.** -अग्नि *a.* 1. one who keeps or places the fire on the altar, sacrificer; cf. अग्न्याहित. -2. a Bráhmaṇa who maintains and consecrates sacred fire in his house perpetually. -अंक *a.* marked, spotted. -औत्सुक्य *a.* one who creates anxiety; R. 2. 73. -क्लम *a.* exhausted, tired. -लक्षण *a.* bearing a characteristic epithet; ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R. 6. 71; (according to Malli. =प्रख्यातगुण noted or well-known for good qualities). -व्यथ *a.* pained, grieved. -स्वन *a.* making a sound, noisy.

आहितिः *f.* Ved. Placing on, anything placed on.

आधिकरणिकः [अधिकरणे नियुक्तः ठक्] A judge; Mk. 9.

आधिकारण्यं Possession, location.

आधिकारिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Supreme, superior, relating to a person or thing in authority. -2 Official, belonging to any office or duty.

आधिक्यं [अधिकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Excess, abundance, preponderance, high degree, ऋद्ध्याधिक्यं समृद्धिः Sk. -2 Superiority, supremacy; आधिक्यं साधितं H. 3.

आधिदैविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिदेव-ठञ्] 1 Relating to अधिदेव or tutelary deity (as a Mantra); अधियज्ञं ब्रह्म जपेदाधिदैविकमेव च Ms. 6. 83. -2 Caused by fate (as pain &c.); according to Susruta pain is of three kinds; आध्यात्मिक, आधिभौतिक or आधिदैविक.

आधिपत्यं [अधिपतेर्भावः कर्म वा यक्] 1 Supremacy, power, sovereignty, lordship; राज्यं सुराणामपि चाधिपत्यं (अवाप्य) Bg. 2. 8. -2 The duties of a king; पांडोः पुत्रं प्रकुरुष्वाधिपत्ये Mb.

आधिभौतिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधिभू-ठञ्] 1 Caused by animals (as pain). -2 Relating to beings. -3 Elementary, material, derived from the primitive elements.

आधिराज्यं [अधिराजस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Royalty, sovereignty, supreme sway; बभौ भूयः कुमारत्वादाधिराज्यमवाप्य सः R. 17. 30; Mu. 2.

आधिवेदनिकं [अधिवेदनाय हितं ठक् तत्र काले दत्तं ठञ् वा] Property, gifts &c. made to a first wife upon marrying a second; यच्च द्वितीयविवाहार्थिना पूर्वस्त्रियै पारितोषिकं धनं दत्तं तदाधिवेदनिकं Vishṇu.; cf. Y. 2. 143, 148 also.

आधु 5 U. To shake, stir, agitate.

आधवः Ved. 1 One who stirs up or agitates. -2 That which is agitated, mixture. -3 Throwing.

आधवनं Shaking, agitating.

आधवनीयः A vessel in which the Soma plant is shaken and cleansed.

आधावः That which is shaken.

आधुनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अधुना भवः ठञ्] New, modern, of recent origin.

आधृ 1. 10. P. 1 (*a*) To hold, keep, contain; सर्वं च्याधारयेत् हृदि Ks. 2. 37. (*b*) To support, bear. -2 To bring, supply.

आधारः [आ-धृ घञ्; आध्रियंतेऽस्मिन्क्रियाः इति Kâsi.] **1** Support, prop, stay; Mu. 1. 2. **-2** (Hence) Power of sustaining, aid, patronage, assistance; **त्वमेव चातकाधारः** Bh. 2. 50. **-3** A receptacle, reservoir; **तिष्ठंत्याप इवाधारे** Pt. 1. 67; **चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां गतः** Ku. 6. 67; **अपामिवाधारमनुत्तरंगं** Ku. 3. 48; **तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिताः** S. 1. 14; **आधारः क्षमांभसां** K. 44; Y. 3. 144, 165. **-4** That which holds or contains, a vessel, recipient. **-5** A part, character (in dramas); Mv. 1. 3. **-6** A basin round the foot of a tree; **आधारबंधप्रमुखैः प्रयत्नैः** R. 5. 6. **-7** A dike, dam, embankment. **-8** A canal. **-9** The sense of the locative case, location, comprehension; **आधारोऽधिकरणं**, (आधार is of 3 kinds:-औपश्लेषिक, वैषयिक, and अभिव्यापक see Sk. on P. I. 4. 45). **-10** Relation. **-Comp. —आधेयभावः** the influence, relation, or action of the support or recipient upon the thing received or supported; H. 3. 12. **—शक्तिः** *f.* 1. Mâyâ or illusion. -2. the Supreme goddess.

आधारकः A foundation.

आधारणं Holding, supporting, sustaining.

आधार्य *pot. p.* To be located. **-Comp —आधारसंबंधः** the relation of the recipient and the thing to be received or located.

आधृत *a.* Ved. Contained, supported.

आधृष् 5 P. **1** To assail, defy. **-2** To overcome, injure, hurt. **—10** P. or *Caus.* **1** To defy, challenge; assail, attack; Y. 2. 5; injure, hurt, overcome. **-2** To convict, refute.

आधर्षः **1** Contempt. **-2** Injuring forcibly.

आधर्षणं **1** Conviction of crime or error; sentence. **-2** Refutation. **-3** Injuring, annoying.

आधर्षित *p. p.* **1** Injured, annoyed forcibly. **-2** Aggrieved, censured, injured. **-3** Refuted in argument, disproved. **-4** Sentenced, convicted.

आधृष्ट *p. p.* Checked, overcome.

आधृष्टिः *f.* Assailing, attacking.

आधेनवं [अधेनु-ष्यञ्] Want of cows.

आधोरणः [आधोर् गतिचातुर्ये ल्युट्] The rider or driver of an elephant. **आधोरणानां गजसंनिपाते** R. 7. 46, 5. 48, 18. 39.

आध्मा 1 P. **1** To inflate, puff up, swell. **-2** To blow or fill with wind, sound (as a conch &c). **—***pass.* To be elated or inflated, be filled. Ve. 3. 38; Mv. 5. 2.

आध्मात *p. p.* **1** Puffed up, inflated, elated, filled with (lit. and fig.). charged with; **पापेनेवाध्मातमूर्तयः** K. 107; Dk. 110; **मिथ्याध्मात** Mv. 3. 28; 6. 30; Mk. 9. 12; **अमृत°** U. 6. 21, Mk. 5. 22; **भर° हृदयः** U. 1. 29; **दर्प°** filled with pride. **-2** Excessively affected, increased, magnified; U. 5. 6; Mk. 5. 18. **-3** Sounded, sounding. **-4** Burnt. **-5** Sick by the swelling of the belly. **—तः** **1** Flatulence, swelling of the abdomen with noise. **-2** War, battle.

आध्मानं [आ-ध्मा-ल्युट्] **1** Blowing inflation; (fig.) growth, increase; Mv. 7. 14. **-2** Boasting, vaunting. **-3** A bellows. **-4** Intumescence, swelling of the belly, body &c., dropsy.

आध्मापनं A means of inflating or causing a sound.

आध्यक्ष्यं [अध्यक्ष-ष्यञ्] Ved. **1** Superintendence. **-2** Presence.

आध्यात्मिक *a.*(**की***f.*)[आत्मानं अधिकृत्य भवः ठञ्] **1** Relating to the Supreme Spirit. **-2** Spiritual, holy. **-3** Relating to self; Y. 1. 101; Ms. 2. 117. **-4** Caused by the mind (pain, sorrow &c.); see आधिदैविक.

आध्यापकः [अध्यापक एव स्वार्थे अण्] A teacher, a spiritual preceptor.

आध्यायिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अध्याय ठञ्] Occupied or employed in reading or studying (the Vedas) (अधीतवेद).

आध्यासिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अध्यासेन कल्पितः ठक्] Caused by *adhyâsa* *i. e.* by attributing the nature and properties of one thing to another (in Vedânta phil.).

आध्यै 1 P. To think on, meditate, remember.

आधि See under आधा.

आधी *f.* Ved. Thinking, longing, care, anxiety.

आधीत *p. p.* Ved. Reflected or meditated upon. **—तं** The object or subject of one's thought; that which is intended or hoped for.

आध्या Remembering, especially with regret, sorrowful recollection.

आध्यानं **1** Anxiety. **-2** Remembering with regret, pensive or sorrowful recollection. **-3** Meditating or reflecting upon.

आध्र *a.* Ved. [आ-धृ-क] Poor, indigent, weak. **—ध्रः** Support.

आध्वनिक *a.*(**की** *f.*)[अध्वनि व्यापृतः कुशलो वा ठक्] Being on a journey, wayfaring, **कांतारेष्वपि विश्रामो जनस्याध्वनिकस्य वै** Mb.

आध्वरिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अध्वर-ठक्] One who knows or has studied works relating to the (Soma) sacrifice. **—कः** [अध्वरस्य व्याख्यानो ग्रंथः] A work which treats of (Soma) sacrifice.

आध्वर्यव *a.* (**वी** *f.*) [अध्वर्योः इदं अञ्] **1** Belonging to the *adhvaryu*(q. v.) or to the Yajur-veda. **-2** One conversant with the Yajurveda; (P. IV. 3. 123). **—वं** **1** Service at a sacrifice. **-2** Particularly, the office of an Adhvaryu priest.

आनः **1** Inhalation, breath inspired. **-2** Mouth or nose (Sây.). **-3** Breathing, blowing.

आनकः **1** [आनयति उत्साहवतः करोति अन्-णिच्-ण्वुल् Tv.] A large military drum (beaten at one end), a double drum, a drum or tabor in general; **पणवानकगोमुखाः सहसैवाभ्यहन्यंत** Bg. 1. 13. **-2** The thunder-cloud. **-Comp. —दुंदुभिः** epithet of Vasudeva, father of Krishna; cf. Hariv. **वसुदेवो महाबाहुः पूर्वमानकदुंदुभिः। जज्ञे यस्य प्रसूतस्य दुंदुभ्यः प्राणदन्दिवि ॥ आनकानां च संह्रादः सुमहानभवद्दिवि ।** (**-भिः,-भी** *f.*) a large drum or *dhol*, kettle-drum (beaten at one end). **—स्थली** N. of a country.

आनडुह *a.* (**ही** *f.*) [अनडुह इदं अण्] Belonging to or originating from a bull; Y. 1. 280.

आननं [आनित्यनेन, आ-अन् करणे ल्युट्] **1** The mouth, face; R. 3. 3; **नृपस्य कांतं पिबतः सुताननं** 17 **-2** A large division of a work, chapter, book &c. (*e. g.* the two *ânanas* of Rasagangâdhara).

आनंतर्य [अनंतर-ष्यञ्] **1** Immediate succession. **-2** Immediate proximity, absence of interval (of time or space).

आनंत्यं [अनंत-ष्यञ्] **1** Infinity, endlessness (in time, space or number); **आनंत्याद् व्यभिचाराच्च** K. P. 2. **-2** Boundlessness. **-3** Im-

mortality, eternity; Ms. 3. 266; 6. 84, 9. 107; लोकानंत्यं दिवः प्राप्तिः पुत्रपौत्रप्रपौत्रकैः Y. 1. 78, 260. -4 An upper world, heaven, future happiness; यस्तु नित्यं कृतमतिर्धर्ममेवाभिपद्यते। अशंकमानः कल्याणि सोऽमुत्रानंत्यमश्नुते Mb.

आनंद् 1 P. To rejoice, be glad or delighted; आनंदितारस्त्वां दृष्ट्वा Bk. 22. 14; Git. 11. -*Caus.* 1 To gladden, delight; Y. 1. 356; Bk. 21. 12. -2 To amuse oneself.

आनंदः [आ-नंद्-घञ्] 1 Happiness, joy, delight, pleasure; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान् बिभेति कदाचन supreme bliss or felicity; आनंद एवास्य विज्ञानमात्मानंदात्मानो हैवं सर्वे देवाः *Sat. Br.* -2 God, Supreme spirit (ब्रह्म) (said to be *n.* also in this sense). -3 N. of the forty-eighth year of the cycle of Jupiter. -4 N. of *S*iva. -5 N. of Vishṇu. -6 N. of Balarâma (according to Jaina doctrines). -7 N. of a cousin and follower and favourite disciple of Buddha Sâkyamuni, compiler of the Sûtras. -8 A variety of the Daṇḍaka metre. **-दा, -दी** N. of two plants. **-दं** 1 Wine, liquor. -2 A kind of house. -**Comp.** **-अर्णवः** the delight of Brahma. **-काननं, -वनं** N. of Kâśî. **-गिरिः, -ज्ञानः, -ज्ञानगिरिः** N. of a celebrated annotator on *S*ankarâchârya. **-ज** *a.* caused by joy (as tears). **-द, -कर** *a.* exhilarating, delighting. **-दत्तः** [आनंदो दत्तो येन] the membrum virile. **-पटः** [आनंदजनको पटः] a bridal garment. **-पूर्ण** *a.* delighted supremely, full of bliss. (**-र्णः**) the Supreme spirit. **-प्रभवः** semen. **-भैरव** *a.* causing both joy and fear. (**-वः**) N. of *S*iva. **-लहरिः, -री** *f.* 'wave of enjoyment,' title of a small hymn by *S*ankarâchârya addressed to Pârvatî.

आनंदक *a.* Delighting, gladdening, blessing.

आनंदता Joyfulness, joy.

आनंदथु *a.* [आ-नंद्-अथुच्] Happy, joyful. **-थुः** Happiness, joy, pleasure.

आनंदन *a.* Pleasing, delighting; °नं चेतसः H. 1. 210. **-नं** 1 Delighting, making happy. -2 Paying respects to. -3 Courteous treatment of a friend or a guest at meeting and parting, courtesy, civility. -4 What gives or produces delight.

आनंदमय *a.* Blissful, full of joy, made up or consisting of happiness; सुषुप्तिस्थान एकीभूतः प्रज्ञाघन एवानंदमयो ह्यानंदभुक् Mand. Up. **-यः** The Supreme spirit. **-या** A form of Durgâ. °**कोषः** the innermost wrapper or vesture of the body, causal frame enshrining the soul; see कोश.

आनंदयितव्यं The object of enjoyment or sensual pleasure.

आनंदयितृ *a.* One who gives joy or delight.

आनंदिः [आ-नंद्-इन] 1 Joy, happiness; कौसल्यानंदिवर्धनः Râm. -2 Curiosity.

आनंदिन् *a.* [आ-नंद्-णिनि] 1 Happy, joyful, delighted. -2 Pleasing, giving delight.

आनपत्यं Childlessness.

आनम् 1 P. 1 To bend, bend down, bow, incline, stoop; *S*i. 1. 13. -2 To salute (respectfully), bow down to; तमपि राजकमाननाम K. 59. -3 To humble. -*Caus.* (-नमयति) To cause to bend down; कुचभारानमिता न योषितः Bh 3. 27; विदर्भपतिमानमितं बलैश्च M. 5. 3 humbled.

आनत *p.p.* 1 Respectfully saluted or bowed to. -2 (Actively used) Bent down, bending, stooping, inclined; कुसुमानताः (तरवः) Ki. 5. 25; Rs. 6. 3; पादानतः Ku. 3. 8; so प्रश्रय°, फलभार°. -3 Making a low bow, saluting respectfully; R. 1. 92, 4. 69. -4 Humble, obedient, submissive, pacified, conciliated.

आनतिः *f.* 1 Bending, bowing, stooping (fig. also); गुणवन्मित्रमिवानतिं प्रपेदे Ki. 13. 15; चरणानतिव्यतिकरे Amaru. 14; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपाय्यते 22. -2 A bow or salutation, obeisance; आत्मजातिसदृशीं किलानतिं Ki. 13. 36; *S*i. 1. 11. -3 Homage, reverence. -4 Delight.

आनेमः Bending, stretching (as a bow); cf. दुरानम.

आनम्र *a.* A little bent, bowing, stooping.

आनर्तः [आनृत्यत्यत्र आधारे घञ्] 1 A stage, theatre, a dancing-hall. -2 War, battle. -3 N. of a king of the solar race. -4 N. of a country or its inhabitants, or its king. (It was also called Saurâshṭra and may be identified with the modern Kattywar. Dwârakâ was its capital, which is called *A*nartanagarî. There was also an important town called Valabhî, which afterwards became its capital. The celebrated Tîrtha called Prabhâsa also stood in the same peninsula.) **-र्तं** 1 Water. -2 Dancing (*m.* also). -**Comp.** **-पुरं, -नगरी** the capital of the *A*narta country.

आनर्तक *a.* 1 Belonging to *A*narta. -2 Dancing about.

आनर्तीय *a.* [आनर्त-छ] Belonging to or coming from *A*narta.

आनर्थक्यं [अनर्थस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Uselessness, unprofitableness; अत्यानर्थक्यमिति चेत् Katy.; आम्नायस्य क्रियार्थत्वादानर्थक्यमतदर्थानां Jaimini S. -2 Unfitness, impropriety.

आनव *a.* [आनुः प्राणी तस्येदं अण्] 1 Human (as strength &c.). -2 Kind to men, benevolent. **-वः** 1 Men, people. -2 Foreign men or people.

आनस *a.* (**सी** *f.*) [अनसः शकटस्य पितुर्वा इदं अण्] Ved. 1 Belonging to a waggon or cart. -2 Belonging to a father.

आनह् 4 U. 1 To bind to, fasten. -2 (A) To be stopped.

आनद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied, fastened. -2 Costive (as stomach). **-द्धः** 1 A drum in general. -2 Dressing, putting on clothes, ornaments &c., accoutring. -**Comp.** **-बस्तिता** retention of urine or constipation.

आनाहः 1 Binding. -2 Suppression of urine, constipation, epistasis. -3 Length (especially of cloth).

आनाहिक *a.* [आनाह-ठक्] To be used in cases of constipation.

आनाथ्यं [अनाथस्य भावः ष्यञ्] The state of being helpless or forlorn, orphanism, helplessness.

आनिर्हत *a.* Ved. Of indestructible nature; wholly gone out of the world (Mahîdhara). **-तः** A class of principal deities.

आनिल *a.* (**ली** *f.*) [अनिलस्येदं अण्] 1 Proceeding from or produced by wind, windy. -2 Presided over by or sacred to Vâyu (as an oblation &c). **-लः, -आनिलिः** N. of Hanûmat or Bhîma.

आनी 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; भुवनं मत्पार्श्वमानीयते *S*. 7. 8; तेषामुदकमानीय Ms. 3. 210. -2 To bring on, produce, cause; आनिनाय भुवः कंपं R. 15. 24. -3 To lead towards or

near, convey. -4 To mix in. -5 To reduce or lead to any condition; **वशं आनी** to reduce to subjection. -6 To lead off, divert. —*Caus.* To cause to bring (with instr. of person who brings); R. 12. 12, 15. 74.

आनयः, आनयनं 1 Bringing. -2 Investiture with the sacred thread (cf. उपनय).

आनायः [आनीयन्ते मत्स्यो ऽनेन नी-करणे-घञ्] A net; जालमानायः P.III.3.124.

आनायिन् *m.* [आनाय-इनि] A fisherman, fisher; **आनायिभिस्तामपकृष्टनक्रां** R. 16. 55, 75.

आनाय्य *a.* To be brought near. **—य्यः** [आनी-ण्यत् आयादेशः P. III. 1. 127] Consecrated fire taken from गार्हपत्य or household fire and placed on the south side (also called दक्षिणाग्नि); दक्षिणाग्निविशेष एवेदं स हि गार्हपत्यादानीयते अनित्यश्च सततमप्रज्वलनात् Sk.

आनीतिः *f.* [आ-नी-क्तिन्] Leading near; **चंक्रमित्वा मियानीतिं रामो रक्षोवधे स्थितः** | Mugdha.

आनेतव्य *a.* To be brought.

आनेय *a.* To be fetched.

आनेतृ *a.* Bringer, bringing.

आनील *a.* Darkish, slightly blue. **—लः** A black horse.

आनुकल्पिक *a.*[अनुकल्पं वेत्ति अधीते वा उक्था॰ ठक्] 1 One who knows or studies the *anukalpa* q. v. -2 To be obtained by अनुकल्प.

आनुकूलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुकूल-ठक्] Favourable, conformable.

आनुकूल्यं[अनुकूलस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 Favourableness, conformity, suitableness; **यत्रानुकूल्यं दंपत्योस्त्रिवर्गस्तत्र वर्धते** Y. 1. 74. -2 Kindness, favour.

आनुगत्यं [अनुगत-ष्यञ्] Acquaintance, familiarity.

आनुगतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to a follower.

आनुगुण्यं [अनुगुणस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Favourableness, suitableness, congruity.

आनुग्रामिक *a.* (की*f.*) [अनुग्रामं भवः ठञ्] Rural, rustic.

आनुजावर *a.* Ved. Posthumous.

आनुनासिक्यं [अनुनासिकस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Nasality.

आनुपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुपदं धावति ठक्, वेद अधीते वा] Following, pursuing, tracking, studying.

आनुपूर्वं,-र्व्यं-र्वी [अनुपूर्वस्य भावः ष्यञ् ततो वा ङीषि यलोपः] 1 Order, succession, series; Ms. 2. 41. -2 (In law) The regular order of the castes; **षडानुपूर्व्या विप्रस्य क्षत्रस्य चतुरोऽवरान्** Ms. 3. 23. -3 (In logic) Conclusion regularly or syllogistically drawn.

आनुपूर्वे-र्व्ये-ण, आनुपूर्व्या *ind.* One after another, in due order; **आनुपूर्व्येणोत्थितराजलोकः** K. 95.

आनुमानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुमानादागतः ठक्] 1 Relating to a conclusion. -2 Derived from an inference, subject to inference, inferential. -3 Inferred. **—कं** The Pradhána of the Sánkhyas; **आनुमानिकमप्येकेषामिति चेन्न** Br. Sút.: °त्वं the state of being inferable.

आनुयात्रिकः A follower, attendant; Mál. 6; U. 4.

आनुरक्तिः *f.* Passion, affection.

आनुलेपिक *a.*[अनुलेपिकायाः क्रिया धर्म्यम्] Forming the duty of an अनुलेपिका.

आनुलोमिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुलोमं वर्तते अनुलोम ठक्] 1 Regular, orderly, in due course. -2 Favourable, suitable.

आनुलोम्य *a.* 'In the direction of the hair,' produced in natural or direct order. **—म्यं** [अनुलोमस्य भावः कर्म वा ब्राह्म॰ ष्यञ्] 1 Natural or direct order, proper arrangement; **आनुलोम्येन संभूता जात्या ज्ञेयास्त एव ते** Ms. 10. 5, 13. -2 Regular series or succession. -3 Favourableness, fit disposition. -4 Bringing to one's right place.

आनुविधित्सा Ingratitude.

आनुवेश्यः [अनुवेशं वसति] A neighbour who lives next to the next-door neighbour; **प्रातिवेश्यानुवेश्यौ च कल्याणे विंशतिद्विजे** Ms. 8. 392; (on which Kull. says; **निरंतरगृहवासी प्रातिवेश्यः, तदनंतरगृहवास्यानुवेश्यः**). The word is also found to be written as अनुवेश्य.

आनुशासनिक *a.*(की *f.*) [अनुशासनाय हितं ठक्] Relating to or treating of instruction.

आनुशूक *a.* (की *f.*) Being with or within the awns (as rice).

आनुश्र (श्रा) विक *a.* (की*f.*) [गुरुपाठादनुश्रूयते अनुश्रवो वेदस्तत्र विहितः ठक्] According to hearing, resting on tradition. **—कः** Means of obtaining Heaven, absolution &c. Sk.

आनुषक् *ind.* Ved. In continuous order, uninterruptedly, one after the other.

आनुषंगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अनुषंगात् आगतः ठक् स्त्रियां ङीप्] 1 Connected with, concomitant. -2 Implied, inherent. -3 Necessarily following, inevitable, necessary. -4 Of secondary importance, secondary; **असुभिः स्थास्तु यशश्चिचीषतः ननु लक्ष्मीः फलमानुषंगिकं** Ki. 2. 19; **अन्यतरस्यानुषंगिकत्वे ऽन्वाचयः** Sk.; see अन्वाचय. -5 Attached to, fond of, frequenting; तत्र° Pt. 1. -6 Like, analogous. -7 Relative, proportionate. -8 (In gram.) Elliptical, including words not included in the sentence.

आनुषज् *ind.* In order, successively.

आनुषूक *a.* Promoting, urging, driving forward.

आनुष्टुभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [अनुष्टुप् छंदोऽस्य उत्सा॰अञ्]1 Consisting of Anushtubhs.-2 Relating to Anushṭubh, formed like the metre. **—भं** The Anushṭup metre.

आनुसूय *a.* (यी *f.*)[अनुसूयया अपत्न्या दत्तं अण्] Coming from or given by Anusúyá; R. 14. 14.

आनूकं *ind.* Ved. In abundance, greatly.

आनूप *a.* (पी *f.*) [अनूपदेशे भव, अण्] 1 Watery, marshy, wet. -2 Produced in a marshy place. **—पः** Any animal frequenting marshy or watery places (as a buffalo); °**मांसं** the flesh of such animals.

आनूपक *a.* Living in marshy places.

आनृण्यं [अनृणस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] Acquittance of debt or obligation; see अनृणता.

आनृत *a.* (ती *f.*) [अनृतं शीलमस्य अण्] Always telling lies, untruthful.

आनृशंस —स्य *a.* Mild, kind; merciful. **—सं, —स्यं** 1 Mildness. -2 Kindness; Ms. 1. 101, 8. 411. -3 Compassion, pity, mercy.

आनैपुणं,-ण्यं [अनिपुणस्य भावः अण्, ष्यञ् वा] Clumsiness, stupidity.

आनैश्वर्यं [अनीश्वरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Absence of power or supremacy.

आंत *a.* (ती *f.*) [अंत-अण्] Final, terminal. **–तं** *ind.* Completely, to the end.

आंत्यः Ved. One who finishes.

आंतर *a.* [अंतर् मध्ये भवः अण्] 1 Internal, secret, hidden; U. 6. 12; Mál. 1. 24. –2 Inmost, inward; U. 2. **–रं** Inmost nature. **–Comp.** **–ज्ञ** Knowing the hidden secret (of things &c.); Mál. 1. 8.

आंतरतम्यं, आंतर्यं Nearest or closest relationship (as of letters).

आंतरागारिक *a.* Belonging to the duties of a store-keeper or chamberlain.

आंतराल *a.* [अंतरालं वेत्ति अण्] One conversant with the inner nature.

आंतरि (री) क्ष *a.*(क्षी *f.*) [अंतरिक्षे भवः अण्] 1 Atmospherical, heavenly, celestial. –2 Produced in the atmosphere. **–क्षं** The firmament, the intermediate region between the earth and sky.

आंतर्गणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अंतर्गणं भवः ठञ्] Included, comprised (as in a class, troop &c).

आंतर्गेहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अंतर्गेहं वेश्मनि भवः ठञ्] Being or produced inside a house.

आंतिका [अंतिकेव अण टाप्] An elder sister.

आंत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [अंत्र-अण्] Relating to the bowels. **–त्रं** Ved. Bowels, entrails.

आंत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Visceral, being within or relating to the bowels.

आंदोल् 10 P. [–दोलयति, दोलित] 1 To swing, rock or move to and fro. –2 To shake, tremble (fig. also); Mál. 4; **मंदमारुतांदोलिता लतेव** Dk. 17, 21.

आंदोलः 1 Swinging, a swing. –2 Trembling.

आंदोलनं[आंदोल् भावे ल्युट्]1 Swinging, a swing. –2 Moving to and fro, shaking, rocking; **किंत्वासामरविंदसुंदरदृशां द्राक्चामरांदोलनात्** Udb. –3 Trembling, oscillation.

आंधसः The scum of boiled rice.

आंधसिकः [अंधो भक्तं शिल्पमस्य ठक्] A cook.

आंध्यं [अंधस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Blindness.

आंध्र *a.* Belonging to Andhra (as language). **–ध्राः** (pl.) The Telagu country, modern Telangana; see अंध्र.

आन्न *a.* (न्नी *f.*) [अन्नं लब्धा अन्न-ण P. IV. 4. 85] 1 Fed, having food. –2 Relating to, derived from food.

आन्यभाव्यं Another form.

आन्वयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वये प्रशस्तकुले भवः ठञ्] 1 Of a good family, well-born, of noble birth. –2 Orderly.

आन्वाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वह-ठञ्] Daily occurring or to be performed every day; **पङ्क्तिं चान्वाहिकीं** Ms. 3. 67.

आन्वीक्षिकी [अन्वीक्षा प्रयोजनमस्याः ठञ्] 1 Logic, logical philosophy. –2 Metaphysics (आत्मविद्या q. v.); **आन्वीक्षिक्यात्मविद्या स्यादीक्षणात्सुखदुःखयोः। ईक्षमाणस्तया तत्त्वं हर्षशोकौ व्युदस्यति ॥** Kâm. 2. 11; **आन्वीक्षिकीश्रवणाय** Mál. 1; Ms. 7. 43; (न्याय आन्वीक्षिकी पंचाध्यायी गौतमेन प्रणीता Madhusûdana).

आन्वीपिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अन्वीपं वर्तते ठक्] Favourable.

आप् 5 P., rarely 1 P. (आप्नोति or आपति, आप, आपत्, आप्स्यति, आप्तुं, आप्त) 1 To obtain, attain, get; **पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि** S. 1. 12; **अनुद्योगेन तैलानि तिलेभ्यो नाप्तुमर्हति** H. Pr. 30; **शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः** R. 3. 38; so **फलं, कीर्तिं, सुखं** &c. –2 To reach, go to; overtake, meet, fall in with; **शबरीमापत्तुर्वने** Bk. 6. 59. –3 To pervade, occupy, enter into. –4 To undergo, suffer, meet with; **दिष्टांतमाप्स्यति भवान्** R. 9. 79; Ms. 8. 188. –5 To equal. **–*pass.*** (आप्यते) 1 To be reached, found, met with, obtained &c. –2 To arrive at one's end or aim. –3 To become filled. **–*Caus.*** (आपयति) 1 To cause to reach or obtain. –2 To cause any one to feel or perceive. –3 To hit.

आपः [आप्-घञ्] 1 N. of one of the 8 demigods called Vasus. –2 (At the end of comp.) **दुराप** difficult to be obtained. **–पं** [अपां समूहः] A flood or stream of water, water. –2 Sky (Nir.).

आपक *a.* [आप्-ण्वुल्] Getting, obtaining.

आपनं [आप्-ल्युट्] 1 Getting, obtaining, reaching &c. –2 Pepper.

आपयितृ *a.* [आप्-णिच्-तृच्]One who gets or procures, procuring.

आपिः [आप्-णिच्- इन्] 1 Obtaining wealth &c. –2 A friend, acquaintance, ally (बंधु); °**त्वं** friendship, alliance.

आप्त *p. p.* [आप्-क्त] 1 Got, obtained, gained; °**कामः**, °**शापः** &c. –2 Reached, overtaken, equalled. –3 Reaching to, extending as far as. –4 Trustworthy, reliable, credible (as news &c.). –5 Trusty, confidential, faithful (person); R. 3. 12; 5. 39; Ms. 8. 63. –6 (*a*) Clever, skilful; **प्राजकश्चेद्भवेदाप्तः** Ms. 8. 294. (*b*) Apt, fit. –7 Full, complete, abundant: **यजेत राजा क्रतुभिर्विविधैराप्तदक्षिणैः** Ms. 7. 79. –8 True, exact. –9 Intimate, closely related, acquainted; **कन्यायाः किल पूजयंति पितरो जामातुराप्तं जनं** U. 4. 17 relatives; Ms. 5.101. –10 Appointed. –11 Generally received, commonly used; authentic. –12 Accused, prosecuted. –13 Reasonable, sensible. **–प्तः** 1 A trustworthy, reliable, or fit person; credible person or source, guarantee; **आप्तः यथार्थवक्ता** T.S. –2 A relative, friend; **निग्रहात्स्वसुराप्तानां वधाच्च धनदानुजः** R. 12. 52; **कथमाप्तवर्गीयं भवत्याः** M. 5; Y. 1. 28, 2. 71; Ms. 2. 109, 8. 64. –3 An Arhat. **–प्ता** A twisted lock of hair. **–प्तं** 1 A quotient. –2 (In Math.) Equation of a degree. **–Comp.** **–उक्तिः** *f.* 1. an augment. –2. an affix. –3. a word of received acceptation and established by usage only; see **आप्तवाच्** also. **–काम** *a.* 1. one who has obtained his desire. –2. one who has renounced all worldly desires and attchments. (–**मः**) the supreme soul. **–कारिन्** *a.* doing things in a fit or confidential manner; Ms. 9. 12. (*–m.*) a trusty agent or confidential servant. **–गर्भा** a pregnant woman. **–दक्षिण** *a.* having proper or abundant gifts. **–वचनं** 1. received text or authority, revelation. –2. the words of a credible or trustworthy person R. 11. 42, 15. 48. **–वाक्यं** a true or correct sentence; **=वचनं** above. **–वाच्** *a.* worthy of belief, regarded as authority, one whose words are credible and authoritative; **परातिसंधानमधीयते यैर्विद्येति ते संतु किलाप्तवाचः** S. 5. 25. (*–f.*) 1. the advice of a friend or credible person. –2. the Vedas or *Sruti* a word of authority (said to apply to

Smritis, Itihâsas and Purâṇas also, which are considered as authoritative evidence): आप्तवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा R.10.28.—श्रुतिः f. 1. the Vedas. -2. Smritis &c.

आप्तिः f. [आप्-क्तिन्] 1 Getting, obtaining, gain, acquisition; मित्र°, काम° &c. -2 Reaching, overtaking, meeting with. -3 Binding, connection, relation. -4 Union; especially with a woman (Med.). -5 Fitness, aptitude, propriety. -6 Completion, fulfilment; कामस्याप्तिं जगतः प्रतिष्ठां Kaṭh. -7 Future time. —pl. N. of 12 sacrificial verses beginning with Apaye.

आप्य a. [अपां इदं अण् स्वार्थे ष्यञ्] 1 Watery. -2 Obtainable, attainable आप्-ण्यत्).—प्यः A class of gods. —प्यं Ved. Confederation, alliance.

आपकर a. (री f.) [अपकरे भवः अण् अञ् च] Offensive, unfriendly, mischievous.

आपक्व a. Crude, raw, half-baked. —क्वं A cake, bread.

आपगा [अपां समूहः आपं; तेन गच्छति गम्-ड] A river, stream; फेनायमानं पतिमापगानां Si. 3. 72.

आपगेयः [आपगायां गंगायां भवः ढक्] A son of the river, an epithet of Bhîshma or Krishṇa.

आपणः [आपण्-घञ्] A market; shop.

आपणिक a. [आपणादागतः ठक्] 1 Relating to traffic, market &c., mercantile. -2 Got from the market (as duties). —कः 1 A shop-keeper, merchant, dealer. -2 A tax on market shops. -3 Assize, market-rate.

आपत् 1 P. 1 To fall upon, attack, assail; उरस्युधानापततः R. 12. 44, 5. 50; Bk. 3. 48. -2 To approach, come towards; K. 202; एतत्प्रायेण श्रुतिविषयमापतितमेव K. 136 has reached the ears; 268. -3 To fly towards, come in flying, come or drive in haste, rush upon. -4 (a) To happen, take place, occur, come to pass; कथमिदमापतितं U. 2; K. 262, 158; अहो न शोभनमापतितं Pt. 2. (b) To fall to one's lot or share, befall; अहोऽस्माकं महद्भोजनमापतितं Pt. 1; आपतंति हि संसारपथमवतीर्णानामेते वृत्तांताः K. 175, 132; सर्वस्यैव स्वसिद्धिमापतति 291; H. 1. 30, 173. -5 (a) To occur to, cross (the mind); इति हृदये नापतितं K. 288. (b) To be felt or regarded; मधुरतराण्यापतंति मनसः K. 103 are felt or regarded; 202, 236, 329.—Caus. (पातयति) To go towards, approach (Ved.).

आपतनं 1 Approaching, coming, assailing &c. -2 Happening, occurrence. -3 Descending, alighting. -4 Obtaining. -5 Knowledge; क्वचित् प्राकरणिकादर्थादप्राकरणिकस्यार्थस्यापतनं S. D. 10. -6 Natural sequence, necessarily following.

आपति a. Ved. Coming in haste, rushing on.—तिः The wind (always blowing) (सततगतिर्वायुः).

आपतिक a. (की f.) Accidental, unforeseen, sent from heaven. —कः A hawk, falcon.

आपतित a. 1 Fallen to the lot of. -2 Happened, befallen, occurred, come to pass. -3 Alighted, descended.

आपात a. Rushing upon, attacking. —तः 1 Rushing or falling upon, attack, descending, alighting; तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45; गरुडापातविश्लिष्टमेघनादास्त्रबंधनः R. 12. 76. -2 Throwing down. -3 Causing to descend or fall, falling down; धारापातैः Me. 48. -4 (a) The present or current moment, the instant; आपातरम्या विषयाः पर्यंतपरितापिनः Ki. 11. 12; आपातसुरसे भोगे निमग्नाः किं न कुर्वते S. D.; H. 4. 75; Bv. 1. 115; Mâl. 5. (b) (Hence) First sight or appearance; see आपाततः. -5 Happening, becoming apparent, appearance. —Comp. —दुःसह a. unbearable at the first attack; U. 7.—दुष्प्रसह a. unbearable in its onset, making a furious charge; M. 5. 10.

आपाततः ind. At the first sight or attack, instantly, immediately; S. D. 632.

आपातिन् a. Falling on, attacking, descending, happening.

आपत्य a. (त्यी f.) [अपत्य-अण्] 1 Relating to offspring. -2 (In gram.) Relating to the formation of patronymic words.

आपथि a. Ved. Being on the way or journey. —थिः, -थीः, -थ्यः Ved. A wanderer, traveller.

आपद् 4 A. 1 To go near, walk towards, approach; एष रावणिरापादि वानराणां भयंकरः Bk. 15. 89. -2 To enter into, go to, attain to (a place, state &c.); वक्रत्वमापद्य मारुतः Sik. 9; निर्वेदमापद्यते becomes disgusted Mk. 1. 14; आपेदिरेंऽबरपथं Bv. 1.17; क्षीरं दधिभावमापद्यते S. B. milk turns into curds; पांडुरतामापद्यमानस्य K. 69 becoming pale; 160; विस्मयमापेदे 179; श्लोकत्वमापद्यत यस्य शोकः R. 14. 70 assumed the form of a verse; चिंतामापेदे Dk. 130 fell a-thinking; so विश्वासं, निर्वृतिं, संशयं, वशं, पंचत्वं &c. -3 To get into trouble, fall into misfortune, अर्थधर्मौ परित्यज्य यः काममनुवर्तते । एवमापद्यते क्षिप्रं राजा दशरथो यथा ॥ Râm.; see आपन्न below. -4 To happen, occur; Bk. 6. 31; एवमापद्यते M. 1 so it is. —Caus. 1 To bring about, bring to pass, accomplish, effect; कुलजद्विरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Sânti. 3. 19. -2 To lead or reduce to, cause to suffer; R. 5. 5. -3 To cause, to produce, bring on; लघिमानमापादयति K. 105, 109; दोषमपि गुणत्वमापादयति makes the best of a bad matter. -4 To reach or attain to. -5 To spread, circulate (as news). -6 To turn or change into; एकामपि काकिणीं कार्षापणलक्षमापादयेम Dk. 156.

आपत्तिः f. [आ-पद्-क्तिन्] 1 Turning or changing into, entering into any state or condition.-2 Obtaining, procuring, getting; स्थानापत्तेर्द्रव्येषु धर्मलाभः Katy. -3 Misfortune, calamity, adversity; Y. 3. 42. -4 A fault, transgression. -5 Remonstrance, expostulation. -6 (In phil.) An undesirable conclusion or occurrence (अनिष्टप्रसंग).

आपद् f. [आ-पद्-क्विप्] A calamity, misfortune, danger, distress, adversity; दैवीनां मानुषीणां च प्रतिहर्ता त्वमापदां R. 1. 60; अविवेकः परमापदां पदम् Ki. 2. 30, 14; प्रायो गच्छति यत्र भाग्यरहितस्तत्रैव यांत्यापदः Bh. 2. 90; आपदि स्था, आपदं प्राप् to fall into difficulty. —Comp. —कल्पः an alternative to be used in times of difficulty; Ms. 11. 28. —कालः days of adversity, time of distress, hour of danger; अब्राह्मणादध्ययनमापत्काले विधीयते Ms 2. 241. —कालिक a. (का-की f.) occurring in time of difficulty —गत,-ग्रस्त-प्राप्त a. 1. fallen into misfortune, involved in difficulties, -2. unfortunate, unhappy, distressed. —धर्मः [आपदि कर्तव्यो धर्मः] a practice, profession, or course of procedure, not usually proper for a

caste, but allowable in times of extreme distress or calamity; Ms. 1. 116, 10. 130. (-र्म) N. of a पर्व in Bhárata.

आपदा *f.* Misfortune, calamity.

आपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained, acquired; जीविकापन्नः for आपन्नजीविकः Sk. -2 Gone or reduced to, fallen into; कष्टां दशामापन्नोऽपि Bh. 2. 29; so दुःख°. -3 Afflicted, distressed, being in difficulty; आपन्नाभयसत्रेषु दीक्षिताः खलु पौरवाः S. 2. 16; Me. 53; H. 4. 106, V. 2. -4 Befallen; परिच्छेदो हि पांडित्यं यदापन्ना विपत्तयः H. 1. 148. -Comp. -सत्त्वा pregnant, quick or big with child; a pregnant woman; सममापन्नसत्त्वास्ता रेजुरापांडुरत्विषः R. 10. 59.

आपादः [आ-पद्-घञ्] 1 Attainment, obtaining. -2 Reward, remuneration.

आपादनं 1 Causing to arrive at, leading or contributing to, bringing about; tending to; द्रव्यस्य संख्यांतरापादने Sk.

आपनिकः [आ-पन्-इकन् Uṇ. 2. 46] 1 An emerald, sapphire. -2 A *Kiráta* or barbarian.

आपमित्यक *a.* [अपमित्य परिवर्त्य निर्वृत्तम् कक्] Received by barter or exchange. -कं Property or anything obtained by barter or for a consideration.

आपया [आपेन जलपूरेण याति या-क] N. of a river near the Sarasvatí.

आपराह्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Being in the afternoon.

आपर्तुक *a.* (की *f.*) Not restricted to particular times or seasons.

आपवः An epithet of Vasishṭha.

आपवर्ग्य *a.* Conferring final beatitude.

आपस् *n.* [आप्-असुन्] Water; आपोभिर्मार्जनं कृत्वा. -2 Sin. -3 A religious ceremony.

आपस्कारं The root or extremity of the trunk or body.

आपा 1 P. 1 To drink up (lit. and fig.); षडाननापीतपयोधरासु R. 14. 22; आपीतसूर्यं नभः Mk. 5. 20 quite concealed or obscured; दिवाकरापीतरसा महौषधीः Mb. -2 To drink with the ears or eyes, hear or see intently; ता राघवं दृष्टिभिरापिबंत्यः R. 7. 12; K. 86; भगवत्कथासुधामापीय कर्णांजलिभिः Bhág. -3 To eclipse, surpass.

आपानं, -नकं 1 A drinking party, banquet; Mk. 8; आपाने पानकलिता दैवेनाभिप्रणोदिताः Mb. -2 A tavern, liquor-shop, a place for drinking in company (°भूमि); तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42; Ku. 6. 42; आपानकमुत्सवः K. 32.

आपायिन् *a.* Drinking, fond of drinking.

आपाकः [समंतात् परिवेष्ट्य पच्यतेऽत्र] A baking oven, a potter's kiln.

आपांग्य [अपांगे देयं ष्यञ्] To be used for anointing the corners of the eyes (as अंजन).

आपालिः A louse.

आपिंजर *a.* Somewhat red, reddish; R. 16. 51. -रं Gold.

आपिशलिः N. of an old grammarian.

आपिशल *a.* Originating from आपिशलि. -लः A pupil of आपिशलि.

आपी, आपीन See आप्यै.

आपीड् 10 P. 1 To press, weigh down; पयोधरभारेणापीडितः Gît. 12; भुजाभ्यां तमापीड्य clasping him to the bosom. -2 To press hard, afflict, perplex, worry. -3 To compress.

आपीड *a.* 1 Giving pain, hurting. -2 Squeezing, compressing. -3 A chaplet (tied on the crown of the head), garland in general; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मंदाकिनीवारयः Mál. 1. 2. -4 (Hence fig.) A crest-jewel; तस्मिन्कुलापीडनिभे विपीडं R. 18. 29; Mál. 1, 6, 7.

आपीडनं 1 Compressing, squeezing; tying tightly. -2 Embracing, clasping. -3 Giving pain, hurting.

आपीडित *p. p.* 1 Compressed, bound tightly; embraced &c. -2 Decorated with chaplets.

आपीत *a.* 1 Yellowish. -2 Drunk or sipped a little (as water). -तः Yellowish colour. -तं A pyritic mineral (माक्षिकधातु).

आपूपिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अपूप-ठक्] 1 A good maker of अपूप (cakes). -2 Accustomed to eat cakes. -3 Fond of cakes, eating cakes (with benefit). -4 Selling cakes. -5 Baking cakes. -6 Forming an ingredient of cakes, good for cakes (as गुड). -कः A baker; confectioner. -कं A multitude of cakes (अपूपानां समूहः).

आपूप्यः [अपूपाय साधुः वा° य] Flour.

आपृषं A kind of metal (perhaps tin).

आपृच् 7 U. 1 To fill, pervade, occupy completely. -2 To mix or blend with. -3 (A.) To satiate oneself.

आपृच् *a.* [पृच्-क्विप्] Connected, blended. -*ind.* In a mixed manner, confusedly.

आपॄ 9 U. or *Caus.* 1 To fill; R. 16. 65; Bg. 11. 30; Bk. 6. 118; (fig.) to make full, complete, to fulfil (wishes); भृत्यैरापूर्यते नृपः H. 2. 74.—*pass.* To be filled, to be filled with wind, be blown (as a conch); आपूर्यमाणानां स्नानशंखानां K. 16.

आपूर *a.* Becoming full. -रः 1 Flow, current, large flood, quantity; स्वेदापूरो युवतिसरितां व्याप गंडस्थलानि Śi. 7. 74; हर्षभरापूरपीडनोत्फुल्लया दृशा Ks. 23. 71. -2 Filling, making full.

आपूरण *a.* Becoming full. -णं Filling, making full; गर्त° कृतं Pt. 1.

आपूर्ण *p. p.* filled &c.; आपूर्णश्च कलाभिरिंदुरमलः Mál. 9. 39.

आपूर्तिः *f.* 1 Filling. -2 Fulness, satisfaction, satiety.

आपूर्यमाण *a.* Becoming full, being filled; °पक्षः the crescent or waxing moon.

आपेक्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अपेक्षा-ठक्] Raising expectations.

आपोक्लिमं N. of the 3rd, 6th, 9th, or 12th position; तृतीयं षष्ठनवममंत्यं चापोक्लिमं विदुः [cf. Gr. *apoklima*].

आपोमय *a.* (यी *f.*) [आपस्-विकारे प्राचुर्ये वा मयट्] Consisting of water.

आपोमात्रा The subtle elementary principle of water.

आपोशानः N. of a kind of prayer or formula repeated before and after eating (the formulas being respectively अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा and अमृतापिधानमसि स्वाहा); आपोशानक्रियापूर्वं सत्कृतान्नमकुत्सयन् Y. 1. 31, 106. -नं The act of making an उपस्तरण (seat) and अपिधान (covering) for the food eaten.

आप्त, आप्य See आप्.

आप्त्यः Ved. N. of a class of deities, especially of the deity Trita as belonging to that class.

आप्यै 1 A. 1 To grow fat, stout, or full, become full, increase; आहुत्याप्यायते सूर्यः Y. 3. 71. -2

To make full, strengthen, enlarge. —*Caus.* (-प्याययति) 1 To make fat, full, or comfortable, increase, enlarge; तेजसा तव तेजश्च विष्णुराप्याययिष्यति Mb.; सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता द्युति: S.D.; वायुभिराप्यायितशरीर: Pt. 1; Me. 44; Ms. 9. 314. -2 To gratify, regale, satisfy, please: आप्यायितौ वचनामृतेन H. 1; K. 124, Mv. 1, 2.

आपी *a.* Fat, stout. —**पी:** *f.* The 20th Nakshatra or lunar mansion.

आपीन *p. p.* [प्यै-क्त] Stout, fat, strong. —**न:** A well; आपीनोंऽधुः Sk. —**नं** An udder, teat; आपीनभारोद्वहनप्रयत्नात् R. 2. 18.

आप्यान *p. p.* 1 Fat, stout, robust, strong; Bk. 5. 56, 9. 2. -2 Pleased, satisfied. —**नं** 1 Love. -2 Growth, increase.

आप्याय: Becoming full or fat.

आप्यायन *a.* Causing fulness or stoutness, promoting welfare. —**नं,** —**ना** [प्याय्-ल्युट्] 1 The act of making full or fat. -2 Satisfying, refreshing, pleasing. -3 Satisfaction, satiety; देवस्याप्यायना भवति Pt. 1.-4 Advancing, promoting. -5 Corpulency, growing fat or stout.-6 Anything which causes corpulency or good condition. -7 A strengthening medicine. -8 Pouring water on Soma and thus causing it to swell. -**Comp.** —**शील** *a.* satisfying.

आप्यायित *a.* 1 Satisfied, pleased. -2 Improved; grown, increased. -3 Stout, fat, robust.

आप्र *a.* Ved. [आ-पृ-मूल० क] 1 Filling. -2 Able to reach (Sāy.). -3 Busy, zealous.

आप्रच्छ् 6 A. 1 To bid adieu, bid farewell; आपृच्छस्व प्रियसखममुं तुंगमालिंग्य शैलं Me. 12; R. 8.49, 12. 103; Mâl. 7.; Bk. 14. 63. -2 To salute on receiving, but particularly parting with a visitor (साधो यामि इति वचनं). -3 To ask. -4 To extol.

आपृच्छा [प्रच्छ्-अङ्] 1 Conversation. -2 Bidding farewell. -3 Curiosity.

आपृच्छ्य *pot. p.* 1 To be saluted, welcomed or honoured. -2 Praiseworthy, commendable. -3 Beautiful.

आप्रच्छनं 1 Bidding adieu, taking leave at the time of departure. -2 Welcoming, hailing.

आप्रच्छन्न *a.* Secret, hidden.

आप्रदिवं *ind.* For ever.

आप्रपदं [प्रपदं पदाग्रं तत्पर्यंतं अव्ययी०] A dress reaching to the feet. —*ind.* To the end of the foot, reaching to the feet.

आप्रपदीन *a.* [आप्रपदं व्याप्नोति ख] Reaching to the feet (as dress): K. 130; (आप्रपदीनकं also).

आप्री *f.* [आप्रीणात्यनया आ-प्री-ड गौरा० ङीष्] Ved. 1 Conciliation, propitiation, gaining one's favour. -2 (pl.) 'Propitiatory verses', a name given to certain invocations addressed to several deified objects in consecutive order, and said to be introductory to the animal sacrifice; some take the *Aprîs* to represent the objects themselves, the verses being consequently called *Aprî* verses. The objects invoked are 12 -- Susamiddha, Tanûnapât, Narâsamsa, the divine being bearing invocations to the gods, Barhis, the doors of the sacrificial chamber, night and dawn, the two divine beings protecting the sacrifice, the three goddesses Ilâ, Sarasvatî, and Mahî, Tvashṭri, Vanaspati and Svâhâ, (all these being regarded by Sâyaṇa to be different forms of Agni); स एना आप्रीभिरपश्यत्ताभिरेव स मुखत आत्मानमाप्रीणीत. cf. also Max Müller's Hist. Anc. Lit. pp. 463-466.

आप्रीतप:, -**पा:** N. of Vishṇu (protecting those who have appeased his anger).

आप्लु 1 A. 1 To jump up, dance, spring; आप्लुत्य पदान्यष्टौ Mb.; (रथं) आपुप्लुवे सिंह इवाचलाग्रं. -2 To bathe, wash, immerse oneself (fig. also); प्रयागे आप्लुत्य गात्राणि Mb.; आप्लुत्याकाशगंगायां *ibid*; Ms. 7. 216, 11. 203. —*Caus.* (प्लावयति) 1 To cause to be washed or bathed; आप्लावयत गात्राणि Mb. -2 To wash, wet, sprinkle; अन्नमाप्लाव्य वारिणा Ms. 3. 244, 11. 98. -3 To overflow, overwhelm, inundate, flood over. -4 To set in commotion. -5 (Atm.) To bathe.

आप्लव:, -**प्लवनं** 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling with water (on all sides). -**Comp.** —**व्रतिन्** or **आप्लुतव्रतिन्** *m.* a house-holder who has passed through the first order (ब्रह्मचर्य) and is admitted into the second (गार्हस्थ्य), an initiated house-holder; cf. स्नातक.

आप्लाव: 1 Bathing, immersing. -2 Sprinkling, wetting. -3 Submerging. -4 A flood, an inundation.

आप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Bathed; अवभृथाप्लुतो मुनि: R. 11. 31; Ku. 6. 5. -2 Wetted, sprinkled; R. 17. 37. -3 Overflowing with, filled or overcome with: बाष्प°, व्यसन°, रुधिर° &c. —**त:**, °**व्रती** An initiated house-holder, see आप्लवव्रतिन्. —**तं** Bathing.

आप्वन् *m.* [आप्-वन् Uṇ. 1. 152] Wind, air (आप्व: according to Ujjval.)

आप्वा The neck.

आफूकं Opium.

आबंध् 9 P. 1 To bind, fasten, tie on, place, fix; क समाधानमाबध्नातु अवष्टंभ: K. 290; न क्वचिन्निर्भरमाबध्नाति पदं 104 places; तेऽपि पोषिता: पोषितरि स्नेहमाबध्नंति 289. -2 To make, form; आबद्धांजलि:, see आबद्ध below. -3 To hold fast, cling to.

आबद्ध *p. p.* 1 Bound, tied. -2 Fixed; स्यंदनाबद्धदृष्टिषु R. 1. 40. -3 Formed, made; आबद्धमंडला तापसपरिषद् K. 49 sitting in a circle; आबद्धरेखमभितो रविमंजरीभि: Git. 11; Bk. 3. 30; Ki. 5. 33. -4 Obtained. -5 Hindered. —**द्धं** (**द्ध:** also) 1 Binding, joining. -2 A yoke. -3 Ornament. -4 Affection. —**Comp.** —**माल** *a.* forming a wreath, arranged in a row; Me. 9.

आबध: Ved. Binding.

आबंध:, -**धनं** 1 A tie or bond (fig. also); प्रेमाबंधविवर्धित Ratn. 3.18; Amaru. 38. -2 The tie of a yoke, or that which fastens the ox to the yoke, or the yoke to the plough. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Affection.

आबर्ह *a.* Having the power of tearing or pulling out. —**र्ह:**, -**र्हणं** [आ-बर्ह्- हिंसायां घञ् ल्युट् वा] 1 Tearing or pulling out. -2 Killing.

आबर्हिन् *a.* [आबर्ह्-इनि] Fit for tearing out; मूलमस्याबर्हि. P. IV. 4. 88.

आबल्यं [अबलस्य भाव:] Weakness.

आबाध् 1 A. 1 To check, rein in, restrain. -2 To interrupt, obstruct. -3 To annoy, harass, attack, molest, injure. -4 To set forth or declare wrongly.

आबाध: 1 Affliction, injury;

trouble, molestation, damage; न प्राणाबाधमाचरेत् Ms. 4. 54, 51. -2 Interruption, hinderance. -3 Attack (Ved.). —धा 1 Pain, distress. -2 Mental agony or anguish. -3 Segment of the base of a triangle.

आबाल्यं Age ending with childhood.

आबिल *a.* 1 Turbid, dirty (=आ-विल q. v.). -2 Clearing, breaking.

आबुत्त = आवुत्त q. v.

आबुध् 1 P. To perceive, notice, understand (Ved.).

आबोधनं 1 Knowledge, understanding. -2 Instructing, informing.

आब्द *a.* (ब्दी *f.*) [अब्द-अण्] Belonging to, or produced from, a cloud.

आब्दिक *a.* (की *f.*)[अब्द-ठक्] Annual, yearly; आब्दिकः करः Ms. 7. 129, 3. 1.

आभगः Ved. A partner (of any thing); to be shared in (Sây.).

आभरणं See under आभृ.

आभा 2 P. 1 To shine, blaze; सुतरां रत्नमाभाति चामीकरनियोजितं Subhâsh.; R. 3. 33. -2 To appear, look like; आभासि तीर्थप्रतिपादितर्द्धिः R. 5. 15, 70, 13. 14; Bk. 7. 8, 66. -3 To outshine.

आभा [आ-भा-अङ्] 1 Light, splendour, lustre; दीपाभां शलभा यथा Pt. 4. -2 Colour, appearance, beauty; प्रशांतमिव शुद्धाभं Ms. 12. 27. -3 Likeness, resemblance; oft. at the end of comp. in these two senses; रुक्माभं appearing or shining like gold; यमदूताभं Pt. 1. 58; मरुत्सखाभं R. 2. 10. -4 A reflected image, shadow, reflection.

आभातिः *f.* [आ-भा-क्तिच्] 1 Reflection. -2 Splendour, light.

आभाणकः A popular saying, proverb; तथा च लौकिकानामाभाणकः as the proverb goes.

आभाष् 1 A. 1 To address, speak to, converse with; वैशंपायनश्चंद्रापीडमाबभाषे K. 117; कुरुते नालापमाभाषिता Nâg. 4. -2 To say or speak (something) (with two acc.); आभाषि रामेण वचः कनीयान् Bk. 3. 51. -3 To say or speak; सखी वेत्रभृदाबभाषे R. 6. 82, 14. 44. -4 To name. -5 To talk aloud, shout.

आभाषः [भाष्-घञ्] 1 Addressing. -2 An introduction, preface.

आभाषणं 1 Addressing, speaking to (संबोधन). -2 Conversation; संबंधमाभाषणपूर्वमाहुः R. 2. 58.

आभाष्य *pot. p.* To be addressed, worthy of being spoken to; जनमाभाष्यमिमं न मन्यसे R. 8. 48. —ष्यं What is to be said by way of address; Me. 101.

आभास् 1 A. 1 To shine, blaze. -2 To be bright. -3 To appear, seem, look like; स्थानांतरं स्वर्ग इवाबभासे Ku. 7. 3; R. 7. 43. 63; 14. 12. -4 To appear untruly, have an appearance; शुक्तिः रजतवदाभासते Ki. 17. 21. —*Caus.* To illuminate.

आभास् *f.* Splendour, lustre, light.

आभासः [भास्-अच्] 1 Splendour, light, lustre. -2 A reflection; तत्राज्ञानं धिया नश्येदाभासात्तु घटः स्फुरेत् Vedânta. -3 (*a*) Resemblance, likeness; oft. at the end of comp.; नभश्च रुधिराभासं Râm. &c.; चिदाभास; (*b*) Semblance, phantom; युक्तिवाक्यतदाभाससमाश्रया: S.B.; तत्साहसाभासं Mâl. 2 looks like wantonness. -4 Any unreal or fallacious appearance (as in हेत्वाभास); पुनरुक्तवदाभासः S.D. -5 A fallacy, fallacious reasoning, semblance of a reason, an erroneous but plausible argument; see हेत्वाभास; S. D. 270. -6 An intention, purpose.

आभासनं Making apparent or clear; illuminating.

आभासु (स्व) र *a.* Splendid, bright, shining. —रः 1 A collective name of 64 demigods. -2 N. of an attendant *Gana.*

आभिचरणिक, आभिचारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिचरण-चार-ठञ्] 1 Magical. -2 Imprecatory, maledictory. —कं A spell or incantation, magic.

आभिजन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अभिजन-अण्] Relating to birth (अभिजन), patronymic (as a name); तां पार्वतीत्याभिजनेन नाम्ना Ku. 1. 26. —नं Nobility or loftiness of birth.

आभिजात्यं [अभिजातस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Nobility of birth; °शंसिनी च नम्रता Dk. 137; Ratn. 3. 18; Mv. 2. 18. -2 Rank. -3 Learning. -4 Beauty.

आभिजित *a.* [अभिजिति नक्षत्रे जातः अण्] Born under the constellation *Abhijit.*

आभिधा [अभिधैव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A sound, word. -2 A name; mentioning; see अभिधा.

आभिधानिक *a.* (की *f.*) Contained in a dictionary. —कः A lexicographer.

आभिधानीयक *a.* Relating to a word or name. —कं The property of a name.

आभिप्लविक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिप्लव-ठक्] Relating to the religious ceremony called अभिप्लव q. v.

आभिमुख्यं [अभिमुखस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Direction towards; °ख्यं याति goes to meet or encounter. -2 Being in front of or face to face; नीताभिमुख्यं पुनः Ratn. 1. 2. -3 Favourableness.

आभिरामिक *a.* (की *f.*) Good, agreeable; Mu. 4.

आभिरूपकं, आभिरूप्यं [अभिरूप-वुञ् ष्यञ् च] Beauty.

आभिषेचनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिषेचन-ठञ्] Relating to the inauguration of a king; आभिषेचनिकं यच्चे रामार्थमुपकल्पितं Râm.; Mv. 4.

आभिहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभिहार-ठञ्] 1 To be offered as a present. -2 Taken by force, or fraud. —कं 1 A present. -2 A room.

आभीकं [आभीकेन दृष्टं साम अण्] N. of a Sâma melody.

आभीक्ष्ण्यं [अभीक्ष्णस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Continued repetition; बहुलमाभीक्ष्ण्ये P. III. 2. 81, 4. 22.

आभीय *a.* Contained in a chapter of Pâṇini which ends with *bha* (भ).

आभीरः [आ समंतात् भियं राति, रा-क Tv.] 1 A cowherd; आभीरवामनयनाहृतमानसाय दत्तं मनो यदुपते तदिदं गृहाण Udb.; according to Ms. 10. 15 आभीर is the offspring of a Brâhmaṇa and a female of the Ambashṭha tribe. -2 (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants; श्रीकोंकणादधोभागे तापीतः पश्चिमे तटे। आभीरदेशो देवेशि विंध्यशैले व्यवस्थितः॥ —री 1 A cowherd's wife. -2 A woman of the *Abhîra* tribe. -3 The language of the *Abhîras*; आभीरेषु तथाभीरी (प्रयोक्तव्या) S. D. 432. —**Comp.** —पल्लिः, -ल्ली *f.*; —पल्लिका a station or abode of herdsmen, a village inhabited by cowherds.

आभील *a.* [आभियं लाति ददाति ला-क] 1 Fearful, terrible; *Si.* 18. 78.

-2 Suffering from. —लं Injury, physical pain.

आभु *a.* [आ-भू-डु] Pervading, reaching (Sây.); empty; stingy, empty-handed.

आभूक *a.* Ved. Empty, powerless.

आभुग्न *a.* A little curved or bent.

आभू 1 P. Ved. To be present, continue one's existence.

आभू *a.* Ved. 1 Approaching (as a praiser.) -2 Strong, sufficient, efficacious. -3 Applied according to rule (as a hymn). -4 Very prosperous. —*m.* A prison, a place of confinement.

आभूतिः *f.* 1 Pervasion. -2 Overpowering strength. -3 Capability, efficiency.

आभुषेण्य *a.* Ved. Praiseworthy.

आभृ 1 P. 1 To bring; आ नो अग्ने रयिं भर Rv. 1. 79. 8; कदपत्याभृतं दुःखं Bhâg. -2 To carry. -3 To fill, fill with. -4 To bear, support.

आभरणं 1 An ornament, decoration (fig. also); किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्द्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44; प्रशमाभरणं पराक्रमः Ki. 2. 32. (आभरण occurs in the names of works; *e. g.* सरस्वतीकंठाभरण). -2 The act of nourishing.

आभरित *p.p.* 1 Filled. -2 Decorated.

आभेरी One of the modes of music (रागिणी) personified as a female.

आभोगः [आ-भुज्-घञ्] 1 Curving, winding. -2 A curve; आभोगकुटिला (गंगा). Mb.; crumpling. -3 Circuit, circumference, expanse, extension, precincts, environs; अकथितोऽपि ज्ञायत एव यथायमाभोगस्तपोवनस्येति *S.* 1; गगनाभोगः the expanse of heaven, wide firmament of the sky; Bh. 3. 57; Mv. 6. 30; Mâl. 9. 16. -4 Magnitude, fulness, extent, expansive form; गंडाभोगात् Me. 92 from the broad cheek; प्रतिरवाभोग Mâl. 3,8,4.10,5.11; प्रतिभयाभोगैः ह्रवंगाधिपैः Mv. 6. 24 bodily form or stature; U. 2, 2. 14; भवाभोगोद्विग्नाः Bh. 3. 42, 86; Mv. 2; K. 305, 333. -5 Effort. -6 The expanded hood of a cobra (used by Varuna as his umbrella). -7 Enjoyment, satiety, completion; विषयाभोगेषु नैवादरः Sântilakshaṇa. -8 A serpent.

आभोगय *a.* [आभोगं याति या-क] To be enjoyed (as Soma juice). —यं Livelihood (Ved.).

आभोगिः Ved. 1 Enjoyment. -2 Living, supporting life.

आभ्यंतर *a.* (री *f.*) [अभ्यंतरे भवः अण्] 1 Interior, inner, inward; as आभ्यंतरो भृत्यवर्गः. -2 One of the two kinds of प्रयत्न or effort giving rise to the vocal sounds.

आभ्यवकाशिक *a.* (की *f.*) Living in the open air.

आभ्यवहारिक *a.*(की *f.*)[अभ्यवहाराय हितं ठक्] Eatable (as food &c.).

आभ्यादायिकं [अभ्यादान-ठक्] A kind of स्त्रीधन or woman's property.

आभ्यासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्यास-ठक्] 1 Resulting from practice. -2 Practising, repeating. -3 Being near, neighbouring, adjoining (आभ्याशिक).

आभ्युदयिक *a.* (की *f.* [अभ्युदय-ठक्] 1 Tending to good, granting prosperity; अनाभ्युदयिकं श्रमणकदर्शनं Mk. 8. -2 Relating to the rise or beginning of anything, सुख° Ms. 12. 88. -3 High, exalted, important. —कं A Srâddha or offering to ancestors; an occasion of rejoicing.

आभ्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अभ्रया खनति ठक्] One who digs with a spade.

आम् *ind* An interjection of (*a*) assent, acceptance, 'oh', 'yes'; आं कुर्मः M. 1; (*b*) recollection; आं तास्मिन्नुर्वश्या वचनं स्खलितमासीत् V. 3; आं ज्ञातम् S. 3, Oh, I see it now; M. 3; (*c*) determination, 'surely,' 'verily', आं चिरस्य खलु प्रतिबुद्धोस्मि; (*d*) reply.

आम *a.*[आम्यते ईषत् पच्यते; आ-अम् कर्मणि घञ् Tv.]1 Raw, uncooked, undressed (opp. पक्व) (oft. applied to the cow in the Veda); आमान्नं Ms. 4. 223; Y. 1. 287. -2 Unripe, immature. -3 Unbaked, unannealed (as a jar). -4 Undigested. —मं 1 State of being raw. -2 Constipation, passing hard excretion. -3 Grain freed from chaff. —मः 1 Disease; sickness. -2 Indigestion; आहारस्य रसः सारः यो न पक्वोऽग्निलाघवात् । आमसंज्ञां स लभते महाव्याधिसमाश्रयः ॥ Susr. —**Comp.** —अतिसारः dysentery or diarrhœa caused by vitiated mucus in the abdomen (the excretion being in this case mixed with hard and fetid matter). —अद् *a.* eating raw flesh or food. —अन्नं undressed rice. —आशयः [आमस्यापक्वान्नस्याशयः] 'receptacle of undigested food', the upper part of the belly to the navel, stomach. —कुंभः a jar of unbaked clay; H. 4. 66. —गंधि *a.* smelling of raw meat or of a burning corpse. —गंधिकं the smell of raw meat. —ज्वरः a kind of fever; cf. स्वेदमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोंऽभसा परिषिंचति Si. 2. 54. —त्वच् *a.* of tender skin. —पाकः a preliminary stage of the disease called dropsy. —पात्रं an unannealed vessel; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवांभसि Ms. 3. 179. —पीनसं running at the nose, defluxion. —मांसाशिन् *m.* a cannibal, an eater of raw flesh. —रक्तं dysentery. —रसः imperfect chyme. —वातः constipation, torpor of the bowels attended with flatulence and intumescence. —शूलः pain of indigestion, colic. —श्राद्धं a Srâddha performed with uncooked food; आपद्यनग्नौ तीर्थे च चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तथा। आमश्राद्धं द्विजैः कार्यं शूद्रेण च सदैव हि ॥ Prâchetasa.

आमक *a.* Raw.

आमता,-त्वं Rawness, unreadiness.

आमंजु *a.* Lovely, charming; U. 2. 23.

आमंडः The castor-oil plant.

आमनं Ved. Friendly disposition or inclination, affection.

आम (मा) नस्यं [अमनस्-ष्यञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To bid farewell, bid adieu; आमंत्रयस्व सहचरं S. 3; लताभगिनीं S. 4; Ku. 6. 94; K. 223. -2 To speak to, call out to, address, converse with; तमामंत्रयांबभूव K. 81, 197, Ve. 1; A. R. 3. -3 To say, speak; परिजनोप्येवमामंत्रयते K. 195. -4 To call, invite, ask (to come); आमंत्रयध्वं राष्ट्रेषु ब्राह्मणान् Mb. -5 To invoke.

आमंत्रणं-णा 1 Addressing, calling, calling out to; अवेति वै योषाया आमंत्रणं Sat. Br. -2 Bidding adieu, taking leave of. -3 Greeting, welcome, courtesy. -4 Invitation; अनिंद्यामंत्रणादृते Y. 1. 112. -5 Permission. -6 Conversation; अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत्स्याज्जनांते तज्जनांतिकं S. D. 6. -7 The vocative case. -8 Deliberation; asking; interrogation.

आमंत्रयितृ *a.* Asking, inviting, calling &c. **—m.** (**-ता**) An inviter, entertainer, especially of Brâhmaṇas.

आमंत्रित *p. p.* 1 Invited, called. -2 Appointed to do unnecessary things. **—तं** 1 Addressing. -2 Talk, conversation ; V. 2. -3 The vocative case ; संबोधने या प्रथमा सामंत्रितसंज्ञा स्यात् Sk.

आमंत्र्य *pot. p.* To be addressed or called to, to be invited &c. **—त्र्यं** A word in the vocative case.

आमंत्रः Castor-oil plant.

आमंद्र *a.* Having a slightly deep tone, uttering a low, muttering sound, rumbling ; **आमंद्राणां फलमविकलं लप्स्यसे गर्जितानां** Me. 34. **—द्रः** A slightly deep tone, rumbling.

आमयः [आ-मी करणे अच् ; Tv.; said to be fr. अम् also] 1 Disease, sickness, distemper ; दर्पामयः Mv. 4. 22, आमयस्तु रतिरागसंभवः R. 19. 48 ; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वर्त्स्यंतावामयः स च । Si. 2. 10. -2 Damage, hurt. -3 Indigestion. **—यं** N. of the medical plant Costus Speciosus.

आमयाविन् *a.*[आमय-विन्-निपातः P.V. 2. 122 Vârt.] Sick, dyspeptic, affected with indigestion ; °वित्वं indigestion, dyspepsia.

आमरणांत,-तिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Lasting till death, lasting for life ; **आमरणांताः प्रणयाः कोपास्तत्क्षणभंगुराः** H. 1. 118 ; **अन्योन्यस्याव्यभीचारो भवेदामरणांतिकः** Ms. 9. 101.

आमरितृ *m.* Ved. A destroyer.

आमर्षः -र्षणं Anger, wrath, impatience ; see अमर्ष.

आमलकः,-की 1 The tree, Emblic Myrobalan, Emblica Officinalis Gærtn (Mar. आंवळा). -2 N. of another tree (वासक). **—कं** Fruit of the Emblic Myrobalan ; **बदरामलकाम्रदाडिमानां** Bv. 2. 8.

आमहीया *f.* N. of a particular *Rik* or verse of the *Rig*-veda ; (Rv. 8. 48. 3).

आमात्यः [अमात्य एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A minister, counsellor. -2 A general ; see अमात्य.

आमानस्यं [अमानस-ष्यञ्] Pain, sorrow.

आमावास्य *a.* (**स्यी** *f.*) [अमावास्या अण्] 1 Belonging to the new moon or its festival. -2 Happening or born at the time of new moon or conjunction. **—स्यं** The new moon oblation.

आमिक्षा [आमिष्यते सिच्यते, मिष-सक् Tv.] Curd of milk and whey, a mixture of boiled and coagulated milk ; **तप्ते पयसि दध्यानयति सा वैश्वदेव्यामिक्षा भवति.**

आमिक्ष्यं, आमिक्षीयं [आमिक्षा यत्-छ] Curd suitable for the preparation of *Amikshâ* ; so **आमिक्षीणं** in the same sense.

आमित्र *a.* [अमित्र-अण्] Inimical ; odious.

आमित्रिः *m. f.* The child of an enemy.

आमिश्र-श्ल *a.* Readily mixing.

आमिष् *n.* [आ-मिष्-क्विप्] Flesh.

आमिषं [अम् टिषच् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 1. 46] 1 Flesh ; उपानयत् पिंडमिवामिषस्य R. 2. 59 ; यथामिषं जले मत्स्यैर्भक्ष्यते श्वापदैर्भुवि । आकाशे पक्षिभिश्चैव तथा सर्वत्र वित्तवान् -2 (Hence fig.) A prey, victim, object of enjoyment ; (राज्यं) **रंध्रान्वेषणदक्षाणां द्विषामामिषतां ययौ** R. 12. 11 fell a prey &c.; Dk. 164. -3 Food, bait. -4 A bribe. -5 Desire, lust ; as in **निरपेक्षो निरामिषः** Ms. 6. 49. -6 Enjoyment ; pleasing or lovely object. -7 Form. -8 A leaf. -9 The fruit of the Jambîra tree. **—Comp.** **—आशिन्** *a.* carnivorous, eating flesh. **—प्रियः, -भुज्** 'fond of flesh,' a kind of bird, heron.

आमिस् *m.* Ved. 1 Raw flesh or meat. -2 A dead body.

आमिषी N. of a plant (जटामांसी).

आमीक्षा = आमिक्षा q. v.

आमील् 1 P. To close (the eyes) ; **नेत्रे चामीलयन्नेष** Kâv. 2. 11 ; to shut ; **चैतन्यं** Mv. 2. 22 benumbing ; **धाराकदंबकरजोद्गष्टिषु चामीलयन्** K. 303 being absorbed in.

आमीलनं Shutting or closing of the eyes ; K. 256.

आमीवत् *a.* Ved. Attacking.

आमुखं 1 Commencement. -2 (In dramas) A prologue, prelude (प्रस्तावना) ; (every Sanskrit play is introduced by आमुख. It is thus defined in S. D. नटी विदूषको वापि पारिपार्श्वक एव वा । सूत्रधारेण सहिताः संलापं यत्र कुर्वते ॥ चित्रैर्वाक्यैः स्वकार्योत्थैः प्रस्तुताक्षेपिभिर्मिथः । आमुखं तत्तु विज्ञेयं नाम्ना प्रस्तावनापि सा ॥ 287. **—खं** *ind.* To the face.

आमुच् 6 U. 1 To loosen, let go. -2 To wear, tie round or fasten ; put on (as a garment &c.) ; accoutre with ; **करोऽयमामुक्तविवाहकौतुकः** Ku. 5. 66, 7. 21 ; **आमुंचतीवाभरणं द्वितीयं** R. 13. 21, 12. 86, 16. 74, 17. 25 ; Ki. 11. 15, **आमुंचद्वर्म रत्नाढ्यं** Bk. 17. 6. -3 To throw, cast, discharge ; **आमोक्ष्यंते त्वयि कटाक्षान्** Me. 35. -4 To throw or cast off, take off, put aside (as garments &c.).

आमुक्त *p. p.* 1 Loosened, let go, liberated. -2 Put on, worn &c., see above. -3 Discharged, cast, shot off.

आमुक्तिः *f.* 1 Liberation, being let loose. -2 Final beatitude. -3 Putting on, wearing (clothes, ornaments &c.). **—क्ति** *ind.* Till final beatitude is obtained.

आमोचनं 1 Loosing, liberating. -2 Emitting, shedding, letting forth, discharging. -3 Putting or tying on.

आमुर्,-रि *a.* Ved. Destroying, hurting.

आमुष्मिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अमुष्मिन् परलोके भवः ठक्] Belonging to the next or other world ; **आमुष्मिकं श्रेयः** Susr. ; **नैवालोच्य गरीयसीरपि चिरादामुष्मिकीर्यातनाः** S. D.

आमुष्यायण *a.* or **-णः** (**णी** *f.*) [अमुष्य ख्यातस्यापत्यं नडा° फक् अलुक्] Well-born, a son or descendant of such a one ; *i. e.* of an illustrious person or family ; **आमुष्यायणो वै त्वमासि** Sat. Br. ; **तदामुष्यायणस्य तत्रभवतः सुगृहीतनाम्नो भट्टगोपालस्य पौत्रः** Mâl. 1 ; Mv. 1.

आमृण *a.* Vulnerable.

आमृद् 9 P. 1 To crush by rubbing. -2 To crumple. -2 To press, squeeze.

आमर्दः 1 Crushing. -2 Roughly handling ; **अर्धपीतस्तनं मातुरामर्दक्लिष्टकेशरं** S. 7. 14. -3 Pressing, squeezing. -4 N. of a town.

आमर्दिन् *a.* Crushing, pressing.

आमृश् 6 P. 1. To touch ; handle (roughly), lay hands upon ; **नवातपामृष्टसरोजचारुभिः** Ki. 4. 14 ; (तां) **मुहुरामृष्यन्मृगधरोऽधकरैः** Si. 9. 34 ; **धारासनद्यां मुहुराममर्श** Ku. 3. 64 ; K. 163, Dk. 71 ; *S.* 7. 2. -2

(*a*) To seize upon, eat up; R. 5. 9. (*b*) To attack, assail; आमृष्टं नः परैः पदं Ku. 2. 31. -3 To rub, injure.

आमर्शः,-र्शनं 1 Touching, close contact. -2 Rubbing, wiping. -3 Counsel, advice.

आमृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Touched, attacked, seized &c. -2 Sweetened, made delicious, Pt. 4. -3 Rubbed, struck against; *S*. 7. 2. -4 Wiped, rubbed.

आमेन्य *a*. To be measured from all sides; to be reached with an arrow or bolt (?).

आमोटनं Crushing; Mâl. 3.

आमोद *a*. Gladdening, cheering up, delighting. **—दः** 1 Joy, pleasure, delight; आमोदं परमं जग्मुः Râm. -2 Fragrance (diffusive), perfume; आमोदमुपजिघ्रन्तौ स्वनिःश्वासानुकारिणं R. 1. 43; आमोदं कुसुमभवं मृदेव धत्ते मृद्गन्धं न हि कुसुमानि धारयन्ति Subhâsh.; Si. 2. 20; Me. 31. -3 Strong smell.

आमोदन *a* Delighting, pleasing. **—नं** 1 Delighting, rejoicing. -2 Making fragrant.

आमोदित *p. p.* 1 Pleased, delighted. -2 Made fragrant, scented.

आमोदिन् *a*. 1 Happy, delighted. -2 Fragrant; fragrant or perfumed with; oft. at the end of comp.; नवकुटजकदम्बामोदिनो गन्धवाहाः Bh. 1. 35. **—m.** (-नी) A perfume for the mouth (made in the form of a pill of camphor &c.).

आमोष *a*. Robbing, stealing. **—षः** Theft, robbing.

आमोषिन् *m*. A thief.

आमोहनिका A kind of fragrant odour.

आम्ना 1 P. 1 (*a*) To hand down traditionally or in sacred texts, भवत्प्रणीतमाचारमामनन्ति हि साधवः Ku. 6. 31; एवं किल सूत्रकारा आमनन्ति Mâl. 7. (*b*) Hence, to regard, consider, mention, lay down; त्वामामनन्ति प्रकृतिं पुरुषार्थप्रवर्तिनीं Ku. 2. 13, 5. 81; M. 1. 4; Bk. 18. 5; Kâm. 8. 24; U. 5; Mv. 4. 30. -2 To keep in mind, commit to memory, learn, study, repeat; आमनन्मन्त्रमुत्तमं Bk. 17. 30; यद्ब्रह्म सम्यगाम्नातं Ku. 6. 16 learnt. -3 To celebrate, hail.

आम्नात *p. p.* 1 Considered, regarded; said to be; समौ हि शिष्टैराम्नातौ वर्त्स्यन्तावामयः स (शत्रुः) च Si. 2. 10. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Remembered, kept in mind. -4 Handed down in sacred texts or traditionally. **—तं** Study.

आम्नातिन् *a* [आम्नात इनि] One who has studied the Vedas.

आम्नानं [आ-म्ना-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Recitation or study of the sacred texts or Vedas. -2 Mention; repetition in general.

आम्नायः [आ-म्ना-घञ्] 1 (*a*) Sacred tradition, sacred texts handed down by tradition or repetition. (*b*) Hence, the Veda, Vedas taken collectively (including Brâhmaṇas, Upanishads and Âraṇyakas also); अधीती चतुर्ष्वाम्नायेषु Dk. 120; आम्नायवचनं सत्यमित्ययं लोकसंग्रहः। आम्नायेभ्यः पुनर्वेदाः प्रसृताः सर्वतोमुखाः॥ Mb. -3 A sacred text or precept in general; U. 4. -4 Traditional usage, family or national customs. -5 Received doctrine. -6 Advice or instruction (in past and present usage). -7 A Tantra. -8 A series of families. -**Comp.** **—सारिन्** *a*. 1. pious, observing the traditional usages. -2. containing the essence of the Veda.

आम्नायवत् *a*. Attended with, or learnt by, traditonal instruction; U. 6.

आंबरीषपुत्रकः A country inhabited by the Ambarîshaputras.

आंबष्ठः An inhabitant of Ambashṭha.

आंबिकेयः [अंबिकाया अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of (*a*) Dhṛitarâshṭra; (*b*) Kârtikeya.

आंभस *a*. (सी *f*) [अंभस्-अण्] Watery, fluid.

आंभसिक *a*. (की *f*.) [अंभसा वर्तते ठक्] Aquatic. **—कः** A fish.

आम्रः [अम् गत्यादिषु रन् दीर्घश्च Un. 2. 16] The mango-tree. **—म्रं** The fruit of the mango-tree. **-Comp.** **—आवर्त**. 1. N. of a tree (आम्रातक).-2. inspissated mango juice. (-र्तं) the fruit of आम्रातक. **—कूटः** the name of a mountain; सानुमानाम्रकूटः Me. 17. **—गंधकः** N. of a plant (समष्ठिलवृक्ष). **—पेशी** [आम्रस्य पेशीव] a portion of dried mango-fruit. **—वणं** [आम्रस्य वनं cf. P. VIII. 4. 5] a grove of mango trees; सोऽहमाम्रवणं छित्त्वा Râm.

आम्रातः [आम्रं आम्ररसं अतति अत्-अच् Tv.] The hog-plum, Spondias Mangifera (its juice resembling that of the mango). **—तं** The fruit of this tree.

आम्रातकः 1 The hog plum. -2 Inspissated mango juice (Mar. साट); आम्रस्य सहकारस्य कटे विस्तारितो रसः। घर्मशुष्को मुहुर्दत्त आम्रातक इति स्मृतः॥ Bhâv. P. -3 N. of a mountain.

आम्रिमन् *m*. Acid taste; see Gaṇa to P. V. 1. 123.

आम्रेड् *Caus.* To repeat; एतदेव यज्ञा वाक्यमाम्रेडयति देवराट् Mb.

आम्रेडनं Tautology; repetition of words or sounds.

आम्रेडित *p. p.* Reiterated, repeated (as words). **—तं** 1 Repetition of sound or word. -2 (In gram.) Reduplication, the second word in reduplication; द्वितीयाम्रेडितान्तेषु Sk.

आम्लः, -म्ला The tamarind tree. **—म्लं** Sourness, acidity.

आम्लि (म्ली) का 1 The tamarind tree. -2 Acidity of stomach.

आयः [आ इ-अच्, अय्-घञ् वा] 1 Arrival, approach. -2 Gaining or acquisition of money, acquiring (opp. व्यय); आये दुःखं व्यये दुःखं Pt. 1. 163. -3 Income, revenue, receipt; धनिषु स्वामिग्राह्यो भाग आयः Sk.; Y. 1. 322, 326; Mk. 2. 6; आयद्वाराणि Dk. 162 sources of income; आयव्ययौ च नियतावाकरान् कोशमेव च Ms. 8. 419; आयाधिकं व्ययं करोति he lives beyond his means. -4 Gain, profit. -5 The eleventh house (in astrology). -6 The guard of the women's apartments. **-Comp.** **—व्ययौ** (dual) receipt and disbursement, income and expenditure. **—स्थानं** a place where revenues are collected.

आयत् *a*. Ved. Coming, approaching; °वसु one to whom good or wealth comes.

आयतीगवम् *ind.* At the time when cows return home; प्रक्रान्तामायतीगवं Bk. 4. 14.

आयनं Ved. Coming.

आयिन् *a*. Ved. Coming or driving near.

आयःशूलिक *a*. (की *f*.) [अयःशूल-ठक् P V. 2. 76] Active, diligent, indefatigable. **—कः** A man who, in order to gain an object, uses forcible instead of gentle means (तीक्ष्णोपायेन योऽन्विच्छेत्स आयःशूलिको जनः)

cf. K. P. 10; अत्रःशूलेन अन्विच्छति (scil. अर्थान्) इत्यायः शूलिकः.

आयज् 1 A. 1 To honour, worship (the gods).-2 To give, present, furnish, supply. -3 To consecrate, ordain, dedicate.

आयजि a. Ved. Performing sacrifices from all sides; procuring, granting.

आयजिष्ठ a. Sacrificing or procuring best.

आयज्यु a. Inclined to sacrifice.

आयागः A gift given at a sacrifice; °भूत a. obtained by sacrifice.

आयत् 1 A. 1 To strive, endeavour. -2 To rest or depend on, rest with (with loc.); वयं त्वय्यायतामहे Mv. 1. 49, 3. 34; Dk. 42. -3 To arrive, come to, reach, dwell (Ved.).

आयतनं [आयतंतेऽत्र, यत् आधारे ल्युट्] 1 Place, abode, house, resting-place; (fig. also); शूलायतनाः Mu. 7 hangmen; स्नेहस्तदेकायतनं जगाम Ku. 7. 5 was centred in her; R. 3. 36; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं K. 103; °मृगेण 130 domestic deer; Chân. 32; (hence) a receptacle, home, support, seat. -2 The place of the sacred fire, altar, shed for sacrifices. -3 A sanctuary, sacred place; as in देवायतनं, मठायतनं &c. -4 The site of a house, ground-plot. -5 A barn. -6 An inner seat (with Buddhists who consider the five senses with *manas* as the six *Ayatanas*). -7 The cause of disease.

आयतनत्वं State of being an altar or seat.

आयतनवत् a. Having a certain seat or home. —m. N. of the fourth foot of Brahmâ.

आयत्त p. p. [आ-यत्-क्त] 1 Dependent on, resting with (with loc. or in comp.); दैवायत्तं कुले जन्म मदायत्तं तु पौरुषं Ve. 3. 33; भाग्यायत्तमतः परं S. 4.16. -2 Docile, tractable. -3 Attempted, tried; °ता, त्वं dependence, humility, docility.

आयत्तिः f. [आ-यत्-क्तिन्] 1 Dependence, subjection. -2 Affection. -3 Strength, power, might. -4 Boundary, limit. -5 An expedient, remedy. -6 Majesty, dignity. -7 A day. -8 Steadiness of conduct, continuance in the right path. -9 Length. -10 Future time (These two senses should perhaps be referred to आयति q. v.).

आयथातथ्यं Unfitness, unsuitableness, impropriety; Si. 2. 56.

आयम् 1 U. 1 To extend, lengthen out, stretch out; वस्त्रं नारिभिः आयच्छते Sk; स्वांगमायच्छमानः S 4.v. l.; आयच्छति कूपाद्रज्जुं Sk. draws up; बाणमुद्यतमायर्सीत् Bk.6.119 stretched out. -2 To restrain, draw in (as breath &c.); Ms 3. 217, 11. 100, Y.1. 24.-3 To stretch oneself, to grow long (Atm.); P. I. 3. 28. -4 To grasp; possess; Bk. 8. 46. -5 To bring or lead towards. —*Caus.* 1 To lengthen, stretch, spread or draw out. -2 To remove, transplant.

आयत p. p. 1 Long: दशांगुलनायता यष्टिः a stick ten fingers long; शतमध्यर्धं (योजनं) आयता Mb.; °स्वभावानि च दुःखानि K. 175 lasting. -2 Diffuse, prolix. -3 Big, large, great; Pt. 1.-4 Drawn, attracted. -5 Long-drawn, distant. -6 Curbed, restrained. —तः An oblong (in geometry). —तं *ind.* Deeply, long; as in आयतं निश्वस्य. -Comp. —अक्ष a. (क्षी f), —ईक्षण,-नेत्र,-लोचन a. (a woman) with large eyes. —अपांग a. having long cornered eyes. —अर्धः half an oblong. —आयतिः f. long continuance, remote futurity; Si.14.5. —छदा a plantain tree. —लेख a. long-curved; Ku. 1. 47. —स्तुः m. [आयतं स्तौति, नि० दीर्घः] a panegyrist, bard.

आयतिः f. 1 Length, extension. -2 Future time, the future; °भंग K. 55 (length also), 58, Dk. 29; भूयसी तव यदायतायतिः Si. 14. 5; रहयत्यापदुपेतमायतिः Ki. 2. 14; Ms. 7. 169; अनायाति क्षमं वचः Pt. 3. 112 imprudent, not good for the future °ग्लानिभूतः Mu.4. 12; स्थिर° Ki. 1.23 permanent. -3 Future consequence or result; आयतिं सर्वकार्याणां तदात्वं च विचारयेत् Ms. 7. 178; Ki. 1. 15, 2. 43, 3. 43; Ki. 4. 21 fruit-yielding season. -4 Majesty, dignity. -5 Stretching the hand, accepting, obtaining. -6 Work (कर्मन्); यथा मित्रं ध्रुवं लब्ध्वा कृशमप्यायतिक्षमं Ms. 7. 208 (कर्मक्षमं Kull.).-7 Connection, junction. -8 Meeting, union. -9 Source, descent; तदायतिः Dk. 154 descended from him. -10 Restraint (of mind).

आयतिमत् a. 1 Long, extended. -2 Dignified, majestic, stately. -3 Self-restrained.

आयंतृ m. Ved. One who approaches, one who fastens or raises.

आयमनं 1 Length, extension. -2 Restraint, curbing. -3 Stretching (as a bow).

आयामः [आ-यम् घञ्] 1 Length; तिर्यगायामशोभी Me 57. -2 Expansion, extension; Ki. 7. 6. -3 Stretching, extending. -4 Restraint, control, stopping: प्राणायामपरायणाः Bg. 4.29; प्राणायामः परं तपः Ms.2. 83.

आयामवत् a. Extended, long; V. 1. 4; Si. 12. 65.

आयामित a. Stretched out, extended.

आयामिन् a. 1 One who restrains. -2 Long (in space or time); K. 25, 55; °यामासु Ki 11. 48.

आयल्लकः Impatience, longing.

आयवनं Ved A spoon for stirring or any similar implement.

आयवसः,-सं Pasture-ground, place for feeding.

आयस् 4 P. 1 To exert oneself; पिंडार्थमायस्यतः Mu. 3. 14.-2 To weary oneself, become exhausted or fatigued; नायस्यसि तपस्यंती Bk. 6.69, 14. 104, 15. 54. —*Caus.* 1 To trouble, afflict; आयासयति मां जलाभिलाषः K. 35; Mu. 7. 8; V. 2. -2 To weary, tire out, worry. -3 To injure, affect; lessen, diminish; Bk. 8. 61. -4 To string (as a bow); अनायासितकार्मुकः Pt. 1. 385.

आयस्त p. p. [यस्-क्त] 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Hurt, injured, killed. -3 Vexed, angry. -4 Effected with difficulty.-5 Thrown, cast, sent forth. -6 Sharpened, whetted. -7 (Actively used) Toiling, labouring, exerting oneself.

आयासः [आ-यस्-घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion, trouble, difficulty, pain, labour; बहुलायास Bg. 18. 24; cf. अनायास also. -2 Fatigue, weariness; स्नेहमूलानि दुःखानि देहजानि भयानि च। शोकहर्षौ तथायासः सर्वं स्नेहात् प्रवर्तते॥ Mb. -3 Mental pain, anguish.

आयासक a. [आ-यस्-ण्वुल्] Causing fatigue, wearisome; troublesome; Bh. 3. 58.

आयासिन् a. [आ-यस्-णिनि] 1 Exhausted, fatigued. -2 Making exer-

tions, striving; मनस्तु तद्भावदर्शनायासि *S*. 2. 1. v. 1.

आयस *a*. (सी *f*.) [अयसो विकारः अण्] 1 Made of iron, iron, metallic; आयसं दंडमेव वा Ms. 8. 315; सखि मा जल्प तवायसी रसज्ञा Bv. 2. 59. -2 Armed with an iron weapon.—सी A coat of mail, an armour for the body. —सं 1 Iron; मूढं बुद्धमिवात्मानं हैमीभूतमिवायसं Ku. 6. 55; स चकर्ष परस्मात्तदयस्कांत इवायसं R. 17. 63. -2 Anything made of iron. -3 A weapon. -4 A wind instrument.

आयस्कारः The upper part of the thigh of an elephant.

आया 2 P. 1 To come, arrive, approach. -2 To reach, attain, go to (any particular state); क्षयं, वशं, बंधनं, तुलां &c. -3 To follow, result. -4 To be possible or practicable (with inf.).

आयात *a*. Come, approached. —तं Excess, superabundance (उद्रेक); Ki. 5. 23.

आयातिः *f*. [आ-या-क्तिच्] Coming near, arrival.

आयानं 1 Coming, arrival. -2 Natural temperament, disposition, nature.

आयापनं Causing to come, inviting.

आयाचित *a*. Urgently requested or asked for.

आयु *a*. [इ-उण् Up. 1. 2] Ved. Living, going, moveable.—युः 1 A living being, man. -2 Mankind, human race. -3 Living beings taken collectively. -4 The first man. -5 Life, duration of life. -6 Wind. -7 A son, descendant, offspring. -8 The son of Purûravas and Urvaśí. -**Comp.** —षक् *a*. attached to; joined with men.

आयुज् 7 U. or *Caus*. 1 To join, fasten or tie, yoke (to anything). -2 To appoint. -3 To fix or direct (the mind) towards; आयोजितस्तपस्यास्मा K. 173. —*Caus*. 1 To fix, or place; Rs. 2. 21. -2 To make or form; कुसुमायोजितकार्मुको मधुः Ku. 4. 24.

आयुक्त *p. p*. 1 Appointed, charged with (with gen. or loc.); कुशलोऽस्मीषणस्याहमायुक्तो दूतकर्मणि Bk. 8. 115. -2 United, joined, obtained. —क्तः A minister, an agent or deputy.

आयोगः 1 Appointment, entrusting one with something. -2 Action, performance of an act. -3 Offering flowers, perfumes &c. -4 A shore or bank; a quay to which boats are attached. -5 Connection, union; स देशो भ्रमरायोगः प्रदीप इव लक्ष्यते Rám. -6 Obstruction (रोध).

आयोजनं 1 Joining. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Collecting. -4 Effort.

आयुत *a*. 1 Mixed, mingled. -2 Melted. —तं Half-melted butter.

आयुध् 4 A. To fight with, attack, oppose. —*Caus*. To oppose, attack, fight with; रथिनः पाश्चात्यमायोधयंति U. 5.

आयुधः,-धं [आयुध्-घजर्थे क] 1 A weapon, shield &c.; it is of 3 kinds (1) प्रहरण, *e. g*. a sword; (2) हस्तमुक्त, *e. g*. a disc; (3) यंत्रमुक्त, *e. g*. an arrow; न मेत्स्वव्रत्न्येन विसोढमायुधं R. 3 63. -2 A vessel (Ved.). —धं 1 Gold used for ornaments. -2 (pl.) Water (Ved.). -**Comp.** (-अ) आगारं an armoury, arsenal; अहमप्यायुधागारं प्रविश्यायुधसहायो भवामि Ve. 1; Ms. 9. 280 —जीविन् *a*. living by one's weapon. (*-m*.) a warrior, soldier. —धर्मिणी the tree called जयंती (रोगनाशने तस्या आयुधधर्मत्वात्). —पिशाचिका 'devil of arms,' devilish warlike spirit; Mv. 3; A. R. 4; B. R. 4.

आयुधिक *a*. Relating to arms. —कः [आयुधेन जीवति ठञ्] A soldier, warrior.

आयुधिन्, आयुधीय *a*. [आयुध-इनि-छ] Bearing or using weapons. —धी, -धीयः A warrior; Si. 18. 11.

आयोधनं 1 A battle, fight, war; आयोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42; आयोधनाग्रसरतां त्वयि वीर याते 5. 71. -2 Battle-field; प्रययौ तूर्णमायोधनं प्रति Mb. -3 Slaughter, killing.

आयुस् *n*. [इ-असि-णिच्च Up. 2. 117] 1 Life, duration of life; दीर्घमायुः R. 9. 62, 12. 48; तक्षकेणापि दष्टस्य आयुर्मर्माणि रक्षति H. 2. 16; आयुर्वर्षशतं नृणां परिमितं Bh. 3. 107; शतायुर्वै पुरुषः Ait. Br.; प्राणो हि भूतानामायुः। तस्मात्सर्वायुषमुच्यते। सर्वमेव त आयुर्यांति Tait. Up. -2 Vital power. -3 Food. -4 N. of a ceremony called आयुष्टोम performed to secure long life. (In comp. the final स् of this word is changed to ष् before hard consonants, and to र् before soft ones). -**Comp.** —कर *a*. (री *f*.) promoting long life; K. 351. —काम *a*. wishing for long life or health. —कृत् *a*. giving or producing life. —द्रव्यं 1. a medicament. -2. ghee. —योगः N. of a योग in astronomy. —वृद्धिः *f*. long life, longevity. —वेदः [आयुरस्मिन् विद्यतेऽनेन वा आयुर्विंदतीत्यायुर्वेदः Susr.] the science of health or medicine, counted as a sacred science, and regarded as a supplement to the Atharvaveda; (it comprises 8 different departments; (1) शल्यं surgery; (2) शालाक्यं diagnosis of diseases belonging to the head and its organs; (3) कायचिकित्सा treatment of diseases of the whole body; (4) भूतविद्या treatment of diseases of the mind supposed to be caused by the influence of evil spirits; (5) कौमारभृत्यं treatment of children; (6) अगदतंत्रं doctrine of antidotes; (7) रसायनतंत्रं doctrine of elixirs; and (8) वाजीकरणतंत्रं treatment of remedies to increase generative power). —वेददृश, -वेदमय, -वेदिक, -वेदिन् *a*. 1. belonging to medicine. -2. acquainted with medical science, medical. (*-m*.) a physician. —शेषः 1. remainder of life; °शेषतया Pt. 1; °जीवित Pt. 4 being destined to live longer. -2. end or decline of life. —स्तोमः (आयुष्टोमः) a sacrifice performed to obtain long life.

आयुष्मत *a*. [आयुस् मतुप्] 1 Alive, living. -2 Long-lived; आयुष्मंतं सुतं सूते Ms. 3. 263. (Generally used in dramas by elderly persons in addressing a nobly-born person; *e. g*. a charioteer addresses a prince as आयुष्मन्. A Bráhmaṇa is also so addressed in saluting; cf. Ms. 2. 125; आयुष्मान् भव सौम्येति वाच्यो विप्रोऽभिवादने). -3 Lasting. -4 Old.—*m*. 1 The third of the 27 Yogas or divisions of the ecliptic. -2 The Yoga star कृत्तिका; the third lunar mansion.

आयुष (At the end of a few comps.) Life; *e. g*. पुरुषायुषजीविन्यः R. 1. 63.

आयुष्कः [आयुः कायते, कै-क Tv.] 1 That which proclaims age or duration of life. -2 (With Jainas) Connection with the body or person.

आयुष्य *a.* [आयुः प्रयोजनमस्य, यत्] Promoting long life, vital, preservative of life; **इदं यशस्यमायुष्यमिदं निःश्रेयसं परं** Ms. 1. 106, 3. 106, 4. 13; M. 4. 4 v. l.; Dk. 158. **–ष्यं** 1 Vital power, abundance of life or vigour. –2 N. of a ceremony performed after the birth of a child.

आर्ये *ind.* An interjection of calling, expressive of affection.

आयोगवः [अयोगव एव, स्वार्थे अण्] The son of a *S*ûdra by a Vaisya wife (his business being carpentry; cf. Ms. 10. 48); शूद्रादायोगवः क्षत्ता चांडालश्चाधमो नृणाम् । वैश्यराजन्यविप्रास्तु जायंते वर्णसंकराः॥. **–वी** A woman of this tribe.

आरः,–रं [आ-ऋ-घञ्] 1 Brass. –2 Oxide of iron. –3 An angle, corner. –4 N. of a tree (मधुराम्रफल). **–रः** 1 The planet Mars. –2 The planet Saturn. –3 Going. –4 Distance. –5 Nearness, as in आरात् q. v. –6 Extremity (प्रांतभाग). **–रा** (आ-ऋ-अच्) 1 A shoemaker's awl. –2 A knife, probe, instrument of iron. –3 A spoke; cf. अर. –4 A goad, or whip; **उद्यम्यारामप्रकार्योत्थितस्य** *S*i. 18. 7. **–Comp. –अग्रं** 1. the point of an awl. –2. the iron thong at the end of a whip. **–आवलिः** N. of a chain of mountains, a part of the Vindhya. **–कूटः,–टं** brass; U. 5. 14.

आरकात् *ind.* Ved. Far from.

आरक्ष *a.* Preserved, defended, fit to be protected. **–क्षः,–क्षा** 1 Protection, preservation, guard; **आरक्षे मध्यमे स्थितान्** Râm; *S*ânti. 3. 5; Ms. 3. 204. –2 The junction of the frontal sinuses of an elephant (कुंभसंधि).–3 The part of the forehead below this junction. –4 An army.

आरक्ष (क्षि) कः 1 A watchman, patrol, sentinel. –2 A village or police magistrate.

आरग्वधः The tree Cassia Fistula (Mar. बाहवा) largely used in medicinal recipes. **–धं** Its fruit.

आरचित *a.* Arranged, prepared, formed &c; see रचित.

आरटः [आ-रट्-अच्] An actor.

आरट्टः 1 N. of a country to the north-east of Panjab, famous for its breed of horses; (the people of Guzarath in Râvalpindi still call their country Hairat or Airatdesa); the inhabitants of this country (pl.). –2 A horse from this country.

आरणं Ved. 1 Depth, abyss. –2 A precipice.

आरणिः [आ-ऋ-अनि] An eddy, whirlpool.

आरणेय *a.* (**यी** *f.*) [अरणि-ठक्] Relating to or sprung from Arani q. v. **–यः** N. of *S*uka. **–यं** or °**पर्वन्** Title of the last section of the third book of the Mahâbhârata.

आरण्य *a.* (**ण्या,–ण्यी** *f.*) [अरण्ये भवः ण] Wild, forest-born, relating to a forest (opp. ग्राम्य); °**पशुः** Ms. 10. 48; (आरण्यपशु is of 7 kinds:- सरीसृपो रुरुश्चैव महिषो वानरस्तथा । वृषतश्चै मृगश्चैव पशवैं सप्तधा मतः ।) **–ण्यः, –ण्यं** 1 A forest. –2 A kind of corn growing without sowing seed.–3 N. of certain signs of the zodiac (see °**राशि** below).–4 Cow-dung(–ण्यः only).–5 N. of a Parvan in the Mahâbhârata. –6 N. of a Kâṇda in the Râmâyaṇa. **–Comp. –कुक्कुटः** a wild cock. **–गान** one of the four Gânas or psalm-books of the Sâma-veda **–पर्वन्** *n.* N. of the third book of the Mahâbhârata,usually called Vana-Parvan. **–पशुः** a wild beast. **–मुद्गा** a kind of bean. **–राशिः** (in the zodiac) 1. the signs Leo, Aries, and Taurus. –2. the former half of Capricorn.

आरण्यक *a.* [अरण्ये भवः वुञ्] Relating to or produced in a forest, wild, forest-born (usually with the words अध्याय, मनुष्य, न्याय, पथिन्, विहार, and हस्तिन् P. IV. 2. 129 Vârt). **–कः** A forester, an inhabitant of the woods; **तपःषड्भागमक्षय्यं ददत्यारण्यका हि नः** *S*. 2. 13; R. 5. 15. **–कं** An *A*raṇyaka; it is one of a class of religious and philosophical writings (connected with the Brâhmaṇas) which are either composed in forests, or must be studied there; *e. g.* ऐतरेयारण्यकं, बृहदारण्यकं and तैत्तिरीयारण्यकं; अरण्येऽनूच्यमानत्वात् आरण्यकं Bri. Ar. Up.; (अरण्येऽध्ययनादेव आरण्यकमुदाहृतं).**–Comp. –कांडं** the title of the third book of the Râmâyaṇa.

आरथः [ईषत्स्वल्पो रथः] A carriage drawn by one horse or ox.

आरनालं Gruel made from the fermentation of boiled rice.

आरभ् 1 A. 1 To begin, commence, undertake, **आरभंतेऽल्पमेवाज्ञाः** Subhâsh.; **आरब्धा बलिविग्रहं** Bk. 5. 38. –2 To be active or energetic, be busy; **अप्यनारभमाणस्य** *S*i. 2. 91. –3 To rely on. –4 To reach or attain to, obtain. –5 To seize, grasp. –6 To form, make; **भूतैः पंचभिरारब्धे देहे** Bhâg.

आरब्ध *p. p.* Begun, commenced. **–ब्धं** Beginning.

आरब्धिः *f.* Beginning, commencement.

आरभटः [आरभ्-अटि] An enterprising or courageous man. **–टः,–टी** Boldness, confidence. **–टी** 1 A branch of the dramatic art, machinery of the drama, representation of supernatural, horrible events on the stage; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रांतादिचेष्टितैः संयुक्ता वधबंधाद्यैरुद्धतारभटी मता ॥ (said to be of four kinds, see S. D. 420 *et. seq.*). –2 A kind of literary style (वृत्ति). –3 A particular style of dancing.

आरभ्य *ind.* Having begun, beginning with, ever since, since, with a prepositional force (with abl.); **मालत्याः प्रथमावलोकदिवसादारभ्य** Mâl. 6. 3; *S*.3; K.102, 134, 196; sometimes with acc. also; **प्रतिपद्दिनमारभ्य** Bhâg.

आरंभः [आ-रभ्-घञ् मुम्] 1 Beginning, commencement; °**उपायः** plan of commencement; **नृत्यारंभे हर पशुपतेरार्द्रनागाजिनेच्छां** Me. 99. –2 An introduction. –3 (*a*) An act, undertaking, deed, work; **आगमैः सदृशारंभः** R. 1. 15; Ku. 7. 71; V. 3; Bh. 2. 69; R. 7. 31; Bg. 12.16. (*b*) Preparation; U. 4. (*c*) A thing begun; U. 4. –4 Haste, speed, velocity; **चंडारंभः समीरः** Ve. 2. 18. –5 Effort, exertion; Bg. 14. 12. –6 Scene, action; **चित्रार्पितारंभ इवावतस्थे** R. 2. 31. –7 Pride. –8 Killing, slaughter.

आरंभक *a.* [आ-रभ्-ण्वुल् मुम्] Undertaking, beginning.

आरंभणं [आ-रभ्-ल्युट् मुम्) 1 Taking hold of, seizing. –2 The place of seizing, a handle.

आरंभिन् *a.* Enterprizing; one who forms new projects.

आरम् 1 P. 1 To delight in, take pleasure in, sport; **आरमंतं परं स्मरें** Bk. 8. 52, 3. 38. –2 To cease, stop (to speak); leave off.

विरामोऽस्त्विति चारमेत् Ms. 2. 73. -To rest, take rest.

आरत p. p. 1 Stopped, ceased; Ki. 5. 6; see अनारत also. -2 Quiet, gentle.

आरतिः f. 1 Cessation, stopping. -2 Waving lights before an image (Mar. आरती).

आरमणं 1 Taking delight. -2 Cessation, pause. -3 A resting place.

आराम a. [रम्-घञ्] Pleasing, delightful; रामभद्र गुणाराम Mv. 7. 40. -मः 1 Delight, pleasure; इंद्रियारामः Bg. 3. 16; आत्मारामाः Ve. 1. 31; एकाराम Y. 3. 58.-2 A garden, grove; प्रियारामा हि वैदेह्यासीत् U. 2; आरामाधिपतिर्विवेकविकलः Bv. 1. 31. [cf. Pers. *ârâm*].-**Comp.** -शीतला N. of a fragrant plant (आनंदी).

आरामिकः A gardener.

आरंबणं (Vedic for आलंबनं) Support.

आरव &c. See under आरु.

आरस्यं [अरसस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Insipidity, tastelessness.

आरा See under आर.

आरात् *ind.* [आ-रा-बा० आति Tv.; abl. of आर q. v.] 1 Near, in the vicinity of; (with abl. or by itself); तमर्च्यमारादभिवर्तमानं R. 2. 10; 5. 3. -2 Far from; with acc. also in both these senses; Si. 3. 31, 8. 29, 12. 28; to a distant place, distant. -3 Far, from a distance; U. 2. 24. -4 Directly, immediately.

आरातीय a. [आरात्-छ; P. IV 2. 104 Vârt.] 1 Near, proximate. -2 Remote, distant.

आरात्तात् *ind.* Ved. From a distant place.

आरातिः [आ-रा-क्तिच्] An enemy.

आरात्रिकं [अरात्रावपि निर्वृत्तं ठञ्] Waving a light (or the vessel containing it) at night before an idol (Mar. आरती ओंवाळणें); सर्वेषु चांगेषु च सप्तवारान् आरात्रिकं भक्तजनस्तु कुर्यात्. -2 The light so waved; शिरसि निहितभारं पात्रमारात्रिकस्य भ्रमयति मयि भूयस्ते कृपार्द्रः कटाक्षः Sankara.

आराध् 5. 10. P. 1 To propitiate, conciliate, please, try to win the favour of; परेषां चेतांसि प्रतिदिवसमाराध्य बहुधा Bh. 3. 34, 2. 4-5; R. 1. 77, 81, 10. 86, 18. 23; Me. 45. -2 To honour, worship, respect. -3 To deserve, merit.

आराधक a. A worshipper.

आराधनं 1 Pleasing, satisfaction, entertainment, gratification; लेषामाराधनाय U. 1; यदि वा जानकीमपि आराधनाय लोकानां मुंचतो नास्ति मे व्यथा 1. 12, 41.-2 Serving, worshipping, adoration, propitiation (as of a deity); आराधनायास्य सखीसमेताम् Ku. 1. 58, Bg. 7. 22; कृतमाराधनं रवेः Mb. -3 A means of pleasing; इदं तु ते भक्तिनम्रं सतामाराधनं वपुः Ku. 6. 73. -4 Honouring, respecting; U. 4. 17. -5 Cooking. -6 Accomplishment, undertaking. -7 Acquirement, attainment; Bh. 3. 4. -ना Service -नी Worship, adoration, propitiation (of a deity).

आराधनीय, आराध्य *pot. p.* Fit to be worshipped or propitiated; R. 16. 82.

आराधयितृ a. An adorer, humble servant, worshipper; तन्वयमाराधयिता जनस्तव समीपे वर्तते S. 3; पितरमाराधयिता भव V. 5.

आराध्ययिष्णु a. Endeavouring to please, desirous of worshipping.

आरालिकः [अरालं कुटिलं चरति ठक्] 'One who deals crookedly', a cook: (धनलोभेन परप्रोत्साहितः पाचको विषादिसंसृष्टं पचतीति तस्य तथात्वं).

आरिच् 7 U. To empty.

आरेकः [आ-रिच् घञ्] 1 Emptying. -2 Contraction. -3 Doubt. -4 Excess.

आरेचित a. [अ-रिच्-णिच् क्त] 1 Emptied. -2 Mixed. -3 Contracted; आरेचितभ्रूचतुरैः कटाक्षैः Ku. 3. 5.

आरित्रिक a. [P. IV. 2. 116] Pertaining to an oar &c.

आरु 2 P. 1 To cry out, shout; Ki. 17. 24, to low (as cows). -2 To praise.

आर (रा) वः [आ-रु-अप् पक्षे घञ्] 1 A cry, howling; वानराश्चक्रुरारवं Rám. -2 Sound; Si. 11. 8, 12. 18, 8. 45. -3 N. of a people.

आराविन् a. Sounding, noisy; नूपुराराविणा M. 3. 16.

आरुः [ऋ-उण्] 1 A hog. -2 A crab. -3 N. of a tree. -रुः f. A pitcher.

आरुकः A medicinal plant having cooling properties (growing on the Himâlayas).

आरुच् *Caus.* To regard as pleasant, choose, like; वासं नारोचयेऽरण्ये Rám.

आरोकः 1 Shining through. -2 Small points of light between the threads of a web.

आरोचन a. Shining.

आरुज्, -ज a. [आ-रुज्-क] 1 Distressing, giving pain. -2 Killing, destroying, breaking.

आरुजत्नु a. Ved. Breaking.

आरुणि a. [अरुणस्य अपत्यं इञ्] Belonging to, or sprung from, Aruṇa, q. v. -णिः 1 N. of Uddâlaka.-2 Descendants of the sage अरुण. -3 The son of the sun, as Yama. -4 The son of Vinatâ (वैनतेय).

आरुणी f. Ved. 'The red one', a name given to the horses of the Maruts which are females.

आरुध् 7 U. 1 To keep or ward off, keep away, restrain; बंधुता शुचमारुणत् Bk. 17. 49. -2 To shut up, confine. -3 To besiege. -4 To hold fast, grasp. -*Caus.* To obstruct, impede, block, besiege.

आरोधनं Ved. Obstruction, means of obstruction.

आरुषी N. of a daughter of Manu and the mother of और्व.

आरुष्करं The fruit of the tree called भल्लातक q. v.

आरुह् 1 P. 1 To ascend, mount, bestride, get upon (with acc., sometimes loc.); सिंहासनमारुरोह K. 111; आरुरुहू रथादिषु Bk. 14. 8; आरूढकुलालचक्रमिव Mu. 5. 5 mounted on a potter's wheel; 7. 12. -2 To ride upon, get ascendancy over, domineer over (fig.); वृषल भृत्यमिव मामारोढुमिच्छसि Mu. 3; Pt. 1. 36. -3 To venture upon, undertake, enter upon, make; प्रतिज्ञामारोढुं पुनरपि चलत्येष चरणः Mu. 3. 30, 27; so यौवनारूढ, योगारूढ.-4 To attain, gain, get to, reach; सौंदर्यस्य पारमारूढा न वा Dk. 88; Ki. 2. 13; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; आरुरोह कुमुदाकरोपमां R. 19. 34. The senses of this root are modified according to the noun with which it is joined; आरूढरुषा Ku. 7. 67 excited to anger; तदागमारूढगुरुप्रहर्षः R. 5. 61; मंत्रिपदमारूढः Mu. 6; तर्कारूढा 6. 19, engaged in guessing; S. 5. 9; शीघ्रं बुद्धिमारोहति S. B. strikes the mind; यौवनपदवीमारूढः, attained his majority; अवस्थांतरमारूढा M. 3; संशयं पुनरारूढः H. 1. 7 running a

risk; संशयमारुरोह शैलः Ki. 13. 16. —*Caus.* (रोह -प-यति) 1 To cause to go up or ascend, raise up, elevate; अनात्योऽस्मात्पुरतानीनवस्थामारोपयिष्यति Mu. 2 will raise or elevate; शूलानारोपयेत् Y. 2. 273; आरोपिता मनोविषयमात्मनः Ku. 6. 17. –2 To cause to mount or sit (on oneself) (Atm.); करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5. –3 To cause to grow, plant (lit.). –4 To establish, instal, seat (fig.); राज्ये चारोपिता वयं Mu. 7. 18; इत्यारोपितपुत्रास्ते R. 15. 91. –5 To cause, produce, bring out; उष्माणं K. 105; प्रणयं 134, 142; आरोपितप्रीतिरभूत् 173, 212; प्रतापमारोपयितुं 110, 119 show or exhibit. –6 To place, fix, direct; अंकमारोप्य placing in the lap; R. 3. 26, 14. 27; Ku. 1. 37; चक्षुः° cast a look at; Pt. 1. 243; आशीर्वादमारोपयंतः Ki. 18. 46 conferring or pronouncing; आभरणभारमंगेषु नारोपयंति K. 203 put or wear; पत्रे आरोपितं कुरु S. 6 commit to paper; आरोप्यते शिला शैले H. 2. 47. –7 To entrust to, appoint to, charge with; मंत्रिणि राज्यभारमारोप्य K. 57; अमात्यपदे आरोपितः Pt. 1. –8 To cause to go to or attain a particular state; करतलं कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60; आरोप्य गरीयस्त्वं 207 raise to greatness; 315; Dk. 118. –9 To ascribe, attribute, impute; आत्मन्यारोपिताभिमानाः K. 108, 185; छाया हि भूमेः शशिनो मलत्वेनारोपिता शुद्धिमतः प्रजाभिः R. 14. 40. –10 To string (as a bow), धनुरारोपयन् U. 4; तं देशमारोपितपुष्पचापे Ku. 3. 35; Bk. 14. 8.

आरुरुक्षु *a.* Wishing to ascend, mount or reach; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः R. 2. 35; योगं Bg. 6. 3.

आरुह् *a.* Ved. Ascending. —*f.* 1 Excrescence. –2 A shoot (of a plant).

आरुह *a.* [आ-रुह्-क] Ascending, mounting &c. —हः Ascent.

आरूढ *p. p.* 1 Mounted, ascended; seated on; आरूढो वृक्षो भवता Sk.; oft. used actively; आरूढमद्रीन् R. 6. 77; Me. 8, 18; *S.* 4; so वृक्षं, नावं, हयं, रथं &c.; चक्र°, दोला°. –2 Raised up, elevated on high. –3 Arisen, produced. —ढं Ascending, mounting; see अत्यारूढ.

आरूढिः *f.* Ascent, mounting; rise, elevation (lit. and fig.); अत्यारूढिर्भवति महतामप्यपभ्रंशनिष्ठा *S.* 4. v. 1.

आरोपः 1 Attributing the nature or properties of one thing to another, वस्तुन्यवस्त्वारोपोऽध्यारोपः Vedânta S.; attributing or assigning to, imputation; दोषारोपो गुणेष्वपि Ak. –2 Considering as equal; identification (as in सारोपा लक्षणा). –3 Superimposition. –4 Imposing (as a burden), burdening or charging with. –5 Placing in or upon. –6 Relating to. –7 Superior position.

आरोपक *a.* Placing, fixing, planting.

आरोपणं 1 Placing or fixing in or upon, putting; आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूतां R. 7. 28; Ku. 7. 88, (fig.) establishing, installing; अधिकारारोपणं Mu. 3. –2 Causing to mount or ascend, raising (to heaven). –3 Planting. –4 The stringing of a bow. –5 Trusting, delivering.

आरोपित *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated. –2 Fixed, placed, made. –3 Strung (as a bow). –4 Deposited, entrusted. –5 Consecrated, hallowed. –6 Accidental, adventitious, ascribed.

आरोहः [आ-रुह्-घञ्] 1 One who mounts, a rider, as in अश्वारोह, स्यंदनारोह; सारोहाणां च वाजिनां Râm.; one who is seated in a carriage. –2 Ascent, rising, mounting, ascending, riding. –3 An elevated place, elevation, altitude, height; नगाद्यारोह उच्छ्रायः Ak. –4 Haughtiness, pride. –5 A mountain, a heap. –6 A woman's waist; the buttocks; सा रामा न वरारोहा Udb.; आरोहैर्निबिडबृहन्नितंबबिंबैः Si. 8. 8. –7 Length. –8 A kind of measure. –9 A mine. –10 Descending.

आरोहक *a.* 1 Ascending, mounting, riding. –2 Raising up, elevating. –3 Rising. —कः A rider, driver; हस्त्यारोहकः Pt. 2. –2 A tree.

आरोहणं 1 The act of rising, ascending, mounting; आरोहणार्थं नवयौवनेन कामस्य सोपानमिव प्रयुक्तं Ku. 1. 39. –2 Riding (on a horse &c). –3 A stair-case, ladder. –4 The rising or growing of new shoots, growing (of plants). –5 A raised stage for dancing. –6 A carriage (Ved.).

आरोहणिक *a.* Relating to mounting or ascending.

आरोहिन् *a.* Ascending, mounting.

आरू *a.* Of a tawny colour. —रूः *m.* 1 The tawny colour. –2 A hog; a crab; see आरु. –3 N. of a medicinal plant on the Himâlaya.

आरे *ind.* Ved. 1 Far, far from, (with abl.). –2 Near. –**Comp.** —अघ *a.* Ved. having evil far removed. —अवद्य *a.* one from whom blame is far removed. —शत्रु *a.* one whose enemies are driven far away.

आरेवतः N. of a tree (आरग्वध q. v.). —तं The fruit of this tree.

आरेहणं Ved. Licking, kissing.

आरोग्यं (अरोगस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Freedom from disease, good health –**Comp.** —शाला an hospital.

आर्किः [अर्कस्य अपत्यं इञ्] A son of अर्क, epithet of (1) Yama, (2) the planet Saturn, (3) Karṇa, (4) Sugrîva, (5) वैवस्वतमनु.

आर्क्ष (र्क्षी *f.*) [ऋक्षस्येदं अण्] Stellar, regulated by stars or pertaining to them. —र्क्षिः A son or descendant of *R*iksha. –**Comp.** —वर्षः a stellar year or revolution of a constellation.

आर्क्षोद [ऋक्षोद-अण्] Inhabiting the mountain *R*ikshoda.

आर्गलः -ली [अर्गलमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A bolt or bar; see अर्गलं.

आर्ग्वध=आरग्वध q. v.

आर्घा [आ-अर्घ-अच्] A kind of yellow bee.

आर्घ्य *a.* Relating to this bee. —र्घ्यं Wild honey.

आर्च *a.* (र्ची *f.*) [अर्चा अस्त्यस्य ण P. V. 2. 101] 1 Devout, worshipping, pious. –2 Relating to, the *R*ik or *R*igveda.

आर्चिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऋचि भवः, ऋचो व्याख्यानो ग्रंथो वा ठञ्] Relating to the *R*igveda, or explaining it. —कं An epithet of the Sâma-Veda.

आर्चीक *a.* [ऋचीके पर्वते भवः अण्] Belonging to the ऋचीक mountain. —कः The mountain ऋचीक.

आर्जवं [ऋजोर्भावः अण्] 1 Straightness; दूरं यात्युदरं च रोमलतिका नेत्रार्जवं धावति S. D. –2 Straightforwardness, rectitude of conduct, uprightness, honesty, sincerity, open-heartedness; अहिंसा क्षांतिरार्जवं Bg. 13. 7; क्षेत्रमार्जवस्य K. 45; Bh. 2. 22. –3 Simplicity, humility; Ki. 4. 13; Mv. 5. 46.

आर्जीक *a.* [ऋजीकस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the ऋजीक country, or a vessel called ऋजीक. —कः A lake

in the ऋजीक country; (according to others) perhaps a milk-vessel or celestial-vessel in which the heavenly Soma is purified.

आर्जीकीय =आर्जीक *a.* **—या** 1 A terrestrial river. -2 N. of a river (विपाशा.)

आर्जुनिः [अर्जुनस्य अपत्यं इञ्] The son of Arjuna, अभिमन्यु.

आर्त *a.*[आ-ऋ-क्त] 1 Afflicted with, struck by, suffering from, pained by; usually in comp., कामार्त, क्षुधार्त तृषार्त &c. -2 Sick, diseased: आर्तस्य यथौषधं R. 1. 28; Ms. 4. 236. -3 Distressed, afflicted, struck by calamity, oppressed, unhappy; आर्तत्राणाय वः शस्त्रं न प्रहर्तुमनागसि *S.* 1. 11, R. 2. 28, 8. 31. 12. 10, 32. -4 Perishable (विनाशिन्). **-Comp.** **—नादः,-ध्वनिः, स्वरः** a cry of distress. **—बंधुः,-साधुः** a friend of the distressed.

आर्तिः *f.* [आ-ऋ-क्तिन्] 1 Distress, affliction, suffering, pain, injury (bodily or mental); आर्ति न पश्यसि पुरूरवसस्तदर्थे V. 2. 16; आपन्नार्तिप्रशमनफलाः संपदो ह्युत्तमानां Me. 53. -2 Mental agony, anguish; उत्कंठार्ति Amaru. 39. -3 Evil, mischief. -4 Sickness, disease. -6 The end of a bow. -6 Ruin, destruction.

आर्तिमत् *a.* Suffering from pain, afflicted.

आर्तगलः N. of a tree नीलझिंटी.

आर्तना Ved. 1 A mortal combat. -2 An uncultivated ground.

आर्तव *a.* (वा-वी *f.*) [ऋतरस्य प्राप्तः, अण्] 1 Conforming or relating to the season; seasonal; अभिभूय विभूतिमार्तवीं R. 8. 36; स्वयमंगेषु ममेदमार्तवं Ku. 4. 68; V. 1. 13; vernal; R. 9. 28, 48. -2 Menstrual, relating to or produced by this discharge. **—वः** A section of the year, a combination of several seasons (Ved.). **—वी** A mare. **—वं** The menstrual discharge (of women); नोपगच्छेत्प्रमत्तोऽपि स्त्रियमार्तवदर्शने Ms. 4. 40, 3. 48. -2 Certain days after menstrual discharge, favourable to conception. -3 A flower.

आर्तवेयी A woman during her courses.

आर्त्निः The end of a bow.

आर्त्विजीन *a.* (नी *f.*) [ऋत्विजं तत्कर्मार्हति खञ्] Fit for the office of a sacrificial priest (ऋत्विज्).

आर्त्विज्यं [ऋत्विजो भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] The office of a priest, his rank.

आर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) [अर्थादागतः अण्] 1 Relating to a thing or object. -2 Relating to, dependent on, sense (opp. शाब्द): आर्थी उपमा &c. -3 Material, significant.

आर्थपत्यं Power over a thing, possession of a thing.

आर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*)[अर्थं गृह्णाति ठक्] 1 Significant. -2 Wise. -3 Rich. -4 Substantial, real, material.

आर्द्र *a.* [आ-अर्द्-रक् दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 2. 18] 1 Wet, moist, damp, तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः Me. 86, 43: आर्द्राक्षतारोपणमन्वभूतां R. 7. 28. -2 Succulent, living, not dry, green, juicy; आर्द्रं द्रव्यं द्विधा प्रोक्तं सरसं नीरसं तथा. -3 Fresh, new; कामीवार्द्रापराधः Amaru. 2; कांतमार्द्रापराधं M. 3 12; R. 14. 4. -4 Soft, tender; oft. used with words like स्नेह, दया, करुणा in the sense of 'flowing with,' moved', 'melted'; स्नेहार्द्रं हृदयं a heart wet or melted with pity, करुणा°, दया°; प्रेमार्द्राः चेष्टाः Māl. 5. 7. -5 Full of feeling, warm. -6 Loose, flaccid. **—र्द्रा** N. of a constellation or the sixth lunar mansion so called (consisting of one star). [cf. Gr. *ardo*]. **-Comp.** **—काष्ठं** green wood. **—दानु** *a.* Ved. giving moisture. **—नयन** *a.* weeping. **—पदी** a woman with wet feet. **—पवित्र** *a.* Ved. having a wet strainer, epithet of the Soma. **—पृष्ठ** *a.* watered, refreshed; आर्द्रपृष्ठाः क्रियंतां वाजिनः *S.* 1. **—माषा** *a.* leguminous shrub (माषपर्णी). **—शाकं** fresh ginger. **—लुब्धकः** (°र्द्रा° the dragon's tail or descending node, N. of Ketu.

आर्द्रता Wetness, moisture, freshness, tenderness, softness.

आर्द्रक *a.* (की *f.*) Born under the constellation *Ardrâ*; cf. P. IV. 3. 28. **—कं** Ginger in its undried state, wet ginger (Mar. आलें).

आर्द्रयति Den. P. To wet, moisten; Bh. 2. 51.

आर्ध *a.* (Only used at the beginning of comp.) Half. **-Comp.** **—धातुक** *a.* (की *f.*) (In gram.) applicable to half the root or to the shorter form of the verbal base. (**-कं**) a name given to those terminations and affixes which belong to the six non-conjugational or general tenses (opp. सार्वधातुक); cf. P. III. 4. 114, I. 1. 4; II. 4, 35; VII. 2. 35 &c. **—प्रास्थिक, —कंसिक** *a.* (-की *f.*) bought with half a Prastha or Kamsa. **—मासिक** *a.* (की *f.*) lasting for half a month, observing or practising (penance &c.) for a fortnight. **—रात्रिकाः** (pl.) N. of an astronomical school who reckoned the beginning of the motions of the planets from midnight.

आर्धिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अर्धमर्हति ठक्] Sharing half, relating to a half. **—कः** One who ploughs the land for half the crop; one born of a Vaisya woman, and brought up by a Brâhmaṇa; see the quotation under आर्धिक.

आर्धुक *a.* (की *f.*) Ved. Conducive to success, beneficial, profitable.

आर्पयित् *m.* Ved. One who injures or hurts.

आर्भव *a.* (वी *f.*) Belonging or sacred to the *Ribhus.*

आर्य *a.* [ऋ-ण्यत्] 1 *Aryan.* -2 Worthy of an *Arya.* -3 Worthy, venerable, respectable, honourable, noble, high; यदार्यमस्यामभिलाषि मे मनः *S.* 1. 22; so आर्यवेषः respectable dress; oft. used in theatrical language as an honorific adjective and a respectful mode of address; आर्यचाणक्यः, आर्या अरुंधती &c.; आर्य revered or honoured Sir; आर्ये revered or honoured lady. The following rules are laid down for the use of आर्य in addressing persons:— (1) वाच्यौ नटीसूत्रधारावार्यनाम्ना परस्परं। (2) वयस्येत्युत्तमैर्वाच्यो मध्यैरार्येति चाग्रजः। (3) (वक्तव्यो) अमात्य आर्येति चेतरैः। (4) स्वेच्छया नामभिर्विप्रैर्विप्र आर्येति चेतरैः। S. D. 431. -4 Noble, fine, excellent. **—र्यः** 1 N. of the Hindu and Iranian people, as distinguished from अनार्य, दस्यु and दास; विजानीह्यार्यान्ये च दस्यवः Rv. 1. 51. 8. -2 A man who is faithful to the religion and laws of his country; कर्तव्यमाचरन् कार्यमकर्तव्यमनाचरन्। तिष्ठति प्रकृताचारे स वा आर्य इति स्मृतः॥. -3 ... of the first three castes (as opp. शूद्र). -4 A respectable or honoura... man, esteemed person; वृत्तेन हि भवत्यार्यो न धनेन न विद्यया Mb.-5 A man of noble birth. -6 A man o... noble character.-7 A master, owner -8 A preceptor.-9 A friend. -1...

A Vaisya. -11 A father-in-law (as in आर्यपुत्र). -12 A Buddha. -13 (With the Buddhists) A man who has thought on the four chief principles of Buddhism and lives according to them. -14 A son of Manu Sâvarṇa. **-र्या** 1 N. of Pârvatî. -2 A mother in-law. -3 A respectable woman. -4 N. of a metre, see Appendix. **-Comp.** **-अष्टशतं** title of a work of *Arya* Bhaṭṭa consisting of eight hundred verses. **-आवर्तः** [आर्या आवर्तन्ते अत्र] 'abode of the noble or excellent (*Aryas*):' particularly N. of the tract extending from the eastern to the western ocean, and bounded on the north and south by the Himâlaya and Vindhya respectively; cf. Ms. 2. 22: आसमुद्रात्तु वै पूर्वादासमुद्राच्च पश्चिमात् । तयोरेवांतरं गिर्योः (हिमवद्विन्ध्ययोः) आर्यावर्तं विदुर्बुधाः ; also 10.34. **-गृह्य** *a.* [आर्यैस्त गृह्यः पक्षः] 1. to be respected by the noble -2. a friend of the noble, readily accessible to honourable men ; तमार्यगृह्यं निगृहीतधेनुः R. 2 33. -3. respectable, right, decorous. **-देशः** a country inhabited by the *Aryas*. **-पुत्रः** 1. son of an honourable man. -2. the son of a spiritual preceptor. -3. honorific designation of the son of the elder brother ; of a husband by his wife ; or of a prince by his general &c.-4. the son of the father-in law, *i. e.* a husband (occurring in every drama ; mostly in the vocative case in the last two senses). **-प्राय** *a.* 1. inhabited by the *Aryas*. -2. abounding with respectable people. **-भट्टः** N. of a renowned astronomer, the inventor of Algebra among the Hindus; he flourished before the 5th century of the Christian era. **-भावः** honourable character or behaviour. **-मार्गः** the path or course of the respectable, a respectable way. **-मिश्र** *a.* respectable, worthy, distinguished. (-श्रः) a gentleman, a man of consequence; (pl.) 1. worthy of respectable men, an assembly of honourable men; आर्यमिश्रान् विज्ञापयामि V. 1. -2. your reverence or honour (a respectful address); नन्वार्यमिश्रैः प्रथममेव भाज्ञप्तं S. 1; आर्यमिश्राः प्रमाणं M. 1. **-युवन्** *m.* an *Aryan* youth. **-रूप** *a.* having only the form of an *Aryan*, a hypocrite, impostor. **-लिंगिन्** *m.* an impostor; Ms. 9. 260. **-वृत्त** *a.* virtuous, good, pious; Ms. 9. 253; R. 14. 55. (-त्तं) the conduct of an *Aryan* or nobleman; Ms 4. 175. **-वेश** *a.* well-clothed, having a respectable dress, fine. **-व्रत** *a.* observing the laws and ordinances of the *Aryans* or noblemen. (-तं the duty of an *Aryan*. **-वेषः** a noble or honourable man. **-संघः** the whole body of the *Aryans*. **-सत्यं** a noble or sublime truth, (there are four such truths forming the chief principles of Buddhism). **-हलं** *ind.* [cf. P. I. 1. 47] forcibly. **-हृद्य** *a.* liked by the noble.

आर्यकः [आर्य स्वार्थे-कन्] 1 An honourable or respectable man. -2 A grand father. -3 N. of a cow-herd who became a king ; cf. Mk. 7 **-कं** A ceremony performed to the manes or the vessel used in sacrifices to the manes.

आर्यका, आर्यिका 1 A respectable woman. -2 N. of a Nakshatra.

आर्वाक् *ind.* After, afterwards, behind.

आर्श *a.* Belonging to the antelope.

आर्ष *a.* (र्षी *f.*) [ऋषेरिदं अण्] 1 Used by a *R*ishi only, relating or belonging to sages, archaic, Vedic (opp. लौकिक or classical); आर्षःप्रयोगः; संबुद्धौ शाकल्यस्येतावनार्षे Sk.; आर्षो धर्मः Ms. 3. 29; Y. 1. 59; आर्षः प्रत्ययः P. II. 4. 58. -2 Sacred, holy, divine, superhuman ; U. 6 **-र्षः** A form of marriage derived from the *R*ishis ; one of the eight forms of marriage in which the father of the bride receives one or two pairs of cows from the bride-groom. आदायार्षस्तु गोद्वयम् Y. 1. 59 ; Ms. 3. 53, 9. 196 ; for the names of the 8 forms see उद्वाह; आर्षोढा a wife married according to this form. **-र्षी** A class of Vedic metres. **-र्षं** 1 The holy text, the Vedas -2 Sacred descent. -3 Derivation (of a poem) from a *R*ishi author

आर्षेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [ऋषि-ढक्] 1 Relating to a *R*ishi. -2 Worthy, venerable, respectable. **-यं** 1 Sacred descent. -2 A collection of *R*ishis (ऋषिसमूहः).

आर्षभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [ऋषभ-अण्] Derived from or produced by a bull; Ms. 9. 50.

आर्षभ्यः [ऋषभ-ञ्य] A steer sufficiently full-grown to be used or let loose, one fit to be castrated.

आर्हत *a.* (ती *f.*) [अर्हत्-अण्] Belonging to the Jaina doctrines. **-तः** A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. **-तं** The doctrines of the Jinas

आर्हन्त्यं The quality or practice of an Arhat.

आर्हती -त्यं [P.V.1. 124 Vârt.] Fitness.

आल *a.* [आ-अल् पर्याप्तौ अच्] Large, extensive. **-लः, -लं** 1 Spawn, any discharge of venomous matter from poisonous animals; °अक्त anointed with poison as an arrow. -2 Trick, fraud ; वेषं भुजमालम्बालाय K. 288; °जालानि चिंतयंती 310. -3 Yellow arsenic, orpiment.

आलक्ष् 10 U. To descry, behold.

आलक्षि *a.* [लक्ष्-इन्] Knowing, seeing.

आलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Visible, apparent ; R. 13. 30. -2 Slightly visible. °दंतमुकुलान् *S.*7.17.

आलक्षण्य [अलक्षणस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Misfortune, crime.

आलगर्दः [अलगर्द एव स्वार्थे अण्] A water cobra.

आलप् 1 P. To address, speak to, converse · क्रमालपामि K. 164; तस्या नामधेयेन भर्त्रा व्याहृत्यालपिता V.2 addressed. **-*Caus.*** To talk with, engage in conversation with, to question; यदा कश्चित्त्वामालापयिष्यति Pt. 5, 1. 387; K. 188.

आलापः 1 Talking, speaking to, speech, conversation; अये दक्षिणेन वृक्षवाटिकामालाप इव श्रूयते *S.* 1 ; प्रवसनालाप Amaru.97; ललितालापे *S*rut. 36. -2 Narration, mention. -3 The seven notes in music (Mar. स, रि, ग, म, प, ध, नि). -4 Statement of a question in an arithmetical or algebraical sum. -5 A question.

आलापन *a.* Causing to speak or converse with. **-नं** 1 Speaking to, conversation. -2 Congratulation (स्वस्तिवाचनं).

आलाप्य,-लापनीय *pot. p.* To be spoken to, conversed with or narrated.

आलापिन् *a.* Speaking to, conversing with. —नी A lute made of a gourd.

आलभ् 1 A. 1 To touch; गामालभ्यार्कमीक्ष्य वा Ms. 5. 87, 4. 117; Bk. 14. 91; सत्येनायुधमालभे: सत्येन (सत्यं) आत्मानमालभे Mb. -2 To get, attain to; अतितरां कांतिमालप्स्यते ते (वपु:) Me. 15 v. l.; Kâm. 9. 63. -3 To kill, immolate (as a victim in sacrifices); मानवैं पशूनालभंते *Sat.* Br.; गर्दभं पशुमालभ्य Y. 3. 280. -4 To take hold of, seize, grasp, handle. -5 To gain or win over. —*Caus.* 1 To touch -2 To commence.

आलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Touched; united or in contact with. -2 Killed.

आलब्धि: *f.* 1 Touching. -2 Killing; immolation.

आलभनं 1 Taking hold of, seizing. -2 Touching. -3 Killing.

आलभ्य, आल(लं)भनीय *pot. p.* To be killed or sacrificed; to be touched or rubbed.

आलंभ:,-भनं [आ-लभ् घञ् ल्युट् मुम्] 1 Taking hold of, seizing, touching; Y. 3. 157; Ms. 2. 179. -2 Tearing off, uprooting (of plants); Ms. 11. 145. -3 Killing (especially an animal at a sacrifice): अश्वालंभं गवालंभं *A*dipurâṇa.

आलंभिन् *a.* Touching, seizing.

आलंब् 1 A. 1 To rest or lean upon, support oneself on; शाखामालंब्य Râm. -2 To lay hold of, seize, take; अथालंब्य धनू राम: Bk. 6. 35, 14. 95. -3 To support, hold or take up; आधोरणालंबितं R. 18. 39. -4 To win, conquer, overcome; तस्य कविता मच्चित्तमालंबते Dhûrtas. -5 To resort to, have recourse to, take, assume; भमुपेवार्थ मालंब्य Mu. 2. 20; स्वातंत्र्यमालंब्य K. 181; Ki. 13. 14; यज्ञ:-शरीरं नवमालंबे Mv. 7. 18 obtained; Ki. 17. 34; so ध्यानं, धैर्यं, क्रार्थं, औत्सुक्यं, दक्षिणां दिशं &c. -6 To hang from, be suspended; मुक्तालंबितहंसमूत्र V. 5. 2. -7 To depend upon; तमालंब्य रसोद्गमात् S. D. 63. -8 To stretch forth; V. 4. 34. -9 To strike up (a tune or note).

आलंब *a.* Hanging down. —ब: 1 Depending on or from.-2 That on which one rests or leans, prop, stay; इह हि पततां नास्त्यालंबो न चापि निवर्तनं Sânti. 3. 2. -3 Support, protection; तवालंबादंब स्फुरदलघुगर्वेण सहसा Jag.; मीतां शून्ये अथासुखं निरालंबां हरिष्यामि Râm. -4 Receptacle. -5 A perpendicular. —बा N. of a plant with poisonous leaves.

आलंबनं 1 Depending on or from, hanging from. -2 Support, prop, stay; Ki. 2. 13, Pt. 1. 32; sustaining, supporting, Me. 4. -3 Receptacle, abode; U. 6. 10. -4 Reason, cause. -5 Base. -6 (In Rhet.) That on which a रस or sentiment, as it were hangs, person or thing with reference to which a sentiment arises, the natural and necessary connection of sentiment with the cause which excites it. The causes (विभाव) giving rise to a *Rasa* are classified as two:-आलंबन and उद्दीपन, *e. g.* in the Bibhatsa sentiment stinking flesh &c. is the आलंबन of the *Rasa*, and the attendant circumstances which enhance the feeling of loathing (the worms &c. in the flesh) are its उद्दीपनानि (exciters); for the other *Rasas* see S. D. 210-238. -8 The mental exercise practised by the Yogin in endeavouring to bring before his thoughts the gross form of the Eternal. -9 Silent repetition of a prayer. -10 (With Buddhists) The five attributes of things corresponding to the five senses, *i. e.* रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श and शब्द. -11 *Dharma* or law corresponding to *manas*.

आलंबित *p. p.* 1 Pendent, suspended -2 Supported, sustained, held, R. 7. 7; V. 5. 2.

आलंबिन् *a.* 1 Hanging from, resting or leaning upon; कर्णालंबी शाटक: Pt. 1. 144; depending on; R. 12. 85. -2 Laying hold of, supporting, maintaining, upholding; कुलालंबी पुत्र: H. Pr 20. -3 Wearing; गजाजिनालंबि Ku 5. 78.

आलर्क *a.* [अलर्कस्येदं अण्] Relating to or caused by a mad dog; आलर्कं विषमिव सर्वत: प्रसृतं U. 1. 40.

आलवण्यं [अलवणस्य भाव: ष्यञ्] 1 Insipidity, tastelessness. -2 Ugliness.

आलवालं [आसमंतात् लवं जललवं आलाति, आ ला-क Tv.] A basin or trench for water (round the root of a tree); °पूर्णं शुष्का *S.* 1; विश्वासाय विहंगानामालवालाम्बुपायिनां R. 1. 51.

आलस *a.* (सी *f.*) [आलसति ईषत् व्याप्रियते अच्] Idle, lazy, slothful.

आलस्य *a.* Idle, slothful, apathetic. —स्यं [अलसस्य भाव:, ष्यञ्] 1 Idleness, sloth, want of energy; शक्तस्य चाप्यनुत्साह: कर्मस्वालस्यमुच्यते Susr.; आलस्य 'want of energy' is regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings (व्यभिचारिभाव); for example.—न तथा भूषयत्यंगं न तथा भाषते सखीं। जृंभते मुहुरासीना बाला गर्भभरालसा S. D. 183.

आलातं [अलातमेव स्वार्थे अण्] A fire-brand.

आलानं [आलीयतेऽत्र, आ ली-ल्युट्] 1 The post to which an elephant is tied; tying post, also the rope that ties him; अरुंतुदं वालानमनिर्वाणस्य दंतिन: R. 1. 71, 4. 69, 81; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती Mk. 1. 50. -2 A fetter, tie. -3 A chain, rope, string. -4 Tying, binding.

आलानिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आलान-ठक्] Serving as a post to which an elephant is tied; आलानिकं स्थाणुमिव द्विपेंद्र: R. 14. 38.

आलाबु: (बू:) *f.* A pumpkin gourd; see अलाबु.

आलावर्तं A fan made of cloth.

आलास्य: [आलं पर्याप्तमास्यं अस्य] A crocodile.

आलि *a.* 1 Useless, idle, unmeaning. -2 Honest, sincere (विशदाशय). —लि: 1 A scorpion.-2 A bee. —लि:, -ली *f.* 1 A female companion or friend (of a woman); निवार्यतामालि किमप्ययं बटु: Ku. 5. 83, 7. 68; Amaru. 23.-2 A row, range, continuous line; (cf आवलि); तोयांतर्भास्करालीव रेजे मुनिपरंपरा Ku. 6. 49; रथ्यालि Amaru. 89; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकर इव प्रेक्ष्यमेतत्पुरस्तात् वल्मीकाग्रात्प्रभवति धनु:खंडमाखंडलस्य... [illegible] Me. 81. -3 A line, streak. -4 A bridge. -5 A dike. -6 A line, race, family.

आलिख् 6 P. 1 To write, delineate, draw lines; मनो निष्ठाशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mâl. 1. 31; Mk. 2. -2 To paint, draw in a picture; आलिखित इव सर्वतो रंग: *S.* 1; V. 2; त्वामालिख्य प्रणयकुपितां Me. 105; R. 19. 19; M. 2. 2. -3 To portray, write, sketch. -4 To scratch, scrape, touch; as in विंध्यमालिखंतमिवांबरं.

आलेख: 1 Writing. -2 A letter, document.

आलेखनं *a.* Scratching, painting. —नी A brush, pencil. —नं 1 Writing. -2 Painting. -3 Scratching.

आलेख्य *pot. p.* To be written,

painted &c. –ख्यं A painting, picture; इति सरंभिणो वाणीर्बलस्यालेख्यदेवताः Si. 2. 67; R. 3. 15; V. 2. 10. –2 A writing. –Comp. –लेखा a painting. –शेष *a.* having nothing left but a painting, *i. e.* deceased, dead; आलेख्यशेषस्य पितुः R. 14. 15.

आलिंग् 1 U. or 10 P. To embrace, clasp, encircle.

आलिंगः 1 Embracing. –2 A kind of drum.

आलिंगनं Embracing, clasping, an embrace; (स प्राप) आलिंगननिर्वृतिं R. 12. 65; (said to be of seven kinds; आमोद°, मुदित°, प्रेमन्°, मानस°, रुचि°, मदन° and विनोद°).

आलिंगित *p. p.* Embraced, clasped. –तः A kind of Mantra of 20 letters. –तं An embrace.

आलिंगिन् *a.* Embracing &c. –*m.* (–गी), **आलिंग्यः** A small drum shaped like a barley-corn (यव); चतुरंगुलहीनोंक्यान्मुखे चैकांगुलेन यः । यवाकृतिः स आलिंग्य आलिंग्य स हि वाद्यते ॥ Sabdârṇava.

आलिंजरः [अलिंजर एव स्वार्थे अण्] A large earthen water-jar.

आलिंदः, –दकः [अलिंद एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A terrace before a house. –2 A raised place for sleeping upon; see अलिंद.

आलिन् *m.* A scorpion.

आलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, besmear; आलिप्तमिवामृतमयैरिव प्रलेपैः U. 3. 39; plaster, bedaub. –2 To rub (on the body); आलिप्यते चंदनमंगनाभिः Rs. 6. 12.

आलिप *a.* Anointing.

आलिंपनं [लिप्-ल्युट्-मुम्] Whitening the walls, floor &c. on festive occasions; cf. आदीपन.

आलेप *a.* To be anointed. –पः, –पनं 1 Anointing, smearing. –2 Liniment.

आली = आलि q. v.

आली 4 A. 1 To settle down upon; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारकुसुमान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23. –2 To faint; मुहुरालीयते भीता Mb. –3 To melt.

आलयः, –यं [आलीयतेऽस्मिन्, आली-अच्] 1 An abode, a house, a dwelling; आलयं देवशत्रूणां सुघोरं खांडवं वनं Mb.; न हि दुष्टात्मनामार्या निवसंत्यालये चिरं Rām.; सर्वाञ्जनस्थानकृतालयान् Râm. who lived or dwelt in Janasthâna. –2 A receptacle, seat, place; हिमालयो नाम नगाधिराजः Ku. 1. 1; so देवालयं, विद्यालयं &c; fig. also; दुःखालयं Bg. 8. 15; गुण°. –3 Contact. –च *ind.* Till destruction.

आलीन *p. p.* 1 Embraced. –2 Sticking or clinging to; आलीनचंद्रनौ R. 4. 51; so °भ्रमरं पद्मं. –3 Melted, fused. –नं-नकं 1 Tin. –2 Lead. –3 Contact.

आलीढ *p. p.* [आ-लिह्-क्त] 1 Licked, eaten, lapped, scraped. –2 Wounded, hurt; सेनान्यमालीढमिवासुरास्त्रैः R. 2. 37. –3 Closed (as in sleep) Dk. 117. –ढं A particular attitude in shooting, the right knee being advanced and the left leg retracted. अतिष्ठदालीढविशेषशोभिना R. 3. 52; see Malli. on Ku. 3. 70.

आलीढकं The frolicing of a calf.

आलुः 1 An owl. –2 An esculent root (not applied to potato &c.). –3 Ebony; black ebony. –लुः *f.* A pitcher, water-jar. –लु (*n*) A raft, float.

आलुकः 1 A kind of ebony (कामाल). –2 An epithet of Sesha. –कं An esculent root.

आलुंचनं Rending, tearing to pieces: श्येनो महालुंचने Mk. 3. 20.

आलुड् 1 P. or *Caus.* To stir up, agitate, shake, disturb; कौरववनना लोडयंतौ Ve. 3, 4: विषमालोड्य पास्यामि Mb.; (fig.) to dive into: Pt. 1: to examine scrutinizingly: भरतादिमतं सर्वमालोड्यातिप्रयत्नतः 1.

आलोडनं 1 Stirring, shaking, agitating. –2 Mixing, blending.

आलोडित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, agitated. –2 Mixed, blended. –3 Powdered.

आलुंठनं Plundering, taking away by force.

आलुल *a.* Shaking, unsteady.

आलू See आलु.

आलून *p. p.* Cut, cut off: Ku. 2. 41.

आलोक् 1 A., 10 P. 1 To see, perceive, behold; त्वन्मार्गमालोकते S. D.; अथालुलोके तपोवनं Bk. 2. 24; used in an astrological sense also. –2 To consider, regard, contemplate; तृणमिव जगज्जालमालोकयामः Bh. 3. 66. –3 To express congratulations, greet; इति धीरलोक आलोकयितुं प्रवृत्तः Ve. 4.

आलोकः, –कनं 1 Seeing, beholding. –2 Sight, aspect, appearance; यदालोके सूक्ष्मं S. 1. 9; Ku. 7. 22, 46; सुख° V. 4. 24; S. 1. 33; R. 1. 84; Me. 3. 37. –3 Range of sight; आलोके ते निपतति पुरा सा बलिव्याकुला वा Me. 85; R. 7. 5; Ku. 2. 45. –4 Light, lustre, splendour; आलोकमार्गं सहसा व्रजंत्या R. 7. 6 air-hole, or window; निरालोकं लोकं Mál 5. 30; 9. 37; 10. 4. 11; Ve. 2; K. 160, 290, 348, 68. 98. –5 Panegyric, praise, complimentary language; especially, a word of praise uttered by a bard (such as जय, आलोकय); ययावुदीरितालोकः R. 17. 27, 2. 9; K. 14. –6 Section, chapter.

आलोकित *p. p.* Seen, beheld &c. –तं A look, glance; Mál. 1. 27.

आलोकिन् *a.* Seeing, beholding.

आलोच् 1 A., 10 U. 1 To see, perceive. –2 To consider, reflect, think, ponder over, study; K. 7; आलोचयंतौ विस्तारमंभसां दक्षिणोदधेः Bk. 7. 40; इति-एवं-आलोच्य so thinking.

आलोचक *a.* 1 Seeing, beholding. –2 Causing to see. –कं The faculty of vision, the cause of sight.

आलोचनं, –ना 1 Seeing, perceiving, survey, view. –2 Considering, reflecting.

आलोल *a.* Slightly trembling, rolling (as eyes); आलोलायतलोचनाः Bh. 3. 48. –2 Shaken, agitated; आलोलामलकावलीं Amaru. 3; क्रीडालोलाः Me. 61. –लः Trembling, agitation.

आलोलित *a.* Shaken, agitated.

आवक *a.* [अव्-ण्वुल्] Protecting.

आवत् *f.* Ved. Proximity.

आवनेयः [अवन्या अपत्यं ढक्] 'Son of the earth', an epithet of the planet Mars.

आवंतः [अवंतेरयं राजा अण्] A king of Avantî.

आवंतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Coming from or belonging to Avantî.

आवंत्य *a.* [अवंतिषु भवः ञ्य] Coming from or belonging to Avantî. –त्यः 1 A prince or an inhabitant of Avantî. –2 The offspring of a degraded Brâhmaṇa; see Ms. 10. 21.

आवप् 1 U. 1 To scatter, throw about; वयोभ्यश्चावपेत्तद्वि Mb.; so अक्षान् throws –2 To sow (as seed). –3 To fit in, insert. –4 To pour out or forth. –5 To offer (as in a sacrifice), perform (as a Srâddha). –*Caus.* 1 To

shave, cut off. -2 To trim. -3 To mix with.

आवपनं 1 The act of sowing, throwing, scattering. -2 Sowing seed. -3 Wearing. -4 Shaving. -5 A vessel, jar, ewer. -6 Instilling, inserting. —नी Ved. A vessel, jar.

आवपंतिक a. Ved. Scattering.

आवाप a. [आवप्-घञ्] Throwing, scattering.. (as in अक्षावाप q. v). —पः 1 Sowing seed. -2 Scattering, throwing in general; casting, directing. -3 Mixing, inserting. -4 Especially, throwing additional ingredients into a compound in course of preparation. -5 A basin for water round the root of a tree (आलवाल). -6 A vessel, jar for corn. -7 Setting out or arranging vessels. -8 Hostile purpose, intention of fighting (with another); foreign affairs; Si. 2. 88. -9 A principal sacrifice or oblation to fire. -10 A kind of drink. -11 A bracelet (आवापक). -12 Uneven ground.

आवापकः A bracelet.

आवापनं 1 A loom. -2 A reel or frame for winding thread. -3 Shaving.

आवापिक a. [आवापाय साधु ठक्] 1 Good for sowing, shaving &c. -2 Additional, supplementary.

आवयः 1 Coming. -2 One who comes. -3 N. of a country. —यः, —या Water (Ved.). —यं Ved. Non-conception, barrenness.

आवयाज् m. One who makes a sacrifice to reach the gods (Sáy.); or one who averts by means of sacrifices.

आवरक, आवरण &c. see आवृ.

आवरसमक a. (की f.) [अवरसमे देयमृणं वुञ्] (A debt) To be paid in the following year.

आव(ब)र्हित a. Eradicated, uprooted.

आवलिः, —ली f. [आ-वल्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A line, row, range; अरावलीं V. 1. 4; so अलक°, धूम°, दंत°, हार°, रत्न° &c. -2 A series, continuous line. -3 A dynasty, lineage.

आवलित a. [वल्-क्त] Slightly turned; K. 46.

आवल्गित a. Shaking gently; Ki. 4. 17.

आवल्गुज a. Produced from the plant अवल्गुज.

आवश्यं [अवश्य-अण्] Necessity, inevitable act or conclusion.

आवश्यक a. (की f.) [अवश्य वुञ्] Inevitable, necessary; एतेष्वावश्यकस्त्वसौ Bháshá. P. 22, 20. —कं 1 Necessity, inevitable act or duty. °कृ to do what nature compels one to do; Ms. 4. 93. -2 An inevitable conclusion.

आवश्यकता,-त्वं Necessity, inevitability.

आवस् 1 P. (With acc.) 1 To inhabit, dwell in; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी... क्रियायै V. 3. 7; पुरीनिमावसत् Rám.; sometimes with loc.; Ms. 7. 69, Y. 1 320. -2 To be occupied or engaged, enter upon गृहस्थाश्रम Ms. 3. 2. -3 To take part carnally; cohabit -4 To pass, spend (as night) —Caus. 1 To allow one to dwell, receive hospitably. -2 To inhabit, settle in a place. -3 To halt or encamp (for the night).

आवसतिः f. Night (the time during which one rests); mid-night.

आवसथः [आवस्-अथच् Uṇ. 3. 116] 1 A dwelling, dwelling place, residence, house, habitation. निवसन्नावसथे पुराद्बहिः R. 8. 14. -2 A resting place, asylum -3 A dwelling for pupils and ascetics -4 A village. -5 A particular religious observance. -6 A fire-sanctuary, a place where sacrificial fire is preserved

आवसथिक a. (की f.) [आवसथे गृहे वसति ठञ् Tv.] 1 Inhabiting a house. -2 Household, domestic. -3 Keeping a sacred fire in a house.

आवसथ्य a. [आवसथ-ञ्य] Being in a house. —थ्यः The sacred fire kept in the house, one of the five fires used in sacrifices; see पंचाग्नि. —थ्यः-थ्यं A dwelling for pupils and ascetics. —थ्यं 1 Placing a sacred fire within a house. -2 A house.

आवासः 1 (a) A house, habitation, abode; आवासवृक्षोन्मुखबर्हिणानि R. 2. 17. (b) Apartment, room. (c) A place of refuge.

आवसान a. [अवसानमभिजनोऽस्य अञ्] Living at the extremity of a town (as a चांडाल).

आवसित a. [आ-अव सो-क्त] 1 Finished or completed. -2 Decided, determined, settled. -3 Stored (as grain); winnowed. -4 Ripe, full-grown. —त Ripe corn (when thrashed.)

आवस्थिक a. (की f.) [अवस्थायां भवः ठञ्] Suited or adapted to circumstances.

आवह् 1 P. 1 To bring; अग्ने पत्नीरिहावह Rv. 1. 22. 9. -2 To bring home (as a bride). -3 To conduce, lead or tend to, produce, bring on; त्रपां करोति मे स संप्रति R. 11. 73 shames me; मनोरुजमावहन् S. 3. 4 tending to mental anguish; न मे सौख्यमावहति does not tend to my happiness Pt. 1; संगरं K. 174; Ms. 3. 82. -4 To pay; Y. 2. 193. -5 To lead forth, conduct away. -6 To flow (as blood &c.). -7 To bear, support, wear; मंडनमावहंतीं Ch. P. 18 -8 To apply, use, employ; मा रोदीर्धैर्यमावह Márk. P. —Caus. 1 To send for, cause to be brought. -2 To invoke a deity (by means of Mantras); गणपतिमावाहयामि &c.

आवह a. (As last member of comp.) Producing, leading or tending to, bringing on, क्लेशावहा भर्तुरलक्षणाऽहं R. 14. 5; so दुःख°, भय°, क्षय° &c. —हः 1 N. of one of the seven winds or bands of air, usually assigned to the भुवर्लोक or atmospheric region between the भूर्लोक and स्वर्लोक. -2 One of the seven tongues of fire.

आवहनं Bringing near, producing.

आवहमान a. 1 Bringing near. -2 Followed or succeeded by.

आवाहः Marrying.

आवाहनं 1 Sending for, inviting, calling. -2 Invoking a deity (to be present) (opp. विसर्जन); आवाहने विनियोगः, आवाहनं न जानामि न जानामि तवार्चनं Pújá Mantra. -3 Offering oblations to fire; Y. 1. 251. —नी A particular position of the hands at the time of invoking a deity; हस्ताभ्यामंजलिं बद्ध्वाऽनामिकामूलपर्वणोः। अंगुष्ठौ निक्षिपेत्सेयं मुद्रा त्वावाहनी स्मृता ॥ Sabdak.

आवालं [आ-वल्-णिच् अच् Tv.] A basin for water round the root of a tree; cf. आलवालं.

आविक a. (की f.) [अविना तल्लोम्ना निर्मितं ठक्]1 Relating to a sheep; आविकं क्षीरं Ms. 5. 8, 2. 41. -2 Woollen. —कं A woollen cloth,

blanket; Ms. 5. 120. -**Comp.**—सौत्रिक *a.* made of woollen thread; Ms. 2. 44.

आविग्न *a.* Distressed, troubled. —ग्नः N. of a fruit-tree (आविग्न).

आविद् *Caus.* 1 To make known, report, declare, announce, tell, communicate, inform; किमिति नावेदयसि-अथवा किमावेदितेन Ve. 1; राज्ञ आवेदयध्वं मां संप्राप्तं Râm; आयुषः प्रमाणमावेदयति K. 46, 47; आवेदयति प्रत्यासन्नमानंदं ... निमित्तानि 65, 67 foreshadow; 81, 168; Bk. 3. 49; Ku. 6. 21; R. 5. 23; आत्मनः सुमहत्कर्म व्रणैरावेद्य R. 12. 55; K. 158. -3 To bring to, offer, give.

आविद् *a.* Ved. 1 Knowledge. -2 A technical name of the Vedic formulas beginning with आविस् and आवित्त.

आविद्वस् *a.* Ved. Knowing fully, skilled in.

आवेदक *a.* Making known, reporting, communicating. —कः 1 One who makes known, an informer. -2 A suitor, plaintiff.

आवेदनं 1 Communicating, reporting, or addressing respectfully. -2 Representation. -3 Stating a complaint (in law); राज्ञे कुर्यात् पूर्वमावेदनं यः Nârada. -4 A plaint.

आवेदनीय,-वेद्य *pot. p.* 1 To be declared or reported. -2 To be made the subject of a plaint.

आवेदित *p. p.* Made known, communicated &c. —तः The person to whom something is made known. —तं That which is communicated.

आवेदिन् *a.* 1 Declaring, announcing. -2 Giving orders.

आविदूर्य [अविदूरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] Proximity.

आविद्ध, आविध See under आव्यध्.

आविर्भाव &c. See आविस्.

आविल *a.* [आविलति दृष्टिं स्तृणाति विल स्तृतौ-क Tv.] 1 Turbid, foul, dirty, muddy; पंकच्छिदः फलस्येव निकषेणाविलं पयः M. 2. 8; तस्याविलांभःपरिशुद्धिहेतोः R. 13. 36. -2 Impure, spoiled; Ki. 8. 37; fig. also; त्वदीयैश्चरितैरनाविलैः Ku. 5. 37. -3 Dark-coloured, dark-blue, darkish; V. 5.8.-4 Dim, obscure; आविलां मृगलेखां R. 8. 42.

आविलयति Den. P. To sully, make turbid, stain, blot; *S.* 5. 21.

आविश् 6 U. 1 To enter; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 3. 28. -2 To take possession of, possess, affect; मूढमाविशंति न पंडितं H. 1. 3; so भयं, मोहः, क्रोधः &c. -3 To go towards, approach. -4 To go or attain to a particular state; सुखं, मन्युं &c. -5 To arise. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to enter. -2 To possess; K. 107.

आविष्ट *p. p.* 1 Entered.-2 Possessed (by an evil spirit); K, 120, 167, 318. -3 Possessed of, seized or filled with, full of, overpowered or overcome; भय°, क्रोध°, निद्रा°; कृपयाविष्टं Bg. 2. 1; भोगिनः कंचुकाविष्टः Pt. 1. 65 covered with, clad in. -4 Engrossed or occupied in, intent on (तत्पर, उद्युक्त). -**Comp.**—लिंग *a.* (a noun) which in every relationship preserves its own gender (नियतलिंग); *e. g.* प्रधानं, अर्धः, उपसर्जनं.

आवेशः 1 Entering into, entrance; आवेशं कृ Pt. 1 to enter or infuse oneself into.-2 Taking possession of, influence, exercise; स्मय° influence of pride R.5.19; so मदन°, क्रोध°, भय° &c.-3 Intentness, devotedness to an object, complete absorption in one wish or idea. -4 Pride, arrogance. -5 Flurry, agitation, anger, passion; K.291.-6 Demoniacal possession.-7 Apoplectic or epileptic giddiness.

आवेशनं 1 Entering, entrance. -2 Demoniacal possession. -3 Passion, anger, fury. -4 A manufactory, work-shop; Ms. 9. 265. -5 The disc of the sun or the moon. -6 A house, dwelling.

आवेशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आवेश-ठञ्] 1 Peculiar, one's own (असाधारण). -2 Inherent. —कः A guest, visitor. —कं 1 Entering into.-2 Hospitality.

आविस् *ind.* A particle meaning 'before the eyes', 'openly', 'evidently' (usually prefixed to the roots अस्, भू and कृ); आचार्यकं विजयि मान्मथमाविरासीत् Mâl. 1. 26.

आविर्भू 1.P. To become manifest, appear, become visible, show oneself to; तमस्तपति घर्मांशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति *S.* 5. 14; तेषामाविरभूद् ब्रह्मा परिम्लानमुखश्रियां Ku. 2. 2; आविर्बभूव कुशगर्भमुखं मृगाणां यूथं R. 9. 55.

आविर्भावः 1 Manifestation, presence, appearance.-2 An incarnation. -3 Nature or property of things.

आविष्कृ 8 U. To make apparent, lay bare, reveal, show, manifest, put forth; (यांति) आविष्कृतारुणपुरस्सर एकतोऽर्कः *S.* 5. 1; *Si.* 20. 76.

आविष्करणं,-ष्कारः 1 Manifestation, making visible, showing; असूया गुणेषु दोषाविष्करणं Sk. -2 The means of making visible.

आविष्य *a.* Ved. Manifest.

आविस्तराम् *ind.* In a more manifest way.

आवी *f.* [अवीरेव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 A woman in her courses. -2 A pregnant woman. -3 The pangs of childbirth.

आवीत *a.* [आ-व्ये-क्त] 1 Worn, put on, held after throwing round. -2 Entered, passed, gone. —तं The sacrificial cord worn in any particular position.

आवीतिन् *m.* [आवीत-इनि] A Brâhmaṇa who makes the sacrificial cord hang over the right shoulder.

आवीरचूर्णः The opposite-leaved fig-tree.

आवुकः A father (in theatrical language).

आवुत्तः A sister's husband; brother-in-law; U. 1; *S.* 6.

आवृ 5.9. 10. U.1 To cover, hide, conceal; आवृणोदात्मनो रंध्रं R. 17. 61; K. 199; आवरीतुमिवाकारं Bk. 9. 24; धूमेनाव्रियते वह्निः Bg. 3. 38. -2 To fill, pervade; सर्वमावृत्य तिष्ठति Bg. 13. 13; Ms. 2. 144. -3 To choose, desire. -4 To enclose, obstruct, shut, hem in, block; आवृत्य पंथानमजस्य तस्थौ R. 7. 31; 12. 28. -5 To keep off; Bk. 14. 109. —*Caus.* 1 To cover or conceal. -2 To ward or keep off.

आवरक *a.* Covering, concealing. —कं A cover, veil.

आवरण *a.* Covering, hiding, obscuring, obstructing; नेत्रावरणमश्रु R. 14. 71. —णं 1 Covering, concealing, hiding, obscuring; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13, 10. 46, 19. 16. -2 Shutting, enclosing, fencing. -3 A covering, anything that covers or protects &c.; हस्तौ स्वौ नयति स्तनावरणतां M. 4. 14; *S.* 3. 22; (fig.) protection, defence; शीलमावरणं स्त्रियाः Râm.; चरित्रावरणाः स्त्रियः Châṇ. 76. -4 Obstruction, interruption, restraint (of bashfulness &c.); कालेनावरणात्ययात् U. 1. 39. -5 An

enclosure, fence, surrounding wall; लब्धांतरा सावरणेपि गेहे R. 16.7; Ki. 5. 25. –6 A bolt, latch. –7 A shield. **–Comp.** **–शक्तिः** mental ignorance (which veils the real nature of things).

आवरि(री)तृ *a.* One that covers or envelops; Ki. 18. 40.

आवारः Enclosing, keeping off, as in द्वारावार q. v.

आवारिः [आवृ बाहु॰ इण्] A shop, a stall (*n* according to some).

आवृत *p. p.* 1 Covered, screened, concealed. –2 Invested, blocked. –3 Enclosed, surrounded (by a ditch, wall &c.). –4 Spread, overspread, overcast; आवृते नभस्तले H. 3. –5 Filled or abounding with. **–तः** A man of mixed origin, the son of a Brâhmaṇa by a woman of the Ugra caste; Ms. 10. 15.

आवृतिः *f.* Covering, hiding; see आवरण.

आवृज् 1 A. 1 To bestow, give (Ved.). –2 To turn to or towards. –3 To choose. **–*Caus.*** 1 To bend, bend down, incline; गौरवेणावर्जितः Pt. 4.; आवर्ज्य शाखाः सदयं च यासां R. 16. 19; 13. 17, 24; Mv. 5. 63; K 14, 58; Ku. 2. 26, 3. 54; 7. 54; Me. 46. –2 To subdue, win or gain over, attract, please; आवर्जितानि मनांसि Nâg. 1; मरीचिमावर्जितवतीव आघसे Dk. 45, 58, 133, 155; Mv. 2; K. 368. –3 To bring, collect; R. 6. 76. –4 To pour out, offer, give; अपि स्वदावर्जितवारिसंभृतं Ku. 5. 34; R. 15. 80; तनयावर्जितपिंडकांक्षिणः 8. 26; 1. 62, 67; Mu. 4; K. 241. –5 To draw or force out; Nâg. 4. –6 To empty, pour out the contents of (as a jar &c.); कलशमावर्जयति S. 1; V. 5; Ku. 7. 10; K. 82, 310.

आवर्जनं 1 Bending down &c. –2 Giving. –3 Winning over, Dk. 139, 172.

आवृत् 1. A To turn round, revolve. –2 To return, come or turn back; धेनुरावबृते वनात् R. 1. 82, 2. 19; Bg. 8 26. –3 To go to or towards. –4 To be restless or uneasy; Mâl. 1.41. **–*Caus.*** 1 To cause to turn or revolve; अक्षवलयमावर्तयंतं K. 42 telling the beads. –2 To roll, turn about or over. –3 To cause to roll down, shed (as tears &c.). –4 To attract, win over (see आवृज्) –5 To repeat, recite.

आवर्तः 1 Turning round, winding, revolving; प्रदक्षिणावर्तशिखः Râm. –2 A whirlpool, an eddy, whirl; नृपं तमावर्तमनोज्ञनाभिः R. 6. 52; दर्शितावर्तनाभेः Me. 28; Dk. 2; आवर्तः संशयानां Pt. 1. 191. –3 Deliberation, revolving (in the mind), anxiety. –4 A lock of hair curling backwards, especially on a horse.–5 The two depressions of the forehead above the eye-brows. –6 A crowded place (where many men live closely together).–7 A kind of jewel.–8 N. of a form of cloud personified; आवर्तो निर्जलो मेघः.–9 Melting (of metals). –10 Doubt. –11 Worldly existence (संसार). **–र्तं** A mineral substance, pyrites (माक्षिकधातु).

आवर्तक *a.* [आवर्त एव स्वार्थे कन्] Revolving again and again. **–कः** 1 N. of a form of cloud personified; जातं वंशे भुवनविदिते पुष्करावर्तकानां Me. 6; Ku. 2. 50. –2 Depression above the eye-brows. –3 A whirlpool. –4 Revolution. –5 Revolution of the mind from the influence of the senses. –6 A curl of hair. –7 A sort of poisonous insect. **–की** N. of a creeping plant.

आवर्तन *a.* 1 Turning round or towards. –2 Revolving. **–नं** 1 Turning round, returning, revolution. –2 Circular motion, gyration. –3 Churning or stirring up anything in fusion. –4 Melting together, fusion, alligation (said of metals).–5 Mid-day, the time when shadows are cast in an opposite direction. –6 Repeating, doing over and over agin. –7 Study, practising. **–नः** Vishṇu. **–नी** 1 A crucible. –2 A spoon, ladle.

आवर्तिन् *a.* 1 Whirling or turning upon itself, returning; आब्रह्मभुवनाल्लोकाः पुनरावर्तिनोऽर्जुन Bg. 8. 16; कालांतरावर्ति H. 1. 207. –2 Melting, mixing &c. **–*m.* (-र्ती)** A horse having curls of hair on various parts of the body (considered as a sign of auspiciousness). **–नी** 1 A whirlpool. –2 N. of a plant (अजशृंगी).

आवृत् *f.* 1 Causing to turn towards. –2 Turning towards or round; entering. –3 Order, succession, method, mode, manner; अनयैवावृता कार्यं पिंडनिर्वपणं सुतैः Ms. 3. 248; Y. 3. 2. –4 Progress of an action; occurrence.–5 Turn of a path, course, direction. –6 A purificatory rite; Ms. 2. 66.

आवृत्त *p. p.* 1 Turned round, whirled, returned; Mâl. 1 29. –2 Repeated; द्विरावृत्ता दश द्विदशाः Sk.–3 Learnt (by heart), studied; U. 6. –4 Reverted, returned. –5 Averted. –6 Retreated, fled.

आवृत्तिः *f* 1 Turning towards; return, coming back; तपोवनावृत्तिपथं R. 2. 18; Bg. 8. 23. –2 Reversion, retreat, flight. –3 Revolving, whirling, going round; Mâl. 5. 4. –4 Recurrence to the same point or place (of the sun); उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. –5 Repetition of birth and death, worldly existence; अनावृत्तिभयं Ku. 6. 77. –6 Repetition in general; an edition (modern use); सप्तमीयमंकनावृत्तिः seventh edition. –7 Repeated reading, study; आवृत्तिः सर्वशास्त्राणां बोधादपि गरीयसी Udb.–8 Use, employment, application. –9 Turn of a way, course or direction. –10 Occurrence. **–Comp.** **–दीपकं** a rhetorical figure; त्रिविधं दीपकावृत्तौ भवेदावृत्तिदीपकम्। (पदस्यार्थस्योभयोर्वा आवृत्तिः). क्रमेणोदाहरणं:–वर्षत्यंबुदमालेयं वर्षत्येषा च शर्वरी॥ उन्मीलंति कदंबानि स्फुटंति कुटजोद्गमाः। माद्यंति चातकास्तृप्ता माद्यंति च शिखावलाः॥ Kuval.

आवृष्टिः *f.* Raining, a shower of rain.

आवेगः 1 Uneasiness, anxiety, excitement, agitation, flurry; अलमावेगेन S. 3, 7; Amaru. 83; शोक°, दुःख°, साध्वस° &c. –2 Hurry, haste; S. 4. –3 Agitation, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings. **–गी** N. of a tree (वृद्धदारकवृक्ष).

आवेष्ट् 10 P. To surround; तृणैरावेष्ट्यते रज्जुः is made or formed of straw. Pt. 1. 331.

आवेष्टकः A wall, fence, an enclosure.

आवेष्टनं 1 Wrapping round, tying, binding.–2 A wrapper, an envelope. –3 A wall, fence, enclosure.

आव्य *a.* (व्यी *f.*) [अवेर्मेषस्य विकारः ष्यञ्] 1 Belonging to a sheep. –2 Woollen.

आव्यध् 4 P. 1 To hit, pierce; see अनाविद्ध. –2 To wound. –3 To break or pierce through. –4 To put on; Bk.

20. 11. -5 To shoot at, throw or cast towards. -6 To throw away, cast off. -7 To wave, brandish. -8 To pin on. -9 To rouse, agitate, stir up. -10 To drive away, expel; निर्बंधमाविध्यति Mv. 5. 39.

आविद्ध *p. p.* 1 Pierced, bored, rent, splintered, broken down; उत्पाताविद्धमूर्तिः Mv. 5. 44 rent or contracted; R. 12. 73. -2 Curved, crooked, uneven; V. 4. 28; हर्षाविद्धमभ्युत्थितः Dk. 37. -3 Cast with force; दूरनिक्षेप° Mâl. 8 cast forth in taking long strides; Mv. 2; Ms. 9. 40; thrown, put in motion. -4 Disappointed. -5 Fallacious, false. -6 Stupid, foolish. **-Comp.—कर्णी, -कर्णिका** N. of a plant (पाठा).

आविधः [आ-व्यध्-घञर्थे-क] An awl, drill.

आव्याधिन् *a.* [आ-व्यध्-णिनि] Giving pain, wounding, attacking. **—नी** A gang of robbers (Ved.).

आव्रश्च् 6 P. To tear off, cut off, tear in pieces, interrupt.

आव्रश्चनं 1 Cutting or tearing off. -2 The stump of a tree (Ved.).

आव्रस्कः Being torn off or tearing itself off (Ved.).

आव्रीडकः [अव्रीडानां विषयो देशः] A country of the shameless.

आश *a.* One who eats, eater (mostly as the last member of comp.); *e. g.* हुताश, आश्रयाश &c. &c. **—शः** [अश्-घञ्] Eating (as in प्रातराश).

आशकं Eating.

आशयितृ *a.* 1 Feeding, a feeder. -2 Protecting.

आशिः *f.* The act of eating food.

आशित *a.* 1 Eaten, given to eat. -2 Satisfied by eating. -3 Voracious, gluttonous. **—तं** Eating.

आशितंगवीन *a.* [आशिता अशनेन तृप्ता गावो यत्र, खञ् नि॰ मुम्] Formerly grazed by cattle.

आशितंभव *a.* [आशितोऽशनेन तृप्तो भवत्यनेन P. III. 2. 45] Satiating, satisfying (as food). **—वं** 1 Food, victuals. -2 Satisfaction, satiety (*m.* also); फलैर्येथ्वाशितंभवं Bk. 4. 11.

आशितृ *a.* Voracious, gluttonous.

आशिन् *a.* Eating (in comp.); फलाशी &c.

आशंस् 1 A. (rarely P.) 1 To hope for, expect, desire, wish or long for; स्वकार्यसिद्धिं पुनराशशंसे Ku. 3. 57; Bk. 14. 70, 90; S. 2. 15; M. 1; मनोरथाय नाशंसे *S.* 7. 13. -2 To bless, wish well to; एवं ते देवा आशंसंतु Mk. 1; इत्याशशंसे करणैरबाह्यैः R. 14. 50. -3 To speak, say. -4 To tell; Ku. 3. 14. -5 To ask for, beg. -6 To praise. -7 To repeat, recite. -8 To fear, be afraid of. **—*Caus.*** To render famous or celebrated.

आशंसनं 1 Expecting, wishing; इष्टाशंसनमाशीः Sk.-2 Telling, declaring.

आशंसा 1 Desire, wish, expectation, hope, निघ्ने विजयाशंसा चापे सीता च लक्ष्मणे R. 12. 44; Bk. 19. 5. -2 Speech, declaration. -3 Indication, reference; शरत्समयवर्णनाशंसया Ve. 1. -4 Imagination; आशंसापरिकल्पितास्वपि भवत्यानंदसांद्रो लयः Mâl. 5. 7.

आशंसित *a.* 1 Wished, hoped, expected. -2 Said, declared. -3 Considered, said to be.

आशंसितृ, आशंसिन् *a.* 1 Wishing, desiring, expecting; V. 2. -2 Announcing, declaring.

आशंसु *a.* [आ-शंस्-उ] Desirous, hopeful.

आशस् *a.* Ved. [आ-शंस्- क्विप्] Hoping. **—*f.*** 1 Praise.-2 Desire.

आशक् 5 P. Ved. To make one capable or a master or possessor (of a thing).

आशक्त *a.* Able, powerful.

आशक्तिः *f.* Power, ability.

आशंक् 1 A. 1 To suspect, distrust; दयितां साध्वीं त्वमाशंकिष्यथाः कथं Bk. 21. 1. -2 To suspect or believe to be; आशंकसे यदग्निं S. 1. 28; *Si.* 3.72; Bk 6. 6. -3 To be in doubt or suspense; M. 4. 5. -4 To fear, be afraid, apprehend; भरतागमनमाशंक्य R. 12. 24; Pt. 392; दत्तपूर्वेत्याशंकयते Mâl. 4. -4 To start a doubt or objection.

आशंकनीय *pot. p.* 1 To be doubted or suspected. -2 To be apprehended. -3 Doubtful, questionable.

आशंका 1 Fear, apprehension; नष्टाशंका हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरंति *S.* 1. 16; आशंकया भुक्त Bh.3.5.-2 Doubt, uncertainty; इत्याशंकायामाह Gadâdhara. -3 Distrust, suspicion; °अन्वित *a.* apprehensive, afraid.

आशंकित *p. p.* 1 Feared, dreaded; इदं तदाशंकितं गुरुजनेनापि U. 3; doubted, suspected. **—तं** 1 Fear, apprehension. -2 Doubt, uncertainty.

आशंकिन् *a.* 1 Doubting, fearing; R. 4. 21; attended with fears; Pt. 1. 284.

आशन *a.* [अशन-अण्] One who feeds. **—नः** 1 N. of a tree; see अशन. -2 The thunderbolt.

आशय &c. See under आशी.

आशरः [आ-शृ-अच्] 1 Fire. -2 A demon, goblin (रक्षस्). -3 Wind.

आशारिकः Violent and acute pain in the limbs (Ved.).

आशलः A tree; see जीवक.

आशवं [आशोर्भावः अण्] 1 Speed, quickness. -2 Distilled spirit, more usually written आसव q. v.

आशसनं Ved. Cutting up an animal (when killed).

आशा [आसमंतात् अश्नुते आ-अश्-अच्] 1 (*a*) Hope, expectation, prospect; तामाशां च सुरद्विषां R. 12. 96; आशा हि परमं दुःखं नैराश्यं परमं सुखं Subhâsh.; त्वमाशे मोघाशे Bh. 3. 6; so भग्न, °हत, °निराश &c. (*b*) Wish, desire (in Bh. 3.25 आशा is compared to a river). -2 False hope or expectation. -3 Space, region, quarter of the compass, direction; अगस्त्याचरितामाशामनाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44; Ki. 7. 9. **-Comp. —आन्वित, -जनन** *a.* hopeful, inspiring hope ; V. 3. 9. **—कृत** *a.* attended with the hope of success. **—गजः** a guardian elephant of a quarter or point of the compass; see अष्टदिग्गज. **— तंतुः** a thread of hope, slender hope, Mâl. 4. 3, 9. 26. **—पालः** a guardian or regent of the regions or quarters; see अष्टदिक्पाल. **—पिशाचिका** deceptive or illusive hope, phantom of hope. **—पुरगुग्गुलुः** or **-संभवः** a kind of Bdellium. **—प्राप्त** *a.* successful (=प्राप्ताशा). **—बंधः** 1. the tie or bond of hope, confidence, trust, expectation; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखमाशाबंधः साहयति *S.* 4. 15; Ve. 6. 25; V. 3; U. 3; Me. 10.-2. consolation. -3. a spider's web. **—भंगः** disappointment. **—वह** *a.* inspiring hope. (**-हः**) N. of a son of heaven. **—विभिन्न** *a.* disap-

pointed in expectation. —हीन *a.* despairing, despondent.

आशावत् *a.* Having hopes, trusting.

आशाढः See अ (आ) षाढ.

आशारः Shelter; °एषिन् seeking shelter.

आशास् 2 A. 1 To bless, pronounce or give a blessing; त्वत्कुंसा आशास्ते *S.* 4; किमन्यदाशास्महे केवलं वीरप्रसवा भूयाः U. 1. -2 To desire, wish, hope, expect; यस्य भवान् मंगलमाशास्ते Ve. 6; Ms. 3. 80; सर्वमस्मिन्वयमाशास्महे *S.* 7; शांतिं Bk. 17. 1. -3 To order, command, relate (P. also in this sense). -4 To praise.

आशास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be obtained by a boon. -2 To be blessed; Mv. 4. 13. -3 To be wished for, desirable; अनाशास्यजयो ययौ R. 4. 44 (who had not to *wish for victory*, to whom victory came un sought). —स्यं 1 A thing to be wished for, wish, desire; संपत्स्यते सर्वाशिषः Mu. 7; M. 5. 20. -2 A blessing, benediction; आशास्यचिंतास्तिमितो बभूव Ku. 7. 87; आशास्यमन्यत् पुनरुक्तभूतं R. 5. 34.

आशिस् *f.* (°शीः, °शीर्भ्यां &c.) [आ-शास्-क्विप्, अत इत्वम्] A blessing, benediction. (It is thus defined:— वात्सल्यायत्र मान्येन कनिष्ठस्याभिधीयते । इष्टावधारकं वाक्यमाशीः सा परिकीर्तिता॥). आशिस् is sometimes distinguished from वर, the former being taken to be merely an expression of one's good wishes which may or may not be realized; while a वर is a boon which is more permanent in character and surer of fulfilment; cf. वरः खल्वेष नाशीः *S.* 4; आशिषो गुरुजनवितीर्णा वरतामापद्यंते K. 291; अमोघाः प्रतिगृह्णंतावर्घ्यानुपदमाशिषः R. 1. 44, 11. 6; Ku. 5. 76, 7. 47. -2 Act of bestowing a blessing upon others. -3 A prayer, wish, desire; Ku. 5. 76, Bg. 4. 21, 6. 10. -4 A serpent's fang (cf. आशी). -5 One of the eight chief medicaments (वृद्धि). -**Comp.** —वादः, —वचनं (आशीर्वादः &c.) a blessing, benediction, expression of a prayer or wish; आशीर्भिर्वचनसंयुक्तां नित्यं यस्मात् प्रकुर्वते S. D. 6; Ms. 2. 33. —विषः (आशीर्विषः) 'having poison in its fangs,' a snake.

आशिंजित *a.* Tinkling (as of the ornaments worn on the hands and feet); Ku. 3. 26.

आशित, आशिन् &c. See under आश.

आशिन *a.* Ved. Aged.

आशिर् *f.* [आश्रीयते पच्यते आ-श्री-क्विप् Tv.] Milk &c. that is being boiled; (क्षीरादिकं श्रपणद्रव्यं Sāy.); the milk mixed with the Soma juice to purify it.

आशिर *a.* Voracious. —रः 1 Fire. -2 The sun. -3 A demon.

आशी [आशीर्यते ऽनया, आ-शॄ क्विप् पृ°] 1 A serpent's fang. -2 A kind of venom. -3 A blessing, benediction. -**Comp.**—विषः [आश्यां विषमस्य] 1. a snake, गरुत्मदाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. -2. a particular kind of snake; कर्णाशीविषभोगिनिप्रशमिते Ve. 6. 1.

आशी 2 A. 1 To lie or sleep on; कुसुमान्याशेरते षट्पदाः V. 2. 23 v.l. -2 To pass (the night) in sleep. -3 To wish, pray for. -4 To dwell, live, inhabit.

आशयः [आ-शी-अच्] 1 A bedchamber, resting-place, asylum. -2 A place of residence, abode, seat, retreat; वायुर्गंधानिवाशयात् Bg. 15. 8; अपृथक्° U. 1. 45. -3 Sleeping, lying down. -4 Receptacle, reservoir; विषमोपि विगाह्यते नय कृततीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3; cf. also words like जलाशय, आमाशय, रक्ताशय &c. -5 Any recipient vessel or viscus of the body; the Asayas are 7:— वात°, पित्त°, श्लेष्मन्°, रक्त°, आम°, पक्व° (and गर्भ° in the case of women). -6 The stomach; आशयाग्निदीप्तिः Dk. 160. -7 Meaning, intention, purport, gist; इत्याशयः; एवं कवेराशयः (oft. used by commentators; see अभिप्राय). -8 The seat of feelings, mind, heart; अहमात्मा गुडाकेश सर्वभूताशयस्थितः Bg. 10. 20; Mv. 2. 37. -9 Disposition of mind. -10 Prosperity. -11 A barn. -12 Will or pleasure. -13 Virtue or vice (as the eventual cause of pleasure or pain). -14 Fate, fortune. -15 Property, possession. -16 A miser. -17 A kind of pit (made for catching animals); आशये परमसंतप्तो नूनं सिंह इवाशये Mb. -18 N. of a tree (पनस). -**Comp.** —आशः fire.

आशु *a.* [अश्-व्याप्तौ उण्] Fast, quick. —शुः Ved. 1 'The quick one', a horse. -2 Rice (ripening quickly in the rainy season). —शु *ind.* Fast, quickly, immediately, directly; वर्त्म भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39, 22. [cf. L. *acu*; Gr. *okus*.]. -**Comp.**—आपस् *a.* obtaining quickly. —कारिन्, —कृत् *a.* 1. doing anything quickly, smart, active. -2. operating quickly (as a medicine). —कोपिन् *a.* irascible, irritable. —क्रिया quick operation of a medicine. —ग *a.* swift, quick. (-गः) 1. the wind. -2. the sun. -3. an arrow; पपावनास्वादितपूर्वमाशुगः R. 3. 54, 11. 83, 12. 91 —गामिन् *a.* going quickly. (-*m*). the sun. —तोष *a.* easily appeased or pleased. (-षः) an epithet of Siva. —पत्री a tree which yields frankincense (शल्लकीलता). —पत्वन् *a.* flying quickly. —बोध *a.* teaching quickly, N. of a grammar. —या *a.* going quickly. (-*ind.*) quickly. —व्रीहिः rice ripening in the rainy season. —षेण *a.* Ved. having swift arrows. —हेमन् *a.* running on quickly, urging the horses. —हेषस् *a.* Ved. quickly neighing; having quick horses, quickly praised; (शीघ्रशब्दायमान).

आशुत्वं, -ता Quickness, speed.

आशिमन् *m.* [आशोर्भावः इमनिच्] Quickness.

आशुशुक्षणि *a.* [आ शुष् सन् अनि Uṇ. 2. 102] 1 Being worshipped on account of shining very quickly, or causing sorrow to one's enemies (Sāy). -2 Shining forth. —णिः 1 Wind, air. -2 Fire; मंत्रपूतानि हवींषि प्रतिगृह्णात्ययंतत्प्रीत्याशुशुक्षणिः K. 44.

आशू *a.* Quick, fast (Ved.).

आशोकुटिन् *m.* A mountain.

आशोकेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [अशोक-ढञ्] (A place &c.) Near an Asoka tree.

आशोषणं The act of drying.

आशौचं [अशुचेर्भावः अण्; P. VII. 3. 30] Impurity, see अशौच; दशाहं शावमाशौचं ब्राह्मणस्य विधीयते Ms. 5. 59, 61, 62, 74, 80; Y. 3. 18.

आश्चर्य *a* [आ-चर्-ण्यत् सुट् P. VI. 1. 147] Marvellous, wonderful, extraordinary, astonishing, strange, curious; आश्चर्यो गवां दोहोऽगोपेन Sk.; तदनु ववृषुः पुष्पमाश्चर्यमेघाः R. 16. 87;

°दर्शनो मनुष्यलोकः S. 7. **—र्यं** 1 A wonder, miracle, marvel; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारदेशे प्राणदा यमदूतिका Udb.; कर्माश्चर्याणि U. 1 wonderful deeds; K. 65; Mv. 1; Bg. 11. 6 2. 29. **-2** Surprise, wonder, astonishment; °मय Bg. 11. 11. **-3** A strange appearance, prodigy. **-4** (Used as an exclamation) A wonder, how strange or curious; आश्चर्यं परिपीडितो ऽभिरमते यचातकस्तृष्णया Chât. 2. 4; usually with यच, यत्र or यदि with a following potential or future. **-Comp. —भूत** *a.* wonderful, being an object of wonder; K. 8.

आश्चर्यता,-त्वं Wonderfulness, astonishment.

आश्चो-श्च्यो-तन *a.* Sprinkling. **—नं** 1 Aspersion, sprinkling. **-3** Applying ghee &c. to the eyelids.

आश्म *a.* (श्मी *f.*) [अश्मन्-अण्] Made of stone, stony. **—श्मः** Anything made of stone. **-Comp. —भारिक** *a.* having a mass of stones. **—रथ्यः** N. of a teacher of ritual.

आश्मन *a.* (नी *f.*) [अश्मनो विकारः अण्] Stony, made of stones. **—नः** 1 Anything made of stone. **-2** N. of Arûṇa, the charioteer of the sun.

आश्मरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अश्मर्येव स्वार्थे बा० ठञ्]Suffering from stone in the bladder. **—कः** N. of a disease (अश्मरी q. v.).

आश्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Made of stone. **-2** Carrying or bearing stones.

आश्यै 1 A. To become congealed or coagulated, to become dry; यावत्नाश्यायते वेदिः R. 17. 37.

आश्यान *p. p.* 1 Congealed, consolidated; पंकैरिवाश्यानघनैस्तटानि Ki. 16. 10. **-2** Partially dried; पथश्चाश्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 9; dried by fumigation(as hair); R. 17. 22.

आश्रं [अश्रमेव, स्वार्थेऽण्] Tear.

आश्रपणं [आ-श्रा-णिच् ल्युट्] The act of cooking or boiling.

आश्रमः,-मं [आ-श्रम् आधारे घञ् वृद्धयभावः] 1 A hermitage, hut, cell, dwelling or abode of ascetics. **-2** A stage, order, or period of the (religious) life of a Brâhmaṇa. (These are four:—ब्रह्मचर्यं the life of a student; गार्हस्थ्य the life of a house holder; वानप्रस्थ the life of an anchorite or hermit, and संन्यास the life of a Bhikshu or beggar. Kshatriyas (and Vaiśyas also) can enter upon the first three Âśramas; cf. S. 7. 20; V. 5; (according to some authorities they can enter the fourth also; cf. स किलाश्रममन्त्यमाश्रितः R. 8. 14): पूर्वाश्रमः Ku. 5. 50. **-3** A college, school. **-4** A wood or thicket (where ascetics practise penance). **-5** N. of Vishṇu. **-Comp. —गुरुः** the head of a religious order, a preceptor, principal. **—धर्मः** 1. the special duties of each order or life. **-2.** the duties of one leading a hermit's life, य इमामाश्रमधर्मे नियुंक्ते S. 1. **—पदं,-मंडलं,-स्थानं** 1. a hermitage (including the surrounding grounds), a penance forest(तपोवनं): शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं S. 1. 16. -2. a period in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa. **—भ्रष्ट** *a.* fallen from any religious order, apostate. **—वासः** residence in a hermitage. **—वासिक** *a.* relating to residence in a hermitage; °कं पर्व the 15th book of the Mb. **—वासिन्,-आलयः,-सद्** *m.* an ascetic, hermit.

आश्रमिक *a.*, **आश्रमिन्** *a.* [आश्रम-ठन् इनि] 1 Belonging to one of the four orders or periods of religious life; Ms. 6. 90-91, 12. 111, 3. 78. **-2** Belonging to a hermitage.

आश्रवः 1 Stream, river. **-2** Fault, transgression; see आस्रव and under आश्रु also.

आश्रि 1 U. 1 (*a*) To resort or betake oneself to; to have recourse to (a place, way, course of action &c.) ; विचरितमृगयूथान्याश्रयिष्ये वनानि V. 5. 17; Rs. 1. 27 v.l.; दक्षिणां मूर्तिमाश्रित्य K. 128, 132; न वयं कुमारमाश्रयामहे Mu. 4; आशिश्राय च भूतलं Bk. 14. 111 fell on the ground; 17. 92; वृत्तिमाश्रित्य वैतसीं R. 4. 35 resorting to or following; so धैर्यं, शोकं, बलं, मित्रभावं, संस्कृतमाश्रित्य &c.; आश्रित्य having recourse or reference; नामाश्रित्य M. 4. 1; कतमत्प्रकरणमाश्रित्य गीयतां S. 1. (*b*) To seek refuge with, dwell with or in, inhabit (as a place &c); शरण्यमेनमाश्रयंते R. 13. 7; Pt. 1. 51; तथा गृहस्थमाश्रित्य वर्तंते सर्वे आश्रमाः Ms. 3. 77; सर्वे गुणाः कांचनमाश्रयंते. **-2** To go through, experience; एको रसः...पृथक् पृथगिवाश्रयते विवर्तान् U. 3. 47. **-3** To rest or depend upon. **-4** To adhere or stick to, fall to the lot of, happen, occur; पापमेवाश्रयेदस्मान् Bg. 1. 36 we shall incur sin. **-5** To choose, prefer. **-6** To assist, help.

आश्रय: [आश्रि-अच्] 1 A resting-place, seat, substratum; सौहृदादपृथगाश्रयामिमां U. 1. 45 v. l.; so आश्रयासिद्ध q. v. below. **-2** That on which anything depends or rests, or with which it is closely connected. **-3** Recipient, receptacle, a person or thing in which any quality is present or retained &c.; तमाश्रयं दुष्प्रसहस्य तेजसः R. 3. 58. **-4** (*a*) A place of refuge, asylum; shelter; भर्ता वै ह्याश्रयः स्त्रीणां Vet.; तदस्माश्रयोन्मूलनेनैव त्वामकामां करोमि Mu. 2. (*b*) A dwelling, house. **-5** Having recourse or resort to, resort; oft. in comp. साभूद्रामाश्रया भूयः R. 12. 35; नानाश्रया प्रकृतिः &c. **-6** Following, practising; Ms. 2. 11. **-7** Choosing, taking, attaching oneself to. **-8** Dependence on; oft. in comp.; मम सर्वे विषयास्त्वदाश्रयाः R. 8. 69. **-9** Patron, supporter; विनाश्रयं न तिष्ठंति पंडिता वनिता लताः Udb. **-10** A prop, support; R. 9. 60. **-11** Help, assistance, protection. **-12** A quiver; बाणमाश्रयमुखात् समुद्धरन् R. 11. 26. **-13** Authority, sanction, warrant. **-14** Connection, relation, association. **-15** Union, attachment. **-16** A plea, an excuse. **-17** Contiguity, vicinity. **-18** Seeking shelter or protection with another (= संश्रय), one of the six *guṇas*, q. v. **-19** An appropriate act, or one consistent with character. **-20** Source, origin. **-21** (In gram.) The subject, or that to which the predicate is attached. **-22** (With Buddhists) The five organs of sense with *Manas* or mind. **-Comp. —असिद्धः,-द्धिः** *f.* a kind of fallacy, one of the three sub-divisions of असिद्ध; (that whose substratum is false or fictitious); *e. g.* गगनारविंदं सुरभि अरविंदत्वात्सरोजारविंदवत्. **—आशः, -भुज्** *a.* consuming every thing with which it comes in contact. (**—शः,-क्**) 1. fire; दुर्वृत्तः क्रियते धूर्तैः श्रीमानात्मविवृद्धये। किं नाम खलसंसर्गः कुरुते नाश्रयाशवत् ॥ Udb. -2. a forfeiter of asylum. -3. the constellation कृत्तिका. **— भूत** *a.* one who is the refuge or support (of another person). **—लिंगं** an adjective (a word which must agree in gender

with the word which it qualifies or refers to).

आश्रयण *a.* (**णी** *f.*) 1 Resorting to, seeking refuge with : Ku. 4. 20. -2 Referring to. **—णं** 1 Betaking oneself to, taking refuge with. -2 Accepting, choosing. -3 Joining. -4 Refuge, asylum.

आश्रयणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be had recourse to, R. 17. 60. -2 To be practised or followed &c.

आश्रयिन् *a.* 1 Resting with, dependent on. -2 Related to, concerning तदाश्रयिणी कथा V. 3. 10 ; K. 215. -3 Resorting to ; R. 6. 4 ; Ratn. 2.

आश्रित *p. p.* (Used actively ; (with an acc.) 1 Resorting to, having recourse to, न किंचित्धर्मसंस्थानाश्रितः R. 8. 14; कृष्णाश्रितः=कृष्णमाश्रितः Sk.; मानुषीं तनुं Bg. 9. 11; R. 1. 13. -2 Dwelling in, inhabiting, seated or resting on, standing oneself at or on : इदं स्फटिकतलमाश्रितो भवति M. 4 ; so वातायनमाश्रितः पश्यति ; द्रव्याश्रितो गुणः Ak. ; R. 12. 21, 1. 75 ; द्वार°, वृक्ष° &c. -3 Using, employing -4 Following, practising, observing, माध्यस्थ्य, धर्म, मन्त्रचर्या : Ku. 6. 6 ; Bk. 7. 42. -5 Receiving anything as an inherent or integral part. -6 Dependent on: राष्ट्रं बाहुबलाश्रितं Ms. 9. 255 -7 Referring to, regarding ; भङ्ग्याश्रिता : कथा: Mb. -8 (Passively used) Resorted to, inhabited &c ; चटकाश्रिता शाखा Pt. 1 ; R. 3. 11. **—तः** A dependent servant, follower; भरताश्रितानां H. 1 ; प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku 3. 1. **—तं** (pl.) The objects perceived by the senses and mind.

आश्रिः *f.* The edge of a sword.

आश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen to. -2 To promise (with dat. of person ; cf P. I. 4. 40 ; Y. 2. 196). -3 To accept, undertake. **—Caus.** 1 To cause to hear. -2 To call, particularly in ritualistic formulas ; ओमित्याश्रावयति Ch. Up. -3 To draw towards, win over, attract ; Bk. 12. 30. -4 To say, repeat (as a Mantra).

आश्रव *a.* [आ-श्रु-अच्] Obedient, compliant ; भिषजामनाश्रवः R. 19. 49 ; N. 3. 84. **—वः** : 1 A promise, engagement. -2 Fault, transgression. -3 One of the categories according to the Jainas ; see आस्रव.

आश्रावणं 1 Calling out so as to make one listen. -2 N. of certain short words uttered at ceremonies ; ओं स्वधेत्याश्रावणमस्तु स्वधेति प्रत्याश्रावणं Asva.

आश्रुत *p. p.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed, accepted. **—तं** Calling so as to make one listen.

आश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing. -2 Accepting.

आश्रुत्कर्ण *a.* One whose ears hear all round (Ved.).

आश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To embrace, clasp; Bk. 3. 92. -2 To cleave or stick to.

आश्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Embraced, clasped; used actively also ; आश्लिष्टो लक्ष्मीं Sk. -2 Connected, interwoven, blended ; परस्पराश्लिष्टबाहुः पाइवैः Mb. -3 Joined to, touching, in contact with ; अवनितलाश्लिष्टकरतलया K. 67; अंगद °भुज R. 6. 53 ; Si. 3. 72 ; मेखलाश्लिष्टसानुं Me 2. -4 Joining what adheres or attaches to. -5 Invested, spread. -6 Deduced, concluded.

आश्लेषः 1 Embracing, clasping, an embrace ; आश्लेषलोलु विधूतनकार्कश्यजातिनी Si. 2. 17 ; Amaru. 15, 72, 94; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने Me. 3, 106.-2 Contact, intimate connection; relation ; सामीप्याश्लेषविषयैर्व्याप्त्याधारश्चतुर्विधः Mugdha. -3 The site of an act. **—षा** *f.* (pl.) N. of the ninth Nakshatra.

आश्व *a.* (**श्वी** *f.*) [अश्वस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to or coming from a horse, equestrian ; आश्वं कफहरं मूत्रं कृमिदद्रुषु शस्यते Susr. -2 Drawn by horses (as a chariot). **—श्वं** 1 A number of horses. -2 A chariot drawn by horses. -3 The state or action of a horse (अश्वस्य भावः कर्म वा Sk.).

आश्वत्थ *a.* (**त्थी** *f.*), **आश्वत्थिक** *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अश्वत्थ-अण् ठक् वा] 1 Relating to or made of the holy fig-tree. -2 Relating to the fruit-bearing season of this tree, as a मुहूर्त. **—त्था** The night having the अश्वत्थ Nakshatra. **—त्थं** The fruit of the holy fig-tree.

आश्वभारिक *a.* (**की** *f.*)=अश्वभारं हरति, वहति आवहति वा.

आश्वमेधिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अश्वमेधाय हितं ठण्] Belonging to the horse-sacrifice. **—कं** N. of the 14th Parvan of Mahâbhârata.

आश्वयुज *a.* (**जी** *f.*) [अश्वयुज-अण्] 1 Belonging to the month *Asvina.* -2 Born under the constellation अश्वयुज्. **—जः** : The month आश्विन ; भाद्रपदाश्वयुजौ वर्षा : Susr.; Ms. 6. 15 ; Y. 3. 47. **—जी** The day of the full moon in *Asvina.*

आश्वयुजक *a.* (**की** *f.*) Sown at the day of full moon in *Asvina.*

आश्वरथ *a.* (**थी** *f.*) [अश्वरथ-अञ्] Belonging to a chariot drawn by horses.

आश्वलक्षणिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अश्वलक्षण-ठक्] Knowing the marks of horses. **—कः** A farrier, groom.

आश्विक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [अश्व-ठञ्] Relating to a horse, drawn by horses, equestrian, cavalier. **—कः** 1 A cavalier. -2 A combination of stars or omens presaging acquisition of horses.

आश्विन *a.* (**नी** *f.*) 1 Belonging or sacred to the *Asvins* (अश्विनौ देवते अस्य). -2 Pervading. **—नः** 1 N. of a month (in which the moon is near the constellation *Asvinî*). -2 A sacrifice or a weapon presided over by the Asvins. -3 (du.) The Asvins. **—नी** 1 N. of certain bricks. -2 A pile, stack (चितिभेदः). **—नं** A day's journey for a horse or rider (Ved.).

आश्विनेय *m.* [अश्विन्याः अपत्यं ढक्] The two Asvins (physicians of gods). **—नः** 1 N. of Nakula and Sahadeva, the last two of the five Pâṇḍava princes. -2 A day's journey for a horse.

आश्वीन *a.* (**नी** *f.*) [अश्व-खञ्] Made or traversed by a horse (as a journey &c.); °नोऽध्वा Sk. **—नः-नं** The distance travelled by a horse in a day ; सहस्राश्वीने वा इतः स्वर्गो लोकः Ait. Br.

आश्वीयं A number of horses.

आश्वलायनः N. of the author of a celebrated ritual work, called the *Asvalâyana Sûtras.*

आश्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe ; सुखमाश्वसंति गिरयः Mv. 5. 51 are lying at ease. -2 To breathe freely, recover breath, take courage, take heart, rest secure, be at ease; प्रत्ययादाश्वसस्यः Me. 8; Pt. 1. 307 ; Bk. 4. 38, 5. 23. -3 To revive. -4 To have confidence in. **—Caus.** 1 To encourage, comfort, console,

cheer up; तदा संकीर्तनेनाश्वासयाम्यात्मानं V. 3; R. 12. 5. 14. 58. 15. 45; Me. 113; V. 5. 16. –2 To refresh, gratify; छायाश्वासितपथिकजनसार्थः Pt. 2. –3 To conciliate.

आश्वासः 1 Taking or recovering breath, breathing freely, recovery, revival. –2 Consolation, cheering up, inspiring confidence; U. 6. 10. –3 An assurance of safety or protection. –4 Cessation, completion, stop. –5 A chapter or section of a book. –6 A probable story.

आश्वासक *a.* Consolatory, comforting. –कः Clothing.

आश्वासनं Consoling, encouraging, cheering up, consolation; तदिदं द्वितीयं हृदयाश्वासनं *S.* 7; देवस्याश्वासनं भवति Pt. 1 cheering up of spirits, recovery.

आश्वासिन् *a.* [आ-श्वस्-णिनि] 1 Breathing freely, reviving, becoming cheerful; *S.* 2. 1. –2 Consoling.

आषाढः [आषाढीपूर्णिमा अस्मिन्मासे अण्] 1 N. of a Hindu month (corresponding to June and July); आषाढस्य प्रथमदिवसे Me. 2; शेते विष्णुः सदाषाढे कार्तिके प्रतिबोध्यते V. P. –2 A staff of the Palâśa wood carried by an ascetic; अथाजिनाषाढधरः प्रगल्भवाक् Ku. 5. 30. –3 The Malaya mountain. –ढा The 20th and the 21st lunar mansions, usually called पूर्वाषाढा and उत्तराषाढा. –ढी The day of full moon in the month of *Ashâḍha*. –**Comp.** –भव, –भू *a.* produced in the month of *Ashâḍha*. (–वः, –भूः) the planet Mars.

आषाढकः The month आषाढ.

आषाढिन् *a.* Bearing a Palâśa staff; K. 21.

आषाढीय *a.* [आषाढा-छ] Born under the constellation *Ashâḍhâ*.

आष्टमः [अष्टमो भागः, अष्टम-अ] The 8th part; P. V. 3. 50-1.

आष्ट्रं [अश्-व्याप्तौ ष्ट्रन् Uṇ. 4. 159] Sky, ether, atmosphere.

आष्ट्री 1 An extensive forest. –2 A kitchen, fire-place.

आस्, आः *ind.* An interjection, implying (*a*) Recollection; आः उपनयतु भवान् भूर्जपत्रं V. 2. (*b*) Anger; आः कथमद्यापि राक्षसत्रासः U. 1; आः पापे तिष्ठ तिष्ठ Mâl. 8. (*c*) Pain; आः शीतं K. P. 10. (*d*) Angry contradiction (अनाकरण); आः क एष मयि स्थिते Mu. 1; आः वृथामङ्गलपाठक Ve. 1. (*e*) Sorrow, regret. विद्यानातरताः ... नृपाधून् निशानहे निस्त्रपाः Udb; (आः स्मरणेऽनुकम्पे कोपसंतापयोरपि तथा Med.).

आस् I. 2 A. (आस्ते, आसांचक्रे, आसिष्ट; आसितुं, आसित) 1 To sit, lie, rest. एतदासनमास्यतां V. 5; आस्यतामिति चोक्तः सन्नासीताभिमुखं गुरोः Ms. 2. 193. –2 To live, dwell तावदर्षाण्यासते देवलोके Mb.; यत्रास्मै रोचते तत्रायमास्तां K. 196; कुरूनास्ते Sk.; यत्रानुकाम आसते Rv. 9. 15. 2; Bk. 4. 6, 8. 79. –3 To sit quietly, take no hostile measures, remain idle; आसीनं त्वासनुत्थापयति द्वयम् *Si.* 2. 57. –4 To be, exist. –5 To be contained in; जगन्ति यस्यां सविकाशमासत *Si.* 1. 23. –6 To abide, remain, continue or be in any state, be doing anything, last; oft. used with present participles to denote a continuous or uninterrupted action; विदारयन्प्रगर्जंश्चास्ते Pt. 1 kept on, continued, tearing up and bellowing; used in this sense also with an adj., subst., indeclinable, past part., an adverb (तूष्णीं &c.), or with the instr. of a noun; सुखेनास्ते &c. –7 To lead to, result in (with dat.); आस्तां मानसतुष्टये सुकृतिनां नीतिर्नवोढेव वः H. 1. 212. –8 To cease, have an end. –9 To solemnize, celebrate. –10 To let go, lay or put aside; आस्तां तावत् let it aside, let it go, to say nothing of, not to mention; K. 18. –*Caus.* To cause to sit, seat, fix; आसयत्सलिले पृथ्वीं Sk. –*Desid.* आसिसिषते To wish to sit &c. –II. 4 P. [आस्यति, आसितुं] 1 To enclose, border. –2 To admit (as water) into.

आसः [आस्-घञ्] 1 A seat. –2 A bow (–सं also); स सासिः सासुसूः सासः Ki. 15.5. –3 Ashes. –सं 1 Seat or lower part of the body. –2 Proximity.

आसनं [आस्-ल्युट्] 1 Sitting down. –2 A seat, place, stool; स वासवेनासनसंनिकृष्टं Ku. 3. 2; आसनं मुच् to leave one's seat, rise; R. 3. 11. –3 A particular posture or mode of sitting; cf. पद्म°, वीर°, भद्र°, वज्र° &c. –4 Sitting down or halting, stopping, encamping. –5 Abiding, dwelling; Ms. 2. 245, 6. 59. –6 Any peculiar mode of sexual enjoyment (84 such *āsanas* are usually mentioned). –7 Maintaining a post against an enemy (opp. यानं), one of the six modes of foreign policy; which are:-संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak.; परिबद्धसामर्थ्यो कालान्तरेऽक्षया तृणीं नरेश्वासनमासनं; परस्परस्य सामर्थ्यविघातादासनं स्मृतं Agni P.; Ms. 7. 160, 162, 166; Y. 1. 346; Pt. 3. –8 The front part of an elephant's body, withers. –9 Throwing (fr. अस् to throw). –10 N. of two trees (असन and जीवक). –ना A seat, stool, stay. –नी 1 Stay, abiding, sitting. –2 A small seat or stool. –3 A shop, stall. –**Comp.** –बंधधीर *a.* resolute to sit down, firm in one's seat: निषेदुषीमासनबंधधीरः R. 2. 6.

आसित *p. p.* [आस्-क्त] Seated, at rest: आसितः सः; आसितं तेन Sk. –तं 1 Sitting down. –2 A seat; इदमेषामासितं Sk. –3 Abode, a place where one has lived; a city.

आसीन *pres. p.* Sitting, seated; °प्रचलायित nodding when seated, falling asleep.

आस्या Sitting, abode, state of rest.

आसा, आसः (Instr. and abl. of आस्) Before one's eyes, by word of mouth, personally; in close vicinity.

आसंसार,–संसृति *a.* Liable to progress or alteration. –रं, –ति *ind.* 1 Till the end of the world or worldly existence; Pt. 1. –2 Within the limits or range of worldly existence, throughout the sphere of worldly life: Bh. 3. 46; Ki. 3. 6 (Malli. यावत्संसारं).

आसंगत्यं Detachment, disunion.

आसंज् 1 P. 1 To fasten, fix on, attach to, join or add to, place or put on (dress, armour &c.); चापमासज्य कंठे Ku. 2. 64; अनुबंध आसज्यते Sk.; आसज्यमानेक्षणः *S.* 3. 26 with the eyes intently fixed; (fig. also); भुजे...स भूमेर्धुरमाससंज R. 2. 74; so पुत्रे राज्यं; जने दोषं &c.; आससंज भयं तेषां Bk. 14. 104 fear overtook them. –2 To confer upon, conduce to; Ki. 13. 44. –3 To stick or adhere to, depend upon. –4 To take up. –*Caus.* 1 To cause to attach, have anything fastened or put on. –2 To place, put, throw round; आसंजयामास यथाप्रदेशं कंठे गुणं R. 6. 83. –3 To entrust or appoint. –*pass.* (सज्यते) To adhere, stick, be at-

tached; यदि नेटात्मनः पीडा मासांजि भवता जने Ki. 11. 29. cf. "Do unto others as you would be done by.".

आसक्त *p. p.* 1 Strongly attached to, intent on, devoted or addicted to, (usually with loc. or in comp.); द्यूत°, मृगया°. –2 Absorbed or engaged in, zealously following or pursuing. –3 Fixed on, directed towards, joined or attached to, placed or resting on; मन्मुखासक्तदृष्टिः K. 158; यदासक्तं सख्यं जने Mv. 5. 55 formed; शिखरासक्तमेघाः Ku. 6. 40 resting on; °बाहुलतया S. –4 Surrounded, encircled. –5 Continuous, perpetual, eternal. –6 Trusting to, confiding in. –क्तं *ind.* Eternally, perpetually. –Comp. –चित्त, –चेतस्, –मनस् *a.* having the mind fixed on any object.

आसक्तिः *f.* 1 Attachment, devotion, fondness; बालिशचरितेष्वासक्तिः K. 120; intentness, application. –2 Waylaying (Ved.). –क्ति *ind.* Ved. Purposely.

आसंग *a.* Uninterrupted, perpetual. –गः 1 Attachment, devotion (to any object) (to enjoy or protect it); सुख° लुब्धः K. 173; U. 3; Bh. 3. 60. –2 Intentness, close application.–3 Contact, adherence, clinging; (पंकजं) सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते Ku. 5. 9; 3.46; व्रततिवलयासंगसंजातपाशः *S.* 1.33; Mu. 1. 14; अनासंगः absence of consolation; Mâl. 2. –4 Association, connection, union; त्यक्त्वा कर्मफलासंगं Bg. 4. 20; so कांतासंग &c. –5 Fixing, fastening to. –6 Pride about the authorship of a thing (कर्तृत्वाभिमान). –7 That which is fastened; cf. उत्तरासंग. –8 Waylaying (?). –गं A kind of fragrant earth; (सौराष्ट्रमृत्तिका) –गं *ind.* Without interruption, eternally.

आसंगिनी A whirlwind.

आसंगिमः [आसंगे भवः डिमच्] (In surgery) A kind of bandage.

आसंजनं 1 Fastening to, fixing, putting on the body (as dress, armour &c.).–2 Getting entangled, clinging; व्रततिवलयासंजनात् *S.*1.33 v.l.–3 Attachment, devotion. –4 Contact, proximity. –5 A handle, hook.

आसद् 1 P. 1 To sit down or near (with acc. or loc.). –2 To watch or lie in wait for. –3 To approach, reach, to go to or towards (a place &c.); हिमालयस्यालयमाससाद Ku. 7. 69: Bk. 7. 31; Si. 2. 2; आसनं R. 6. 4. 53; 11. 23. –4 To meet with. find, form; सख्यं R.5.60; 14. 25; अपायं Bk. 3. 26 suffering; 4. 43. –5 To encounter, attack. –6 To commence, undertake. –7 To place. –10 P. or *Caus.* 1 (*a*) To meet with, find; मृत्युभयमासादितः Bhâg. (*b*) To get, obtain: अमरगणनालेख्यमासाद्य R. 8. 95; Ms. 4. 227; धनं, सुखं &c. –2 To approach, go to, reach; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति; ते पुण्यमासाद्य सुरेंद्रलोकं Bg. 9. 20; Me. 34; Bk. 8. 37. –3 To overtake, come up with; अनेन रथवेगेन पूर्वप्रस्थितं वैनतेयमप्यासादयेयं V. 1, Ve. 3. 7. –4 To encounter, attack; आसादितौ कथं ब्रूतं न गजैः कूलमुद्रुजैः Bk. 6. 95.–5 To effect, occasion, accomplish. –6 To make one sit down (Ved.).

आसत्तिः *f.* [आ-सद् क्तिन्] 1 Meeting, junction.. –2 Intimate union, nearness, close contact; किमपि किमपि मंदं मंदमासत्तियोगात् U. 1. 27. –3 Gain, profit, acquirement. –4 (In Logic) Proximity, the absence of interruption in the apprehension of what is said, relation between two or more proximate terms and the sense conveyed by them; कारणं सन्निधानं तु पदस्यासत्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ P. 83; वाक्यं स्याद् योग्यताकांक्षासत्तियुक्तः पदोच्चयः S. D. 2.

आसदनं 1 Gain, profit. –2 Contact, union. –3 Nearness, proximity. –4 The act of sitting down. –5 A seat.

आसन्न *p. p.* 1 Drawn near, approached, near (in time, place or number); आसन्नविंशाः nearly or about 20; at hand, close by, impending, imminent; आसन्नपतने कूले S. B.; °मरण, °काल q.v. –2 Adjacent, adjoining. –3 Well-placed. –4 About to die. –न्नः The setting sun. –Comp. –कालः 1. the hour of death. –2. one whose death is near. –परिचारकः, –चारिका personal attendant, body-guard; U. 1; *S.* 6. –प्रसव *a.* about to be confined or delivered; about to bring forth or lay eggs (as a hen &c.). –मृत्यु –शरीरपात *a.* one whose death has drawn near; Ku. 3. 44.

आसारः Ved. Cushion.

आसादनं 1 Putting or laying down. –2 Attacking. –3 Overtaking, meeting with, going towards. –4 Obtaining, attaining, accomplishing.

आसादयितव्य, आसाद्य *pot.p.* Attainable, to be attained &c.

आसादित *p. p.* 1 Obtained, got. –2 Reached, gone to. –3 Spread, extended. –4 Effected, completed. –5 Met with, attacked, overtaken.

आसन् *n.* Mouth; (a word optionally substituted for आस्य in all cases after acc. dual).

आसन्वत् *a.* Ved. Having a mouth.

आसन्य *a.* Ved. Being in the mouth.

आसंदः [आसीदत्यस्मिन् प्रलयकाले निपातः] Vishnu or Vâsudeva. –दी [आसयतेऽस्याम्] 1 A small couch or oblong chair; an arm-chair; K. 94; इयं वा आसंदी अस्यां हीदं सर्वमासन्नं Sat. Br. –2 A raised seat in a hall or assembly.

आसंदिका [स्वल्पार्थे कन्] A small chair; K. 219.

आसंबाध *a.* Blocked up, obstructed, confined (on all sides); आसंबाधा भविष्यंति पंथानः शरवृष्टिभिः Râm.

आसव see under आसु.

आसा Ved. Proximity, nearness; आसया near, in the presence of.

आसाधनं Accomplishment, attainment.

आसारः [आ-सृ-घञ्] 1 A hard or sharp-driving shower (of anything); आसारसिक्तक्षितिबाष्पयोगात् R. 13. 29; Me. 17; पुष्पासारैः 43; so तुहिन°, रुधिर° &c.; बाष्पासारा M. 3. 20 flooded or suffused with tears; धारासारैर्वृष्टिर्बभूव H.3 it rained in torrents.–2 Surrounding an enemy. –3 Attack, incursion. –4 The army of an ally or king (whose dominions are separated by other intervening states).–5 Provision, food; Pt 3. 41, 51.

आसिकः [असिः प्रहरणमस्य ठक्] A swordsman.

आसिका [पर्यायेण आसनं, आस्-ण्वुल्] Turn or order of sitting, sitting.

आसिधारं [असिधारा इव अस्त्यत्र अण्] N. of a particular vow; अभ्यस्यतीव व्रतमासिधारं R. 13. 67; for explanation see असिधारा.

आसिच् 6 P. 1 To pour in or on, wet, water, sprinkle. -2 To fill with. —*Caus.* To have anything poured in.

आसिच् *f.* An oblation which is poured out; a dish, vessel (?).

आसेकः Wetting, watering, pouring in.

आसेक्यः A kind of eunuch or neuter man; पित्रोस्तु तुल्यवीर्यत्वादासेक्यः पुरुषो भवेत्।.

आसेचन *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Charming, beloved; so आसेचनक. —नं 1 Pouring into, wetting, sprinkling. -2 A vessel for fluids (Ved.); °वत् hollow, concave.—नी A small vessel.

आसिध् 1 P. To arrest, keep in custody (only in *p. p.*).

आसेद्धृ *m.* One who arrests another.

आसेधः Arrest, custody, legal restraint; it is of four kinds:—स्थानासेधः कालकृतः प्रवासात् कर्मणस्तथा Nârada; *i. e.* confinement to a place, limitation of time, prohibition against departure, and restriction from doing anything.

आसेधक *a.* Restraining, confining.

आसु 5 U. 1 To press out Soma juice, distil (mostly Ved.). -2 (P.) To excite, enliven (Ved.).

आसवः [आ सु-अप्] 1 Distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 Any spirituous liquor (distilled from sugar, molasses &c.); अनासवाख्यं करणं मदस्य Ku. 1. 31; कुमारी°, द्राक्षा° &c; यच्च पक्कौषधांबुभ्यां सिद्धं मद्यं स आसवः Bhâva P. -5 A vessel for liquor. -6 Exciting. -Comp. —द्रुः [आसवस्य कारणं द्रुः शाक° त°] N. of the Palmyra tree (the juice of which, on fermenting, forms a spirituous liquor).

आसावः A praiser, or one who extracts Soma juice.

आसुतिः *f.* 1 Distilling, distillation. -2 Decoction. -3 A drought so prepared.-4 Birth, production (प्रसव). -5 Exciting; enlivening (Ved.).

आसुतीबलः [आसुतिरस्त्यस्य बलच् दीर्घः P. V. 2. 112] 1 A sacrificing priest (who extracts Soma juice). -2 A sacrificer at the full and change of the moon. -3 A distiller. -4 A guardian of girls (कन्यापालक).

आसुर *a.* (री *f.*) [असुरस्येदं अण् opp. दैव] 1 Belonging to *Asuras.* -2 Belonging to evil spirits; आसुरी माया, आसुरी रात्रिः &c. -3 Infernal, demoniacal; आसुरं भावमाश्रितः Bg. 7. 15 (for a full exposition of what constitutes आसुर conduct, see Bg. 16. 7-24). -4 Not performing sacrifices. -5 Divine, spiritual. —रः 1 A demon [स्वार्थे अण्].-2 One of the eight forms of marriage, in which the bridegroom purchases the bride from her father or other paternal kinsmen; (see उद्वाह); आसुरो द्रविणादानात् Y. 1. 61; Ms. 3. 31.-3 (pl.) The stars of the southern hemisphere. -4 A prince of the warrior-tribe Asura. —री 1 Surgery, curing by cutting by instruments. -2 A female demon, demoness; संभ्रमादासुरीभिः Ve. 1. 3. -3 N. of a plant Sinapis Ramosa Roxb. (Mar. मोहरी; हुई). —रं 1 Blood. -2 Black salt.

आसुरिः A pupil of Kapila.

आसुरीय *a.* Belonging to or coming from *Asuri.*

आसूत्रित *a.* 1 Forming or wearing a garland. -2 Interwoven.

आसेव् 1 A. To carry out, practise, perform zealously; धर्मं, व्रतं &c. -2 To indulge in, enjoy; अभ्रवातमासेवमाना M. 1; V. 4; Ku. 1. 15. -3 To accomplish; attend to.

आसेवा, —वनं 1 Zealous practice, assiduous performance of any action. -2 Frequency, repetition; P. VIII. 3. 102; आसेवनं पौनःपुन्यं Sk. -3 Intercourse.

आसेवित *p. p.* 1 Performed, done. -2 Repeated.—तं Performance.

आसेविन् *a.* Performing assiduously, indulging in.

आस्कंद् 1 P. 1 To invade, attack; कथमिदानीमुन्मादोपरागो माधवेंदुमास्कंदति Mâl. 9; आस्कंदल्लक्ष्मणं बाणैः Bk. 17. 82. -2 To step over, tread; Ki. 2. 20. -3 To depend or hang on (as the Vedângas on the Vedas). -4 To jump, leap.

आस्कंदः,—दनं 1 An attack, assault; assailing, outraging; परवनिता °भग्नस्य Ve. 2.-2 Ascending, mounting; treading, stepping over; Ki. 13. 18. -3 Reproach, abuse. -4 The walk of a horse. -5 An assailant.-6 Battle, war. -7 Drying. -8 Effacing, destroying.

आस्कंदितं,—तकं The walk of a horse, galloping at full speed.

आस्कंदिन् *a.* 1 Jumping upon, assailing, attacking; R. 17. 52. -2 Causing to flow. -3 Granting. -4 Spending.

आस्क्र *a.* 1 Attacking or assailing enemies, approaching. -2 Joined or united.

आस्तावः [आ-स्तु-घञ्] 1 The place of reciting hymns in a sacrifice. -2 Praise, hymn.

आस्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [अस्ति परलोकः इति मतिर्यस्य, ठक्] 1 One who believes in God and another world; यत्रास्त्येव तदस्ति वस्त्विति मृषा जल्पद्भिरेवास्तिकैः Prab. 2.-2 A believer in sacred tradition.-3 Pious, faithful, believing; आस्तिकः श्रद्दधानश्च Y. 1. 268.—कः or आस्तीकः N. of a Muni.

आस्तिकता,-त्वं, आस्तिक्यं 1 Belief in God and another world; आस्तिक्यशुद्धमवतः प्रियधर्म धर्मं Ki. 18. 43. -2 Piety, faith, belief; Bg. 18. 42; आस्तिक्यं श्रद्दधानता परमार्थेष्वागमार्थेषु Sankara.

आस्तीक *a.* Relating to, or treating of, the sage आस्तीक. —कः N. of an old saint, son of Jaratkâru; (at whose intercession King Janamejaya spared the Nâga Takshaka from the destruction to which he had doomed the serpent race). Mb. gives the following etymology of the name; नाम चास्याभवत्ख्यातं लोके-ष्वास्तीक इत्युत। अस्तीत्युक्त्वा गतो यस्मात्पिता गर्भस्थमेव तम् ॥. —कं A section (पर्व) of the first book of the Mahâbhârata.

आस्तृ—स्तॄ 5. 9. U. To spread over, strew, cover, scatter over, bestrew, deck; दर्भानास्तीर्य, वसनमास्तीर्य &c.

आस्तरः [आ-स्तृ-अप्] 1 A covering, coverlet. -2 A carpet, bed, mat; वासो वल्कलमास्तरः किसलयानि *S*ânti. 2. 20. -3 Spreading (clothes &c.).

आस्तरण *a.* 1 Spreading, covering. —णं 1 Spreading, strewing. -2 A bed, layer; कुसुम° a bed of flowers; Ku. 4. 35; सकुसुम° strewn with flowers *S.* 3; तमालपत्रास्तरणासु रंतुं R. 6. 64. -3 A cushion, quilt, bedclothes; गत° without the bedclothes. -4 A rug, carpet. -5 An elephant's housings, painted cloth (thrown on his back). -6 A layer

of Kuśa grass spread out at a sacrifice.

आस्तरणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [आस्तरणं प्रयोजनमस्य ठक्] 1 For spreading (as clothes &c.). -2 Resting on a carpet.

आस्तारः [आ-स्तॄ-घञ्] Spreading, strewing, scattering. -**Comp.** —पंक्तिः N. of a metre, see App.

आस्त्र *a.* [अस्त्रस्येदं अण्] Belonging to a missile.

आस्था 1 U. 1 To stand or remain on or by, to occupy. -2 To ascend, mount; रथं, स्यंदनं &c. -3 To use, have recourse to, resort to, practise, take, assume, follow; यथा यथा हि सद्वृत्तमातिष्ठत्यनसूयकः Ms. 10. 128, 2. 133, 10. 101; समाधिमास्थाय Ku. 5. 2 practising concentration of mind; स्वरूपं Ku. 5. 84 assuming his own form; तनुं Mu. 7. 19; R. 6. 72; कूर्मसंकोचं Pt. 3. 21 contracting himself like a tortoise; पद्मातस्थुषा Ku. 6. 72 taking a place among; व्रतं Ve. 3. 19; so स्त्रीरूपं Pt. 3. 31; आस्थितविषादविषः Ki. 6.29 gloomy; Bg. 7. 20; K. 165; आस्थितविष्टरः R. 15. 79; सुहृदास्थितायां सभायां Ku. 7. 29; विषमप्यं जलं रज्जुमास्थाय्ये तव कारणात् Mb. use; चिंतामौनमिवास्थिता V. 4. 38 lost in moody abstraction. -4 To do, perform, carry out. -5 To recognise, acknowledge, own. -6 To exhibit, aim at. -7 To undertake, promise, agree. -8 To behave. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to stand. -2 To hold fast, cling to. -3 To collect, obtain. -4 To place in, infix. -5 To show, represent, introduce; प्रविश्य स्थापकस्तद्वत्काव्यमास्थापयेत्ततः S. D. 283; Mv. 1. 13. -6 To step.

आस्था [आस्था-अङ्] 1 Regard, care, respect, consideration, care for (with loc.); मर्त्येष्वास्थापराङ्मुखः R. 10. 43; मय्यप्यास्था न ते चेत् Bh. 3. 30; 2. 98; see अनास्था also. -2 Assent, promise. -3 Prop, support, stay. -4 Hope, confidence; ज्वलत्कन्यां बबधा यां Rāj. T. 5. 245. -5 An effort. -6 State, condition. -7 An assembly. -8 A place or means of abiding.

आस्थातृ *a.* Standing, mounting.

आस्थानं 1 A place, site. -2 Ground, base. -3 An assembly. -4 Care, regard; see आस्था. -5 A hall of audience, K. 5, 14. -6 Recreation-ground (विश्रामस्थानं). —नी An assembly-room. —**Comp.** —गृहं, -निकेतनं, -मंडपः an assembly-room; तद्दीप्रमास्थाननिकेतनाजिरं Ki. 1. 16.

आस्थापनं 1 Placing, fixing, causing to stay or remain. -2 A strengthening remedy. -3 An enema of oil or ghee.

आस्थायिका An audience.

आस्थित *p.p.* (Used actively) 1 Dwelt, abiding; यत्नं Pt.1.220 using efforts carefully; उपायमास्थितस्यापि Si.2.80,9.84; so नियमं, ध्यानं, धर्मं &c. -2 Having recourse to, resorting to, using, practising, betaking oneself to; सलिलाशयं Pt. 2. -3 Having obtained or got, having reached to; ऐश्वर्यं, कामवशं &c. -4 Occupied; enclosed (as a hunting ground); R. 9. 53; दानवास्थितः शैलः Rām. -5 Engrossed, engaged. -6 Covered (व्याप्त); Ki. 9. 9; spread, overspread. -7 Got, obtained.

आस्थितिः *f.* Condition.

आस्नानं 1 Purity. -2 Water for washing, bath.

आस्नेय *a.* Bloody (fr. असन्); being in the mouth (fr. आसन्).

आस्पदं [आ-पद्-घ सुट् च] 1 A place, site, seat, room; तस्यास्पदं श्रीर्युवराजसंज्ञितं R. 3. 36; ध्यानास्पदं भूतपतेर्विवेश Ku. 3. 43, 5. 10, 48,69; कथं तादृशानां गिरि वैतथ्यमास्पदं कुर्यात् K. 174; राजन्यास्पदमलभत Dk. 160 obtained a hold on the king. -2 (Fig.) An abode, subject, receptacle; निधनता सर्वापदामास्पदं Mk. 1. 14; करिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2; आस्पदं त्वमासि सर्वसंपदां Ki. 13. 39; so दोष°, उपहास° &c. -3 Rank, position, station; काव्यार्थभावनेनायमपि सभ्यपदास्पदं S. D. -4 Dignity, authority, office; लब्धास्पदोस्मीति विवादभीरो: M. 1.17.-5 Business, affair.-6 Prop, support. -7 The tenth place from the लग्न q. v.

आस्पर्धा Emulation, rivalry.

आस्पर्धिन् *a.* Emulous, striving after.

आस्फल्,-स्फुल् 10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cause to flap, rock or shake; to strike or press against; आस्फालितं यत्प्रमदाकराग्रैः R. 16. 13; पयोराशेरोघः प्रलयपवनास्फालित इव U. 5. 9 lashed, stirred; Nāg. 1; शिलायामास्फालितः Pt. 1. -2 To twang; धनुरास्फालयन् U. 4. -3 To sound, play upon (as a lute), strike; वीणामास्फालयंती K. 131; Si. 1. 9. -4 To rend assunder, tear in pieces.

आस्फालः 1 Striking, rubbing, causing to move gently. -2 Flapping. -3 Particularly, the flapping motion of an elephant's ears.

आस्फालनं 1 Rubbing, striking or pressing against, stirring (as water &c.); flapping; अनवरतधनुर्ज्यास्फालनक्रूरपूर्वं S. 2. 4; आसां जलास्फालनतत्पराणां R. 16. 62, 3. 55, 6.73; Amaru. 54; कुचतट° K. 6, 14, 57; ऐरावत° कर्कशेन हस्तेन Ku. 3. 22 striking against. -2 Pride, arrogance.

आस्फुजित् *m.* N. of the planet Venus.

आस्फोटः 1 The Arka plant. -2 The sound made by striking on the arms (Mar. दंड ठोकणें); कर° मिश्रेण K. 28. -3 Trembling, quivering. -4 Striking or rubbing against, blow; पुच्छ° Mv. 5. 63; लांगूलास्फोटशब्दाच्च चलितः स महागिरिः Mb. —टा The नवमल्लिका plant, wild variety of jasmin.

आस्फोटक *a.* Making a sound by striking on the arms. —क =पर्वतजपीलुभेदः

आस्फोटनं 1 Flapping, moving to and fro. -2 Trembling, shaking. -3 Blowing, expanding. -4 Contracting, closing. -5 Slapping or clapping the arms, or the sound produced by it. -6 Disclosing, manifesting. -7 Winnowing, thrashing. —नी A gimlet.

आस्फोतः,-तकः [आ-स्फुट् अच् पृषो° टस्य तत्वं] N. of several trees; अर्क, कोविदार, भूपलाश. —ता,-तका N. of several plants; मल्लिका, अपराजिता, सारिवा.

आस्माक *a.* (की *f.*), **आस्माकीन** *a.* [अस्मद्-अण्-खञ् अस्माकादेशः] Our, ours; आस्माकदंतिसान्निध्यात् Si. 2. 63, 8. 50.

आस्य *a.* Belonging to the mouth or face. —स्यं [अस्यते ग्रासोऽत्र, अस्-ण्यत्] 1 The mouth, jaws; आस्यकुहरं, विवृतास्यः -2 Face; आस्यकमलं. -3 A part of the mouth used in pronouncing letters; तुल्यास्यप्रयत्नं सवर्णं P. I. 1. 9; आस्ये भवमास्यं ताल्वादिस्थानं Sk.; षडास्यानि Pt. 5.55; (the six parts being the throat, head or brain

palate, tooth, lip, and nose. -4 Mouth, opening; व्रणास्यं, अंकास्यं &c. -Comp. -आसवः spittle, saliva. -पत्रं a lotus. -लांगलः 1. a dog. -2. a boar. -लोमन् *n.* beard.

आस्यंधय *a.* [आस्यं धयति धे-खश् मुम्] Kissing.

आस्यंदनं Flowing, oozing.

आस्या See under आस्.

आस्रं [अस्रमेव स्वार्थेऽण्] Blood. -Comp.- पः 1. 'blood-drinker', demon. -2. the 19th lunar mansion.

आस्रवः [आस्रु-अप्] 1 Pain, affliction, distress. -2 Flowing, running. -3 Discharge, emission. -4 Fault, transgression. -5 The foam on boiling rice. -6 (With Jainas) The impulse called योग or attention which the soul participates in the movement of its various bodies; it is defined as the 'action of the senses which impels the soul towards external objects'; it is good or evil according as it is directed towards good or evil objects.

आस्राव *a.* Flowing, running. -वः 1 A wound. -2 Flow, issue, discharge. -3 Spittle, saliva. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A disease of the body. -Comp. -भेषजं medicament, medicine.

आस्राविन् *a.* Flowing, emitting fluid or humour; an epithet of the elephant when ichor is issuing from its temples.

आस्वद् 1 A. To taste. -*Caus.* To taste, enjoy; संभोगं Me. 87; R. 3. 54; (fig.) to plunder, defraud; नास्वादयसे भुजंगैः K. 109.

आस्वाद *a.* Tasting, eating. -दः 1 Tasting, eating; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3.32; कान्ताधरास्वादः H. 1. 152; मुखास्वादः Y. 3. 229 kissing.-2 Relish, flavour, taste; ज्ञातास्वादो विवृतजघनां को विहातुं समर्थः Me. 41; सुरास्वादपरः H. 4. 76; विविधास्वादकयैर्भृत्यैः Pt. 1. -3 Enjoying, experiencing; °वत् *a.* delicious in flavour, palatable; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5.

आस्वादक *a.* Tasting, enjoying.

आस्वादनं Tasting, eating.

आस्वाद्य *pot. p.* To be tasted, delicious, sweet, palatable.

आस्वनित or आस्वांत [आ-स्वन्-क्त] Sounded.

आह *ind.* 1 An interjection showing (*a*) reproof; (*b*) severity; (*c*) command, (*d*) casting, sending. -2 An irregular verbal form of the 3rd. pers. sing. Pres. of a defective verb meaning 'to say,' or 'to speak' (supposed by Indian grammarians to be derived from ब्रू and by European scholars from अह्; the only forms of the root existing in the language are:— आत्थ, आहथुः, आह, आहतुः, and आहुः).

आहकः [आ-हन्-ड-कन्] A peculiar disease of the nose; ततुना रक्तशोथेन युक्तो नासापुटांतरे। गात्रशूलज्वरकरः श्लेष्मणा ह्याहको ज्वरः॥.

आहंकार्यं Conceitedness.

आहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, hit, beat; कुट्टिममाजघान K. 10; परस्य शिर आहंति Sk.; Si. 7. 17; दुर्जयात् करिणः ... आहन्यात् Kām. 19. 60; said to be Atm. when the object is some limb of one's own body; आहते शिरः, but cf. आजघ्ने विषमविलोचनस्य वक्षः Ki. 17. 63; so आहध्वं मा रघूत्तमं; Bk. 8. 15, 5. 102 (see Sk. on P. I. 3. 28 also). -2 To strike, ring, beat (as a bell, drum &c.) Bk. 1.27, 17. 7, Me. 66; R. 17. 11.-3 To kill, slaughter.

आहत *p. p.* 1 Struck, beaten (as a drum &c.); Ku. 4. 25, 30; R. 4. 23, 12. 77. -2 Trodden; पादाहतं यदुत्थाय मूर्धानमधिरोहति Si. 2. 46; गजदंताहता वृक्षाः Rām. -3 Injured, killed. -4 Dispelled, destroyed, removed. -5 Multiplied (in Math.); सूर्याब्दसंख्यया द्वित्रिसागरैरयुताहतैः Sūrya S.; एकैकमब्देषु नवाहतेषु Bri. S. 8. 22. -5 Known, understood. -6 Rolled (as dice). -7 Uttered falsely. -तः A drum. -तं 1 A new cloth o garment. -2 An old garment. -3 A nonsensical or meaningless speech, an assertion of impossibility; *e.g.* एष वंध्यासुतो याति Subhāsh. -Comp. -लक्षण *a.* =आहितलक्षण q. v. under आधा.

आहतिः *f.* 1 Killing. -2 A blow, hit, striking. -3 Coming (आगति). -4 Multiplication; अंशाहतिच्छेदवधेन भक्ता Lilā.

आहननं 1 Striking at, beating. -2 A stick.

आहननीय *a.* Making oneself known by beating a drum.

आहनस् *a.* [आ-हन्-असुन्] To be beaten or pressed out (as Soma).

आघातः [आ-हन्-घञ्] 1 Striking, striking against: अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं Ku. 2. 50; U. 5. 9. -2 A blow, stroke: तीव्राघातप्रतिहततरुस्कंधलग्नैकदंतः S. 1. 33; कठिनकुचतट° Amaru. 55; पवन°, पाद° &c. -3 A wound. -4 Killing: प्राणाघातान्निवृत्तिः Bh. 2. 26; Y. 3. 275.-5 One who beats or strikes. -6 A misfortune, distress. -7 Retention of urine (मूत्राघात). -8 A slaughter-house; आघातं नीयमानस्य वध्यस्येव पदे पदे H. 4. 67.

आघातनं 1 Striking, killing. -2 A slaughter-house.

आहव, आहाव, आहवन &c., See under आहु and आह्वे.

आहिकः [अहिरिव, कन् स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The descending node (केतु).-2 An epithet of Pāṇini.

आहिंड् 1 A. To roam about, wander; आहिंडयते अटव्या अटवीं S. 2.

आहिंडिकः A man of mixed origin, the son of a Nishāda father and Vaidehi mother; आहिंडिको निषादेन वैदेह्यामेव जायते Ms. 10.37; (according to Kull., he was employed as a watchman on the outside of jails, and hence called आहिंडिक).

आहितुंडिकः [अहितुंडेन दीव्यति ठक्] A juggler, a snake-catcher, conjurer; अहं खल्वाहितुंडिको जीर्णविषो नाम Mu.2.

आहीरणिन् *m.* A two-headed snake.

आहु 3 U. To sacrifice, offer an oblation, worship (as fire).

आहवः A sacrifice; तत्र नाभवदसौ महाहवे Si. 14. 44 (for other meanings see under आह्वे).

आहवनं 1 A sacrifice; द्रष्टुमाहवनमग्रजन्मनाम् Si. 14. 38. -2 An oblation.

आहवनीय *pot. p.* To be offered as an oblation. -यः A consecrated fire taken from the house-holder's perpetual fire, one of the three fires (*i. e.* the eastern) burning at a sacrifice; गार्हपत्यादाहवनीयं ज्वलंतमुद्धरेत्। पिता वा एषोऽग्नीनां यद्दक्षिणः पत्नी गार्हपत्यः पौत्र आहवनीयः Asval.; see also अग्निहोता under अग्नि.

आहवनीयक *a.* Fit for a burnt offering. -कः A consecrated fire.

आहावः [आ-हु आधारे घञ्]Fire; see under आह्वे also.

आहुत *p. p.* Offered to the gods, sacrificed. —तं 1 An offering made to men, hospitality.-2 The nourishment of all created beings (भूतयज्ञ or मनुष्ययज्ञ), regarded as one of the five principal sacrifices of the Hindus; cf. पंचयज्ञ.

आहुतिः *f.* 1 Offering an oblation to a deity, any solemn rite accompanied with oblations; होतुराहुतिसाधनं R. 1. 82. -2 An oblation offered to a deity.

आहुकः N. of a prince, grandfather of Krishṇa. —काः N. of a people.

आहुल्यं N. of a leguminous shrub: (तगर, तरवट &c.).

आहृ 1 P. 1 To bring, fetch; यदेव वव्रे तदपश्यदाहृतं R. 3.6; पुष्पं फलं चार्तवमाहरंत्यः 14. 77, 18. 8; प्रतिवाक्यं to bring an answer; वार्तां bring news. -2 To bring near, give; चंद्रगुप्ताय मेदिनीं Kâm. 1. 5; अयाचिताहृत Y. 1. 215. -3 To recover, bring back. -4 To obtain, get, receive; Ms. 2. 183, 6. 27, 7. 80, 8. 151, 11. 12; Y. 1. 97. -5 To have, assume; आजह्रतुस्तच्चरणौ ... श्रियं Ku. 3. 33. -6 To cause, produce, lead to; बलोपचयं K. 105; प्रीतिं, क्रोधं &c; जनकानां कुले कीर्तिमाहरिष्यति मे सुता Râm. -7 To bring near (as wife), marry; Ku. 6. 28. -8 To wear, put on (as armour &c.); Ki. 1. 35. -9 To offer in a sacrifice, to perform (as a sacrifice); स विश्वजितमाजह्रे R. 4. 86, 14. 87. -10 To take away, attract (as mind). -11 To separate, remove, draw off from. -12 To scare or frighten away, drive forth. -13 To use as food or drink, eat. -14 To speak, say, name, call. —*Caus.* 1 To make one fetch or bring, cause to give or pay; Ms. 10. 119. -2 To eat. -3 To bring together, collect; Pt. 3. 151. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To exact. -6 To show, exhibit.

आहर *a.* (At the end of comp.) Bringing, fetching, taking, seizing; समित्कुशफलाहरैः R. 1. 49. —रः 1 Taking, seizing. -2 Accomplishing, performing.-3 Offering a sacrifice.-4 Drawing in breath, inhaling. -5 The air inhaled.-6 Inspiration, breath inspired. -Comp. —करटा, —चेला, —निवपा, —निष्क्रिरा, —वसना, —वितना, —सेना compounds of the class called मयूरव्यंसकादि.

आहरण *a.* Taking away, robbing; as in अमृताहरणः. —णं 1 Fetching, bringing (near); समिदाहरणाय प्रस्थिता वयं S. 1.-2 Seizing, taking, R. 6. 75.-3. Removing, extracting. -4 Performing, accomplishing (as sacrifice); अश्वमेधस्य कौरव्य चकाराहरणे मतिं Mb. -5 A dowry or present given to a bride (at the time of her marriage); सत्त्वानुरूपाहरणीकृतश्रीः R. 7. 32. -6 Causing, inducing.

आहर्तृ *a.* 1 One who takes or seizes. -2 Bringing, fetching. -3 Performing; आहर्ता क्रतूनां K. 5. -4 Causing, bringing on; आत्मनो वधमाहर्ता क्वासौ विहगतस्करः V. 5. 1. —*m.* (-र्ता) A copy-holder (in law).

आहार *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 Bringing near, procuring, getting; भाराहारः कार्यवशात् Sk. -2 Going to fetch; अयं गच्छति भर्ता मे फलाहारो महावनं Sâv. 4. 23. —रः 1 Taking, fetching, or bringing near. -2 Employing, using. -3 Taking food. -4 Food; (आहरंति रसमस्मादित्याहारः Sk.); °वृत्तिमकरोत् Pt. 1 took his dinner; फलाहार, °वृत्तिः means of livelihood; भैक्षाहारः living on alms; यवाहार, निराहार &c. -Comp. —अर्थिन् *a.* begging or seeking for food. —निःसरणमार्गः the posterior part, passage of voiding excrements. —पाकः 1. cooking. -2. digestion (of food). —विरहः want of food, privation, starvation. —संभवः the juice of the body, chyle, lymph.

आहारक *a.* Going to fetch or bring; एधानाहारको व्रजति Sk.

आहारिकं (With the Jainas) One of the five bodies belonging to the soul; according to Colebrooke, it is 'a minute form issuing from the head of a meditative sage to consult an omniscient saint and returning with the desired information.'

आहार्य *pot. p.* 1 To be taken or seized. -2 To be fetched or brought near. -3 To be extracted or removed. -4 To be pervaded (व्याप्य). -5 Artificial, adventitious, incidental, external, accessary; आहार्यशोभारहितैरमायैः Bk. 2. 14; न रम्यमाहार्यमपेक्षते गुणं Ki. 4. 23; निसर्गसुभगस्य किमाहार्यकाडंबरेण Malli. on Ku. 7. 20. -6 Purposed, intended (as for instance, the identification or आरोप of उपमान or उपमेय in रूपक of which the speaker is fully cognisant); अयं चंद्रो मुखमित्यादौ चंद्रभिन्ने मुखे चंद्रभेदज्ञानं तत्राहार्यमेव Tv.-7 Conveyed or effected by decoration or ornamentation, one of the 4 kinds of अभिनय q.v.-8 To be eaten. -9 To be worshipped (as Agni). —र्यः A kind of bandage (बंध). —र्यं 1 Any disease to be treated by means of extracting. -2 Extraction. -3 A vessel. -4 The ornamentative part of the drama, such as dress, decorations &c.

आहेय *a.* [अहेरिदं ढक्] Pertaining to a serpent; Pt. 1. 111.

आहो *ind.* An interjection expressing (*a*) Doubt or alternative (or), and usually standing as a correlative of किं; किं वैखानसं व्रतं निषेवितव्यं...आहो निवत्स्यति समं हरिणांगनाभिः S. 1. 27; दारत्यागी भवाम्याहो परस्त्रीस्पर्शपांसुलः S. 5. 29. (*b*) Interrogation. -Comp. —पुरुषिका [अहोपुरुषवुञ् P. II. 1. 72] 1. great self-conceit or pride; आहोपुरुषिका दर्पाद्या स्यात्संभावनात्मनि Ak.; आहोपुरुषिकां पश्य मम सद्रत्नकांतिभिः Bk. 5. 27. -2. military vaunting, boasting. -3. vaunting of one's own prowess; निजभुजबलाहोपुरुषिका Bv. 1. 84. —स्वित् *ind.* a particle implying doubt, 'or perhaps,' or may it be &c.' (corr. of किं); आहोस्वित्प्रसवो ममापचरितैर्विष्टंभितो वीरुधाम् S. 5. 9; किं द्विजः पचति आहोस्विद् गच्छति P. VIII. 1. 44 Sk.

आह्न *a.* (ह्नी *f.*) Daily, performed in a day. —ह्नं [अह्नां समूहः अञ्] A series of days, many days,

आह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) [अह्नि भवः, अह्ना निर्वृत्तः साध्यः ठञ्] 1 Daily, diurnal, performed every day or on a day; आह्निकः स्वाध्यायः daily course of study; °आचारः daily observances. -2 Employed or occurring every day (as a teacher, servant, or fever). —कं 1 Any religious rite or duty which is to be performed every day at a fixed hour; अथाह्निकं सुरश्रेष्ठो जपते Mb. -2 Anything to be performed daily, such as taking meals, bathing &c.; कृताह्निकः संवृत्तः V. 4; समुद्रे कृताह्निकः Mv. 5. -3 Daily food. -4 Daily work or occupation, what may be read on one day.

-5 A division of a work (such as that of the Mahâbhâshya).

आह्लादः Delight, joy; साह्लादं वचनं Pt. 4; °कर *a.* conferring delight.

आह्लादन *a.* Giving delight. **—नं** Gladdening, delighting.

आह्लादिन् *a.* 1 Delighted, glad. -2 Giving delight, gladdening.

आह्वृ 1 P. Ved. To make crooked, injure.

आह्वर्य *a.* 1 To be invoked. -2 To be bent down or brought near. -3 To be made favourable.

आह्रुत *p. p.* Injured; °भेषज *a.* curing what is injured or bent.

आह्वलकः A low or expelled man (who, after having offered a sacrifice to the manes, takes the sacrificial food for himself); अत्र गवाक्षते आह्वलका भवंति भ. द्वे सिद्धे P.III.2. 135 Com.

आह्वरकः A recension of the black Yajur-veda.

आह्वृति *a.* Making crooked.

आह्वे 1 P. 1 To call, summon. -2 To invite, invoke (in a liturgical sense). -3 (A.) To provoke, challenge; कृष्णश्चाणूरमाह्वयते Sk.; आह्वत चेदिराजमुरारिं Si. 20. 1; Bk. 6. 25, 8. 18, 15. 28, 42, 89. **—Caus.** 1 To send for, call: कविमाह्वाययामास प्रस्तुतप्रतिपत्तये R. 15. 75; Bk. 6. 121. -2 To cause to invite or summon.

आहवः [आहूयंतेऽरयोऽत्र, आ-ह्वे-अप्] 1 Battle, war, fight; एवंविधेनाहवचेष्टितेन R. 7. 67; हत्वा स्वजनमाहवे Bg. 1. 31. -2 Challenge, provoking, calling; °कर्या desire of fighting.

आहावः 1 A trough near a well for watering cattle. -2 War, battle -3 Invoking, calling.

आहूतिः *f.* Calling, invoking, challenging.

आहूः Ved. Calling, invoking.

आहूत *p. p.* 1 Called, invoked, invited; प्रियमागमिताहूतः पार्थेनाथ द्विषन्मुरम् Si. 2. 1. -2 Named, called. **—तं** Calling. **—Comp.** **—अप्रवाहिन्** *m.* a defendant or witness not appearing when summoned. **—संप्लवः** the time of universal destruction.

आहूतिः *f.* [आ-ह्वे-क्तिन्] Calling, invoking.

आह्व *a.* [आ-ह्वे-ड] 1 Who or what calls, a crier. -2 Named, called. **—ह्वा** [आ-ह्वे-अङ्] 1 Calling, calling out. -2 A name, appellation, oft. at the end of comp.; अमृताह्वः, शताह्वा &c.

आह्वयः 1 A name, appellation (as last member of comp.); काव्यं रामायणाह्वयं Râm.; चक्रसाह्वयं, चरणाह्वयः; वृद्धस्याह्वया इमे Ak. -2 A lawsuit arising from a dispute about games with animals, as cock-fighting &c.; (one of the 18 titles of law); पणपूर्वकपक्षिमेषादियोधनं आह्वयः Râghavânanda on Ms. 8. 7.

आह्वयन *a.* Taking one's name. **—नं** Name, appellation.

आह्वान 1 Calling, inviting. -2 A call, invitation, summons (in general); सुहृदा तं प्रकुर्वीत Pt. 3. 47. -3 A legal summons (from court or govt. to appear before a tribunal); Mk. 9. -4 Invocation of a deity; Ms. 9. 126. -5 A challenge. -6 A name, appellation. -7 N. of a liturgical formula. **—Comp.** **—दर्शनं** day of trial.

आह्वानयति Den. P. (In law) To summon.

आह्वायः 1. A summons. -2 A name.

आह्वायक *a.* Calling, inviting. **—कः** A messenger, courier; आह्वायकान् भूमिपतेरयोध्यां Bk. 2. 43.

इ.

इ The third letter of the Devanâgarî alphabet.

इः [अ-इञ्] N. of Kàmadeva.—*ind.* An interjection of (1) anger; (2) calling; (3) compassion; (4) reproach; (5) wonder; (6) sorrow, (7) distress.

इ I. 2 P. (In Dhâtup. written as इण्) (एति, इयाय, अगात्, एतुं, इत) 1 To go, go to or towards, come to or near; शशिनं पुनरेति शर्वरी R. 8. 56; ईयुरक्षाल्लुतनिकेतं Bk. 3. 40. -2 To arrive at, reach, obtain, attain to, go to or be reduced to a particular state, fall into; निर्गुणि: अपनेति Mk. 1. 14 goes to (ruin, is ruined, so पंचत्वं, शत्रुत्वं, शूद्रतां &c. -3 To return. -4 To go away, retire; elapse, pass. -5 To spring from, come or arise from. -6 To undertake anything (with acc.); सत्रमायन् Vâj. -7 To ask, beg. -8 To be; to appear. -9 To be employed in, go on with, be in a particular condition or relation, with a part. or instr.; कृषंतो ह स्म वै वपंतो यंति Sat. Br., गवामयनेनेयुः Kàty. -10 To thrive, prosper. -II. 1 U. =अय् q. v.-III.4 A. 1 To come, appear. -2 To run, wander. -3 To go quickly or repeatedly. -4 To ask, request. **—Caus.** To cause to go or come. [cf. L. *eo;* Gr. *eimi* with एमि].

इत *a* [इ क्विप्] Going (at the end of a few comp; as अर्थित्).

इत *p. p.* [इ-क्त] 1 Gone to; रुचिरं दानमियंत गामिता Si 6. 71. -2 Returned. -3 Obtained. -4 Remembered. -5 Attended by; स खलु तुरगैः समभिरितः K. P. 10.—**तं** 1 Course, mode of going. -2 A way.-3 Knowledge.

इतिः *f.* Going, moving.

इत्य *a.* To be gone towards or approached; इत्यः शिष्येण गुरुवत्. **—त्या** 1 Going; way.-2 A litter, palanquin.

इत्वन् *a.* [इ-क्वनिप्] Going.

इत्वर *a.*(री *f.*) [इ-क्वरप्] 1 Going, travelling, a traveller. -2 Cruel, harsh. -3 Low, vile. -4 Despised, contemned.-5 Poor. **—रः** A eunuch. **—री** 1 A disloyal or unchaste woman. -2 An abhisârikâ q. v.

इत्नत् *a.* Future, to come; Ki. 1. 23; Si. 1. 26.

इकटः A sprout or stem of a reed.

इक्कटः A kind of reed or grass for mats.

इक्कवालः (In astr.) Good fortune, prosperity [cf. Pers. *iqbâl*].

इक्षुः [इष्यतेऽसौ माधुर्यात्, इष्-क्सु Uṇ. 3. 157] 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of another tree कोकिला. -3 Wish, desire. -**Comp.** -काण्डः,-ण्डं N. of two different species of sugar-cane (काश and मुंजतृण). -कुट्टकः a gatherer of sugar-cane. -गंधः Saccharum Spontaneum. -ज *a.* produced from sugar-cane. -दंडः,-यष्टिः *f.* the stem or cane of Saccharum Officinale. -दर्भा a kind of grass. -दा N. of a river. -नेत्रं 1. a kind of sugar-cane. -2. the eye of sugar-cane. -पत्रः a kind of grain. -पाकः molasses. -प्रः N. of a tree (शरवृक्ष). -बालिका a kind of grass (काश). -भक्षिका a meal of sugar and molasses. -भक्षिणी a woman who eats a sugar-cane. -मती,-मालिनी,-मालवी N. of a river. -मूलं the root of sugar-cane; a kind of sugar-cane. -मेहः diabetes or *diabetes mellitus* (cf. मधुमेह). -मेहिन् *a.* diabetic. -यंत्रं a sugar-mill. -योनिः [इक्षोरिव योनिः यस्य] Saccharum Officinarum (पुंड्रकइक्षु). -रसः 1. the juice of sugar-cane. -2. molasses, unrefined sugar. -3. a kind of काश grass; °क्वाथः raw or unrefined sugar, molasses. -वणं a sugar-cane wood. -वल्लरी,-वल्ली the common yellow cane. -वारि *n.*,-समुद्रः the sea of syrup, one of the seven seas. -वालिका [इक्षुरिव वलति वल्-ण्वुल्] 1. N.of a tree. (Mar. तालिमखाना.)-2. the काश grass. -वाटिका,-वाटी 1. a kind of sugar-cane (पुंड्रक). -2. a garden of sugar-canes. -विकारः 1. sugar, molasses. -2. any sweetmeat. -शाकटं,-शाकिनं a field fit for planting the sugar-cane. -सारः molasses, raw or unrefined sugar.

इक्षुकः Sugar-cane; see इक्षु.

इक्षुकीया A place abounding in sugar-cane.

इक्षुरः 1 Sugar-cane. -2 N. of a kind of grass (काश).

इक्ष्वाकुः 1 N.of the celebrated ancestor of the solar kings who ruled in Ayodhyâ; (he was the first of the Solar kings and was a son of Manu Vaivasvata ; (cf. Bhâg. इक्ष्वाकुर्मनोः सुतः); इक्ष्वाकुवंशोऽभिमतः प्रजानां U. 1. 44. -2 A descendant of Ikshvâku ; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70. -कुः *f.* A kind of bitter gourd.

इख्, **इंख्** 1 P. (एखति, इंखति) To go, move; usually with प्र, q. v.

इंग् 1 U. (इंगति-ते, इंगितुं, इंगित) 1 To move, shake, be agitated ; यथा दीपा निवातस्थो नेंगते Bg. 6. 19, 14.23; त्वया सृष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चेंगं यच्च नेंगति Mb. -2 To go, move. -*Caus.*1 To move, agitate, shake. -2 (In gram.) To separate the members of a compound; cf. इंग्य below.

इंग *a.* 1 Moveable ; त्वया सृष्टमिदं विश्वं यच्चेंगं यच्च नेंगति Mb. -2 Wonderful, surprising. -गः 1 A hint or sign. -2 An indication of a sentiment by gesture. -3 Knowledge. -गा A kind of counting.

इंगनं [इंग्-ल्युट्] 1 Moving, shaking, causing to move. -2 Knowledge. -3 The operation of separating one member of a compound from another, as by an *Avagraha.*

इंगित *p. p.* Moved, shaken. -तं [भावे-क्त] 1 Palpitation, shaking. -2 Internal thought, inward thought or secret aim, intention, purpose; °आकारवेदिभिः K. 7; Pt. 1. 43; अगूढसद्भावमितींगितज्ञया Ku. 5. 62; तस्य संवृतमंत्रस्य गूढाकारेंगितस्य च R. 1. 20; Si. 9. 69. -3 A hint, sign, gesture ; Pt. 1. 44. -4 Particularly, the gesture or motion of the various limbs of the body indicating one's intentions ; gesture suited to betray internal feelings ; आकारैरिंगितैर्गत्या ...गृह्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः Ms. 8.26.-**Comp.** -कोविद, -ज्ञ *a.* skilled in the interpretation of internal sentiments by external gestures, understanding signs.

इंग्य *pot. p.* 1 Moveable from its place. -2 (In the Prâtiśâkhyas) A term for those words or parts of a compound which in certain grammatical operations may be separated from the preceding parts; a word which in the Pada-Pâṭha is divided by the *Avagraha.*

इंगुः A disease.

इंगुदः,- दी, **इंगुलः** N.of a medicinal tree, Terminalia Catappa; (Mar. हिंगणबेट); इंगुदीपादपः सोऽयं U. 1. 21; प्रास्निग्धाः क्वचिदिंगुदीफलभिदः सूच्यंत एवोपलाः S. 1. 14. -दं The nut of the tree.

इचिकिलः A pond; mud.

इच्छक, **इच्छा** See under इष्.

इच्छकः N. of a tree, the citron.

इज्जलः A small tree growing near water (हिज्जल).

इज्य *pot. p.* (of यज्) To be worshipped. -ज्यः 1 A teacher. -2 An epithet of बृहस्पति, the teacher of the gods. -3 The Pushya Nakshatra. -4 The Supreme being. -5 An epithet of Vishṇu. -ज्या 1 A sacrifice; जगत्प्रकाशं तदशेषमिज्यया R. 3. 48, 1.68, 15. 2; Bg. 11. 53, 9.25. -2 A gift, donation. -3 An image. -4 Worship, reverence. -5 Meeting, union. -6 A bawd or procuress. -7 A cow. -**Comp.** -शीलः a constant sacrificer.

इंचाकः A shrimp (जलवृश्चिक).

इट् 1 P. [एटति, इटित] 1 To go, go to or towards. -2 To err. -3 To make haste (Ved.).

इटः Ved. 1 Cane or grass. -2 A mat, a web made of cane or grass. -**Comp.** -सूनं a mat (Ved.).

इट्चरः [इषा कामेन चरति] A bull or steer allowed to go at liberty.

इड् *f.* (also written इळ् in Veda). [इल्-क्विप्, वा लस्य डः] 1 An offering or oblation, libation offered to the gods. -2 Prayer, flow of speech. -3 The earth. -4 Food. -5 The rainy season. -6 The third of the five *prayâgas* (इडो यजति). -7 People or subjects. -(-pl.) The object of devotion. -**Comp.** -देवता a deity of libation.

इड (ल) स्पतिः N. of Vishṇu or of Pûshan.

इडः An epithet of Agni.

इडा-ला [इल्-अच्, वा लस्य डत्वं] 1 The earth; प्रबुध्यते नूनमिडातलस्थः Mb. -2 Speech. -3 An offering, libation (coming between प्रयाग and अनुयाग). -4 Refreshing draught. -5 (Hence) Food. -6 (Fig.) Steam or flow of praise or worship personified as the goddess of sacred speech. -7 Libation and offering of milk. -8 A cow. -9 N. of a goddess, daughter of Manu. (She is the wife of Budha and mother of Purûravas;

she is also called मैत्रावरुणी as the daughter of मित्र and वरुण).–10 N. of Durgâ. –11 Heaven. –12 A tubular vessel (नाडीभिद्), (being in the right side of the body).

इडावत् *a.* 1 Possessed of sacrificial food. –2 Refreshing.

इडाचिका A wasp.

इडिका The earth.

इडिक्कः A wild goat.

इड्वरः see इट्चर.

इंडूः,-डूं(इंडूं) (Dual) Two round small plates used as coverings for the hands in taking the fire-pans from the fire; अथैनमिंड्वाभ्यां परिगृह्णाति *S*at. Br. (उखा याभ्यां गृह्यते तौ इंड्वौ Karka).

इतर *pron. a.* (रा *f.*,-रत् *n.*) 1 Another, the other (of two), the remaining one of the two; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां R.8.20 v.l.–2 The rest or others (pl.). –3 Other than, different from (with abl.); इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; इतरो रावणादेष राघवानुचरो यदि Bk. 8. 106. –4 Opposite of, either used by itself as an adj. or at the end of comp. ; जंगमानीतराणि च Râm. ; विजयायेतराय वा Mb. ; सुलभेतरसंप्रयोगां M. 5. 3 opposite of, other than easy, difficult ; so दक्षिण° left ; वाम° right &c. –5 Low, mean, vulgar, ordinary; इतर इव परिभूय ज्ञानं मन्मथेन जडीकृतः K. 154, 160, 203, 273. इतर–इतर the one–the other, this–that. –**Comp.** –इतर *pron. a.* respective, reciprocal, one with another (chiefly in oblique cases or in comp.); वियुक्ताावितरेतरं Ms. 9. 102; °काम्यया 3. 35; R. 7. 54. °आश्रयः mutual dependence, inter-connection. °योगः 1. mutual connection or union; Si.10. 24.–2. a variety of the Dvandva compound (opp. समाहारद्वंद्व) where each member of the compound is viewed separately; as प्लक्षन्यग्रोधौ छिनत्ति. –जनाः (pl.) 1. other men. –2. euphemistically said of certain beings considered as spirits of darkness of which Kubera is one.

इतरतः, इतरत्र *ind.* Otherwise than, different from, elsewhere; see अन्यतः, अन्यत्र.

इतरथा *ind.* 1 In another manner, in a contrary manner. –2 Perversely. –3 On the other hand.

इतरद्युः *ind.* On another day, the other day.

इतस् *ind.* [इदम्-तसिल् इशादेशः Tv.] 1 Hence, from here or hence. –2 From this person, from me; इतः स दैत्यः प्राप्तश्रीर्नेत एवार्हति क्षयं Ku. 2. 55. –3 In this direction, towards me, here; इतो निषीदेति विसृष्टभूमिः Ku 3. 2; प्रयुक्तमप्यस्त्रमितो वृथा स्यात् R. 2. 34 ; इतः स्वपिति केशवः &c. Bh. 2. 76; इतोगतमनुरागं V. 2: °गतवृत्तांतं न स्मरति *S.* 4 news of this place; इत इतो देव: this way, this way, my lord (in dramas). –4 Hence, for this reason, on this ground; इतश्च परमात्मैवेहात्ता भवितुमर्हति S. B.–5 From this world. –6 From this time. इतः-इतः (*a*) on the one hand-on the other hand; इतस्तपस्विकार्यमितो गुरुजनाज्ञा *S.* 2; (*b*) in one place–in another place, here-there; K. 27; इतश्चेतश्च hither and thither; hence and thence, here and there, to and fro; इतश्चेतश्च धावतां ; now, therefore ; इतस्ततः here and there, hither and thither, to and fro; लांगूलविक्षेपविसर्पिशोभैरितस्ततश्चंद्रमरीचिगौरैः Ku. 1.13.

इति *ind.* 1 This particle is most generally used to report the very words spoken or supposed to be spoken by some one, as represented by the quotation marks in English. The speech reported may be (1) a single word used merely to express what the form of the word is, when it is used as it is (शब्दस्वरूपद्योतक) ; राम रामेति रामेति कूजंतं मधुराक्षरं Râm.; अत एव गविस्याह Bhartri.;(2) or a substantive, which must be put in the nominative case when its meaning is to be indicated (प्रातिपदिकार्थद्योतक); चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा. . क्रमादमुं नारद इत्यबोधि सः Si. 1. 3 ; अवैमि चैनामनघेति R. 14. 40; दिलीप इति राजेंदुः R. 1. 12; sometimes with acc. कैवर्तमिति यं प्राहुः Ms. 10. 34; Bg. 6. 2; (3) or a whole sentence when इति is merely used at the end of that sentence; (वाक्यार्थद्योतक); ज्ञास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति *S.* 1. 13; तयोर्मुनिकुमारयोरन्यतरःकथयति अक्षमालामुपयाचितुमागतोऽस्मीति K. 151. –2 Besides this general sense इति has the following senses:—(*a*) Cause, as expressed by 'because', 'since', 'on the ground that', in English ; वैदेशिकोऽस्मीति पृच्छामि U.; पुराणमित्येव न साधु सर्वं M. 1. 2; oft. with किं q. v. (*b*) Purpose or motive, as expressed by 'that' 'in order that' शरीरस्य विनाशो मा भूदिति मस्तकमुत्क्षिप्य समानीतं K. 320; R. 1. 37. (*c*) Thus, to mark the conclusion (opp. अथ); इति प्रथमोऽङ्कः thus or here ends the first Act. (*d*) It is often used to include under one head a number of separate objects grouped together ; पृथिव्यापस्तेजो वायुराकाशं कालो दिगात्मा मन इति द्रव्याणि T. S. (*e*) So, thus, in this manner; इत्युक्तवंतं परिरभ्य दोर्भ्यां Ki. 11. 80. (*f*) Of this nature or description ; गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्तीति जातिः. (*g*) As follows, to the following effect ; रामाभिधानो हरिरित्युवाच R. 13. 1. (*h*) As for, in the capacity of, as regards, showing capacity or relation ; पितेति स पूज्यः, अध्यापक इति निंद्यः, शीघ्रमिति सुकरं, निभृतमिति चिंतनीयं भवेत् *S.* 3. (*i*) It is often used with the name of an author to form an *Avyayîbhâva* comp; इतिपाणिनि thus according to Pânini. (*j*) Illustration (usually with आदि); इंदुरिंदुरिव श्रीमानित्यादौ तदनन्वयः Chandr.; गौः शुक्लश्चलो डित्थ इत्यादौ K. P. 2. (*k*) A quotation or an opinion accepted; इति पाणिनिः, इत्यापिशालिः, इत्यमरः, विश्वः &c. (*l*) It is often used by commentators after quoting a rule in the sense of 'according to such a rule'; शकि लिङ् च (P.III. 3. 172) इति शक्यार्थे लिङ् Malli. Other senses mentioned are:— (*m*) Manifestation. (*n*) Order. (*o*) Arrangement. (*p*) Identity. (*q*) Proximity. (*r*) Visibility. (*s*) Excess or superiority. (*t*) Requiring. (इति स्वरूपे सान्निध्ये विवक्षानियमे मते । हेतौ प्रकारप्रत्यक्षप्रकाशेष्यवधारणे, एवमर्थे समाप्तौ च ॥ Hem.). –**Comp.** –अर्थः sum and substance, meaning in short (often used by commentators). –अर्थं *ind.* for this purpose, hence. –आदि *a.* having such a thing or things at the beginning, so forth, et cætera (&c.). –उक्तं information, report. –कथ *a.* 1. not fit to be believed, untrustworthy.–2. wicked, lost. (–था) a meaningless or nonsensical talk. –कर्तव्य, –करणीय

a. proper or necessary to be done according to certain rules. (-व्यं,-यं) duty, obligation; एवं स-वं विधामेरिति कर्तव्यमात्मनः Ms.7 142, Ki.7.17; °ता,-कार्यता, कृत्यता any proper or necessary duty, obligation; **इतिकर्तव्यतामूढः** wholly at a loss what to do, embarrassed, perplexed. **—मात्र** *a.* of such extent or quality. **—वृत्तं** 1. occurrence, event -2. a tale, story.

इतिथ *a.* Ved. Such a one, such.

इतिवत् *ind.* In the same manner.

इतिह *ind.* Thus indeed, quite in conformity to tradition.

इतिहासः [fr. इति-ह-आस (3rd. pers. sing. Perf. of अस् to be); so it has been] 1 History (legendary or traditional); धर्मार्थकाममोक्षाणामुपदेशसमन्वितं। पूर्ववृत्तं कथायुक्तमितिहासं प्रचक्षते॥ -2 Heroic history (such as the Mahâbhârata). -3 Historical evidence, tradition (which is recognized as a proof by the Paurâṇikas). **-Comp. —निबंधनं** legendary composition or narrative; *S.* 3. **—पुराणं** history and legendary stories. **—वादः** historical story, legend; Mâl. 3. 3.

इतिकला N. of a perfume.

इत्थं *ind.* Thus, so, in this manner; इत्थं रतेः किमपि भूतमदृश्यरूपं Ku. 4. 45; इत्थंगते under these circumstances, such being the case. इत्थंगते किमस्माभिः करणीयं *S.* 4. R. 9. 81. **-Comp. —कारं** *ind.* in this manner. **—भूत** *a.* 1. so circumstanced, being in this state, being thus; °आख्याने P. I. 4. 90; Me. 94; Ku. 6. 26; *S.* 3, 5; कथमित्थंभूता M. 5, K. 146. -2. true or faithful (as a story). **—भावः** being thus endowed, having these qualities. **—विध** *a.* 1. of such kind. -2. endowed with such qualities.

इत्थशालः N. of the third Yoga.

इत्था *ind.* Ved. 1 In this manner, thus. -2 A particle of affirmation used to lay stress on a following word, indeed. -3 Truly, really. °धी *a.* performing such or true works.

इत्यात् *ind.* Thus, in this way.

इद् *ind.* 1 A particle of affirmation, even, just, only; especially in strengthening a statement; अर्थज्ञ इत्सकलं भद्रमश्नुते Nir. -2 It is often added to words expressing excess or exclusion: विश्व इत्, एक इत् &c. -3 At the beginning of sentences it often adds emphasis to pronouns, prepositions &c. (Its place is taken by एव in classical Sanskrit).

इदं *pron. a.* [अयं *m.*; इयं *f.*, इदं *n.*) 1 This here, referring to something near the speaker, इदमस्तु संनिकृष्टं रूपं); इदं तत्...इति यदुच्यते *S.* 5 here is the truth of the saying. -2 Present, seen; the nominative forms are used with verbs in the sense of 'here'; इयमस्मि here am I; so इमे स्मः; अयमागच्छामि here I come. -3 It often refers to something immediately following, while एतद् refers to what precedes; अनुकल्पस्त्वयं ज्ञेयः सदा सद्भिरनुष्ठितः। Ms. 3. 147 (अयं = वक्ष्यमाणः Kull.); श्रुत्वैतदिदमूचुः. -4 It occurs connected with यत्, तत्, एतद्, अदस्, किं or a personal pronoun, either to point out anything more distinctly and emphatically, or sometimes pleonastically; कोयमाचारस्त्वविनयं *S.* 1.25; सेयं, सोऽयं, this here; so इमास्ताः; अयमहं भोः *S.* 4 ho, here am I. **—*ind.*** Ved. 1 Here, to this place. -2 Now. -3 There. -4 With these words, herewith. **-Comp. —प्रथम** *a* doing anything for the first time. **—प्रकारं** *ind.* in this manner. **—युगं** the present Yuga. **—रूप** *a.* of this shape. **—वसु** *a.* Ved. rich in this and that.

इदानीतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Of this time, present, momentary.

इदंता [इदमो भावः] Identity, sameness.

इदंमय *a.* Made or consisting of this.

इदंयु *a.* Wishing this.

इदा *ind.* Now, at this (present) moment; oft. with अहन्; इदाचिरह्नः; इदा ह्यः only yesterday. **-Comp. —वत्सरः**, so **इदुवत्सरः** or **इद्वत्सरः** one of the five years in which gifts of clothes and food are said to be productive of great rewards. **—वत्सरीय** or **इद्वत्सरीय** *a.* belonging to such a year.

इदानीं *ind.* [इदं-दानीं इश् च] 1 Now, at this moment, in this case, just now, even now; वत्से प्रतिष्ठस्वेदानीं *S.* 4; आर्यपुत्र इदानीमसि U. 3; **इदानीमह्नः** now a days; **इदानीमेव** just now; **इदानीमपि** now also, in this case also; तत इदानीं thereupon, then, from that time. -2 As a measure of time, it is equal to one-fifteenth part of an एतर्हि; cf. यावंत्येतर्हीणि तावंति पंचदशकृत्व इदानीनि Sat. Br.

इदानींतन *a.* (नी *f.*) Present, momentary, of the present moment.

इध्म, इध्य See under इंध्

इन् 6.8. P. Ved. 1 To go. -2 To advance or rush upon, press upon; drive. -3 To invigorate. -4 To force, compel. -5 To drive away, remove. -6 To take possession of, pervade, fill. -7 To dispose. -8 To be lord or master (of anything).

इन *a.* 1 Able, strong, powerful, mighty. -2 Bold, determined. -3 Glorious. **—नः** 1 A lord, master. -2 The sun; *Si.* 2. 65. -3 A king; न न महीनमहीनपराक्रमं R. 9. 5. -4 The lunar mansion Hasta. **-Comp. —कांतः** sunstone (सूर्यकांत); Bh. 2. 37. **—सभं** a royal court or assembly.

इनक्षति (Desid. of नश्) Ved. To try to reach, strive to get.

इंथिहा An astronomical term taken from the Arabic (= मुथहा).

इंद् 1 P. [इंदति, इंदितुं] To be powerful (occurring in the etymology of इंद्र q. v.).

इंदंवरं = इंदीवर q. v.

इंदिंदिरः A large bee; लोभादिंदिंदिरेषु निपतत्सु Bv. 2. 183.

इंदिरा [इंद्-किरच्] N. of Lakshmî, wife of Vishṇu. **-Comp. —आलयं** 'abode of Indirâ,' the blue lotus. **—मंदिरः** an epithet of Vishṇu. (**-रं**) the blue lotus.

इंदि(दी)वरं [इंदीलक्ष्मिस्तस्या वरं वरणीयं Tv.] The blue lotus; बाले तव मुखांभोजे कथमिंदीवरद्वयं *S.* Til. 17.

इंदीवरिणी A group of blue lotuses.

इंदीवारः A blue lotus.

इंदुः [उनत्ति क्लेदयति चंद्रिकया भुवनं उंद्-उ आदेरिच्च Uṇ. 1. 12] 1 The moon; दिलीप इति राजेंदुरिंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12 (इंदु is said to mean in the Veda a drop of Soma juice, a bright drop or spark; सुताम इंदवः Rv. 1. 16. 6). -2 The मृगशिरस् Nakshatra. -3 (In Math.) The number 'one'. -4 Camphor. —(pl.) 1 The periodical changes of the moon. -2 The time of moon-

light, night. –Comp –कमलं the white lotus. –कला 1. a digit of the moon. (These are 16, each of which is mythologically said to be devoured by 16 deities in succession). –2. N. of several plants; अमृता, गुडूची, सोमलता. –कलिका 1. N. of a plant (केतकी). –2. a digit of the moon. –कांत: the moon-stone. (–ता) 1. night. –2 N. of a plant (केतकी). –क्षय: 1. waning or disappearance of the moon. –2. the new moon day. –जः, –पुत्र: the planet Mercury. (–जा) N. of the river Revâ or Narmadâ. –जनक: 1. the ocean (the moon being produced amongst other jewels at the churning of the ocean). –2. the sage अत्रि. –दल: a digit, crescent. –पुष्पिका N. of a plant (कालिकारी or जांगली). –भ 1. the sign called Cancer. –2. the Nakshatra called मृगशिरस्. –भा a kind of water-lily. –भृत्, –शेखर:, –मौलि: 'the moon crested god.' epithets of *S*iva. –मणि: 1. the moon stone. –2. a pearl. –मंडल the orb or disc of the moon. –रत्नं a pearl. –ले (रे) खा 1. a digit of the moon. –2. N. of several plants, see इन्दुकला. –लोक: the world of the moon. –लोहकं, –लोह silver. –वदना N. of a metre; see Appendix. –वार: a kind of yoga. –वासर: Monday. –व्रतं a religious observance depending on the age of the moon. It consists in diminishing the quantity of food by a certain portion daily, for a fortnight or a month, cf. चांद्रायण.

इंदुमत *m.* An epithet of Agni.

इंदुमती 1 A day of full moon. –2 The wife of अज and sister of भोज.

इंदूर: A rat, mouse.

इंद्र: [इंद्-रन्; इंदतीति इंद्र:; इदि ऐश्वर्ये Malli.] 1 The lord of gods. –2 The god of rain, rain; cloud. –3 A lord or ruler (as of men &c.); first or best (of any class of objects), always as the last member of comp.; नरेंद्र: a lord of men *i. e.* a king; so मृगेंद्र: a lion; गजेंद्र: the lord or chief of elephants; so योगींद्र:, कवींद्र:. –4 A prince, king. –5 The pupil of the right eye. –6 N. of the plant कुटज. –7 Night. –8 One of the divisions of भारतवर्ष. –9 N. of the 25th *Yoga*. –10 The human or animal soul. –11 A vegetable poison. –12 The Yoga star in the 26th Nakshatra. –13 Greatness. –द्रा The wife of Indra, Indrâṇî. [Indra, the god of the firmament, is the Jupiter Pluvius of the Indian Aryans. In the Vedas he is placed in the first rank among the gods; yet he is not regarded as an uncreated being, being distinctly spoken of in various passages of the Vedas as being born, and as having a father and a mother. He is sometimes represented as having been produced by the gods as a destroyer of enemies, as the son of Ekashtaka, and in Rv. 10. 90. 13 he is said to have sprung from the mouth of Purusha. He is of a ruddy or golden colour, and can assume any form at will. He rides in a bright golden chariot drawn by two tawny horses. His most famous weapon is the thunderbolt which he uses with deadly effect in his warfare with the demons of darkness, drought and inclement weather, variously called Ahi, Vritra, *S*ambara, Namuchi &c. He storms and breaks through their castles, and sends down fertilizing showers of rain to the great delight of his worshippers. He is thus the lord of the atmosphere, the dispenser of rain, and governor of the weather. He is represented as being assisted by the Maruts or storm-gods in his warfare. Besides the thunderbolt he uses arrows, a large hook, and a net. The Soma juice is his most favourite food, and under its exhilarating influence he performs great achievements (cf. Rv. 10. 119), and pleases his devout worshippers, who are said to invite the god to drink the juice. He is their friend and even their brother; a father, and the most fatherly of fathers; the helper of the poor, and the deliverer and comforter of his servants. He is a wall of defence; his friend is never slain or defeated. He richly rewards his adorers, particularly those who bring him libations of Soma, and he is supplicated for all sorts of temporal blessings, as cows, horses, chariots, health, intelligence, prosperous days, long life, and victory in war. In the Vedas Indra's wife is Indr*a*ni, who is invoked among the goddesses.

Such is the Vedic conception of Indra. But in later mythology he falls in the second rank. He is said to be one of the sons of Kasyapa and Dakshayani or Aditi. He is inferior to the triad Brahma, Vishnu and Mahesa (though in some places Vishnu is regarded as his younger brother, cf. R. 14. 59, 15. 40), but he is the chief of all the other gods, and is commonly styled Suresa, Devendra &c. As in the Vedas so in later mythology, he is the regent of the atmosphere, and of the east quarter, and his world is called Svarga. He sends the lightning, uses the thunderbolt and sends down rain. He is frequently at war with Asuras, whom he constantly dreads, and by whom he is sometimes defeated. The Indra of mythology is famous for his incontinence and adultery, one prominent instance of which is his seduction of Ahalya, the wife of Gautama (see Ahalya), and for which he is often spoken of as Ahalya-jara. The curse of the sage impressed upon him a 1000 marks resembling the female organ, and he was therefore called Sayoni; but these marks were afterwards changed into eyes, and he is hence called Netra-yoni and Sahasraksha. In the Ramayana Indra is represented as having been defeated and carried off to Lanka by Ravana's son called Meghanada, who for this exploit received the title of 'Indrajit.' It was only at the intercession of Brahma and the gods that Indra was released, and this humiliation was regarded as a punishment for his seduction of Ahalya. He is also represented as being in constant dread of sages practising potent penances, and as sending down nymphs to beguile their minds (see *Apsaras*). In the Puranas he is said to have destroyed the offspring of Diti in her womb, and to have cut off the wings of mountains when they grew troublesome. Other stories are also told in which Indra was once worsted by Raja, grandson of Pururavas, owing to the curse of Durvasas, and other accounts show that he and Krishna were at war with each other for the Parijata tree which the latter wanted to remove from Svarga, and which he succeeded in doing in spite of Indra's resistance. His wife is Indrani, the daughter of the demon Puloman, and his son is named Jayanta. He is also said to be father of Arjuna. His epithets are numerous; mostly descriptive of his achievements, *e. g.* वृत्रहन्, बलभिद्, पाकशासन, गोत्रभिद्, पुरंदर, शतक्रतु, जिष्णु, नमुचिसूदन &c. (see Ak. I. 1. 44-47). The Heaven of Indra is Svarga; its capital, Amaravati; his garden, Nandana; his elephant, Airavata; his horse, Uchchaisravas; his bow, the rain-bow, and his sword, Paranja]. –Comp. –अग्नि: the fire produced from the contact of clouds; °धूम: frost, snow; °दैवत the 16th lunar mansion. –अनुज:, –अवरज: an epithet of Vishṇu and of Nârâyaṇa. –अरि: an Asura or demon. –अवसान: a desert. –अशन: 1. hemp (dried and chewed). –2. the shrub which bears the seed used in jeweller's weight, (गुंजावृक्ष) –आयुधं Indra's weapon, the rainbow; इंद्रायुधद्योतिततोरणांकं R. 7. 4, 12. 79; K. 127. (–ध:) 1. N. of

horse in Kâdambarî (*i. e.* Kapinjala changed into a horse). –2. a horse marked with black about the eyes. (–धा) a kind of leech –आसनं 1. the throne of Indra. –2. a throne in general. –3. a foot of five short syllables –इज्यः N. of बृहस्पति the preceptor of gods. –ईश्वरः one of the forms of *S*iva-linga. –उत्सवः a festival honouring Indra. –ऋषभ *a.* having Indra as a bull, or impregnated by Indra, an epithet of the earth. –कर्मन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu (performing Indra's deeds). –कीलः 1. N. of the mountain मंदर. –2. a rock. (–लं) the banner of Indra. –कुंजरः Indra's elephant, Airâvata. –कूटः N. of a mountain. –कृष्ट *a.* 'ploughed by Indra,' growing exuberantly or in a wild state. (–ष्टः) a kind of corn produced by rain-water. –केतुः Indra's banner. –कोशः-षः,-षकः 1. a couch, sofa. –2. a plat-form. –3. a projection of the roof of a house. –4. a pin or bracket projecting from the wall (नागदंत) –गिरिः the महेंद्र mountain. –गुरुः, आचार्यः the teacher of Indra; *i. e.* बृहस्पति. –गोपः,-गोपकः [इंद्रो गोपो रक्षकोऽस्य, वर्षाभवत्वात्तस्य] a kind of insect of red or white colour; K. 100. –चंदनं the white sandal wood. –चापं, -धनुस् *n.* 1. a rainbow; विद्युत्वंतं ललितवनिताः सेंद्रचापं सचित्राः Me. 64; *S*i. 7. 4. –2. the bow of Indra. –छंदस् *n.*[इंद्र इव सहस्रनेत्रेण सहस्रगुच्छेन छाद्यते] a necklace consisting of 1000 strings. –जननं Indra's birth. –जननीय *a.* treating of Indra's birth (as a work). –जा *a.* Ved. born or arising from Indra. –जालं [इंद्रस्य परमेश्वरस्य जालं मायेव] 1. the net of Indra. –2. a weapon used by Arjuna; a stratagem or trick in war. –3. deception, cheating. –4. conjuring, jugglery, magical tricks ; स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः *S*ânti. 2. 2; K. 105. –जालिक *a.* [इंद्रजाल-ठन्] deceptive, unreal, delusive. (–कः) a juggler, conjurer. –जित् *m.* 'conqueror of Indra', N. of a son of Râvaṇa who was killed by Lakshmaṇa. [Indrajit is another name of Meghanâda, a son Ravana. When Ravana warred against Indra in his own heaven, his son Meghanada was with him, and fought most valiantly. During the combat, Meghanada, by virtue of the magical power of becoming invisible which he had obtained from *S*iva, bound Indra, and bore him off in triumph to Lanka. Brahma and the other gods hurried thither to obtain his release, and gave to Meghanada the title of Indrajit, 'conqueror of Indra'; but the victor refused to release his prisoner unless he were promised immortality. Brahma refused to grant this extravagant demand, but he strenuously persisted, and achieved his object. In the Ramayana he is represented to have been decapitated by Lakshmana while he was engaged in a sacrifice]. ° हंतृ or विजयिन् *m.* N. of Lakshmaṇa. –ज्येष्ठ *a.* Ved. led by Indra. –तापनः the thundering of clouds. –तूलं, तूलकं a flock of cotton. –दमनः the son of Bâṇâsura. –दारुः the tree Pinus Devadâru. –द्रुः,-द्रुमः 1 the plant Terminalia Arjuna (अर्जुन). –2. the plant कुटज. –द्वीपः-पं one of the 9 Dvîpas or divisions of the continent (of India). –ध्वजः a flag raised on the 12th day of the bright half of Bhâdra. –नक्षत्रं Indra's lunar mansion फल्गुनी. –नेत्रं 1. the eye of Indra. –2. the number one thousand. –नीलः [इंद्र इव नीलः श्यामः] a sapphire; R. 13. 54; 16. 69; Me. 46, 77. –नीलकः an emerald. –पत्नी Indra's wife, शची. –पर्णी, –पुष्पा N. of a medicinal plant. –पर्वतः 1. the महेंद्र mountain. –2. a blue mountain. –पुत्रा N. of अदिति. –पुरोगम, –पुरःसर, –श्रेष्ठ *a.* led or preceded by Indra, having Indra at the head. –पुरोहितः N. of बृहस्पति. (–ता) the asterism Pushya. –प्रस्थं N. of a city on the Yamunâ, the residence of the Pâṇḍavas (identified with the modern Delhi); इंद्रप्रस्थगमस्तावत्कारि मा संतु चेदयः *S*i. 2. 63. –प्रहरणं Indra's weapon, the thunderbolt. –भेषजं dried ginger. –मखः a sacrifice in honour of Indra. –महः 1. a festival in honour of Indra. –2. the rainy season; °कामुकः a dog. –मादन *a.* animating or delighting Indra. –मेदिन् *a.* Ved. whose friend or ally is Indra. –यवः, –वं seed of the *Kutaja* tree. –लुप्तः, –प्तं, –लुप्तकं 1. excessive baldness of the head. –2. loss of beard. –लोकः Indra's world, Svarga or Paradise. –लोकेशः 1. lord of the Indra's world, *i. e.* Indra. –2. a guest (who, if hospitably received, confers paradise on his host). –वंशा,–वज्रा N. of two metres, see Appendix. –वल्लरी,–वल्ली N. of a plant (पारिजात) or of इंद्रवारुणी. –वस्तिः [इंद्रस्य आत्मनः वस्तिरिव] the calf (of the leg). –वातम *a.* Ved. desired by Indra. –वायू (du) Indra and Vâyu. –वारुणी,–वारुणिका Colocynth, a wild bitter gourd (Mar. मोठें कंवडळ). –वाह् *a.* carrying Indra. –वृक्षः the Devadâru tree. –वृद्धा a kind of abscess. –वैडूर्यं a kind of precious stone. –व्रतं Indra's rule of conduct; one of the duties of a king (who is said to follow इंद्रव्रत when he distributes benefits as Indra pours down rain); वार्षिकांश्चतुरो मासान् यथेंद्रोप्यभिवर्षति। तथाभिवर्षेत्स्वं राष्ट्रं कामैरिंद्रव्रतं चरन् ॥. –शक्तिः *f.* Indrâṇî, the wife of Indra, or his energy personified. –शत्रुः 1. an enemy or destroyer of Indra (when the accent is on the last syllable), an epithet of प्रह्लाद ; R. 7. 35. –2. [इंद्रः शत्रुः यस्य] one whose enemy is Indra, an epithet of वृत्र (when the accent is on the first syllable). (This refers to a legend in the *S*at. Br., where it is said that Vṛitra's father intended his son to become the destroyer of Indra, and asked him to say इंद्रशत्रुर्वर्धस्व &c., but who, through mistake, accented the word on the first syllable, and was killed by Indra; cf. *S*ik. 52:–मंत्रो हीनः स्वरतो वर्णतो वा मिथ्याप्रयुक्तो न तमर्थमाह । स वाग्वज्रो यजमानं हिनास्ति यथेंद्रशत्रुः स्वरतोपराधात् ॥. –शलभः a kind of insect. –संधा connection or alliance with Indra. –सारथिः 1. N of Mâtalî. –2. an epithet of Vâyu, driving in the same carriage with Indra. –सुतः, –सूनुः 1. N. of (*a*) Jayanta; (*b*) Arjuna; (*c*) Vâli, the king of monkeys. –2. N. of the अर्जुन tree. –सुरसः,–सुरा a shrub the leaves of which are used in discutient applications (निर्गुंडी). –सेना Indra's missile or host. –सेनानीः the leader of Indra's armies, epithet of Kârtikeya. –स्तुत् *m.*, –स्तोमः 1. praise of Indra, N. of a particular hymn addressed to Indra in certain ceremonies. –2. a sacrifice in honour of Indra. –हवः invocation of Indra. –हस्तः a kind of medicament.

इंद्रकं [इंद्रस्य राज्ञः कं सुखं यत्र Tv.] An assembly room, a hall.

इंद्रतम *a.* Ved. Most Indra-like, mighty, strong.

इंद्रता,-त्वं Power and dignity of Indra, kingship, might.

इंद्रस्वत् *a.* Ved. Accompanied by Indra, possessed of power.

इंद्रयु *a.* Longing to go to Indra.

इंद्राणिका The plant निर्गुंडी.

इंद्राणी [इंद्रस्य पत्नी आनुक् ङीप्] 1 The wife of Indra. -2 N. of Durgâ, considered as one of the eight mothers or divine energies. -3 A kind of coitus.-4 Large cardamoms. -5 N. of a tree (नीलसिंदुवार); also the plant निर्गुंडी.

इंद्रिय *a.* Fit for or belonging to or agreeable to, Indra.—यः A friend or companion of Indra. —यं [इंद्-घ ; इंद्रेण दुर्जयं ; by P. V. 2. 93 इंद्रियं =इंद्रलिंग,मिंद्रदृष्टमिंद्रसृष्टमिंद्रजुष्टमिंद्रदत्तामिति वा] 1 Power, force, the quality which belongs to Indra. -2 An organ of sense, sense or faculty of sense. (Indriyas are often compared to restive horses, which, if not properly checked, will lead one astray ; cf. मा भुवन्नपथहरास्तवेंद्रियाश्वाः Ki. 5. 50.). There are two kinds of Indriyas: (*a*) ज्ञानेंद्रियाणि or बुद्धींद्रियाणि:-श्रोत्र त्वक्चक्षुषी जिह्वा नासिका चैव पंचमी (also मनः according to some); and (*b*) कर्मेंद्रियाणि:— पायूपस्थं हस्तपादं वाक् चैव दशमी स्मृता Ms. 2. 90. In the Vedânta मनः, बुद्धि, अहंकार and चित्त are said to be the four internal organs, the total number of organs being, therefore, 14, each presided over by its own ruler or नियंतृ. In Nyâya each organ is connected with its own peculiar element ; the eye, ear, tongue, nose, and skin being connected respectively with Light or fire, Ether, Water, Earth and Air. -3 Bodily or virile power, power of the senses.-4 Semen. -5 Symbolical expression for the number '5.' —Comp. —अगोचर *a.* imperceptible. —अर्थः 1. an object of sense ; these objects are:-रूपं शब्दो गंधरसस्पर्शाश्च विषया अमी Ak.; Bg. 3. 34 ; Bh. 3.58; R. 14. 25. -2. anything exciting these senses. —असंगः non-attachment to sensual objects, stoicism. —आत्मन् *m.* 1. an epithet of Vishṇu -2. an organ of sense. —आदिः the principle called *ahankára* (in Sán. phil.). —आयतनं 1. the abode of the senses, *i. e.* the body. -2. the soul. —आराम *a.* given to enjoying the objects of sense. —ईशः the soul. —गोचर *a.* perceptible to the senses.(-रः) an object of sense. —ग्रामः, —वर्गः the assemblage or collection of organs, the five organs of sense taken collectively ; बलवानिंद्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215, 100, 175 : निर्वार मधुनींद्रियवर्गः Si. 10. 3. —ज *a.* in one's presence, visible. —ज्ञानं consciousness, the faculty of perception. —निग्रहः restraint of senses. —बुद्धिः *f.* perception by the senses, exercise of any organ of sense. —बोधन *a.* exciting power ; stimulating or sharpening the senses. (-नं) any excitement of senses, a stimulus. —वधः insensibility. —विप्रतिपत्तिः *f.* perversion of the organs, wrong perception.—वृत्तिः *f.* function of the organs. —सुखं sensual pleasures; R. 19. 47.—सन्निकर्षः the contact of an organ of sense(either with its object or with the mind). —स्वापः insensibility, unconsciousness, stupor.

इंद्रियवत् *a.* 1 One who has curbed his senses. -2 One having the organs of sense.

इंध् 7 A. (इंद्धे or इंधे, इंधांचक्रे, ऐंधिष्ट, इद्ध) To kindle, light, set on fire. —*pass.* (इध्यते) To be lighted, blaze, flame.

इद्ध *p. p.* [इंध्-क्त] 1 Kindled, lighted ; Mv. 1. 53; क्रोध° Ratn. 1. 4; Mu. 1. 2; °राग S. 7. 16 whose glow or red colour has just broken out.-2 Shining, glowing, blazing, bright; Ki. 2. 59 ; Si. 1.63; °धीः Bk. 1. 5 (पटुबुद्धिभिः) sharp. -3 Clean,clear.-4 Wonderful. -5 Obeyed,unresisted (as order); ° शासनः Ki. 1. 22 —द्धं 1 Sunshine, heat. -2 Refulgence, splendour. -3 Wonder. -Comp. —दीधितिः fire ; Si. 16. 35. —मन्यु *a.* having the anger excited.

इध्मः [इध्यतेऽग्निरनेन इंध्-मक्] Fuel, especially that used for the sacred fire ; ग्रीष्म इध्मः शरद्धविः Rv. 10. 90.6; R. 14. 70. —ध्मं Wood, fuel.-Comp. —जिह्वः fire. —प्रव्रश्चनः a hatchet, an axe.

इध्या *f.* Kindling, lighting.

इंध *a.*[इंध्-अच्] Kindling, lighting. —धः [इंध्-घञ्] 1 Fuel. -2 The Supreme being.

इंधन *a.* [इंध्-णिच्-ल्युट्] Kindling, lighting. —नं 1 Kindling, lighting. -2 Fuel, wood &c. ; शोकानलेंधनतां K. 169.

इंधनवत् *a.* Possessed of fuel.

इंधन्वन् *a.* Ved. Possessed of fuel.

इन्व् 6 P 1 To go. -2 To pervade, surround. -3 To seize, take possession of. -4 To invigorate, gladden ; see इन् also.

इन्वकाः Stars in the head of Orion.

इभः [इ-भन्-किच्च Un. 3. 151] 1 An elephant. -2 Fearless power or servants, dependants (Ved.): —भी A female elephant. [cf.L.*ebur*]. -Comp. —अरिः a lion. —आख्यः, —केशरा the plant नागकेशर. —आननः N. of Gaṇesa ; cf. गजानन. —उषणा, —कणा a kind of aromatic plant (गजपिप्पली). —गंधा N. of a plant (the fruit of which is poisonous). —निमीलिका 1. shrewdness, sagacity, sharpness.-2. hemp (भंगा).—पालकः the driver or keeper of an elephant. —पोटा [पोटा पुंलक्षणा इभी] a young female elephant. —पोतः a young elephant, a cub. —भरः a collection of elephants. —युवतिः *f.* a female elephant.

इभमाचलः [इभमाचलयति] A lion.

इभया N. of the tree स्वर्णक्षीरी.

इभ्य *a.* [इभं गजमर्हति यत्] 1 Wealthy, opulent, rich ; Dk. 41. -2 Belonging to one's servants (Ved.). —भ्यः 1 A king.-2 An elephant-driver.-3 An enemy or foe (Say.). —भ्या 1 A female elephant. -2 N. of the Olibanum tree,Boswellia Serrata. -Comp. —तिल्वि (व) ल *a.* wealthy, rich.

इभ्यक *a.* Wealthy, rich.

इमथा *ind.* Ved. As here, as now.

इयक्षु *a.* Ved. Longing for,seeking to gain.

इयत् *a.* 1 So much, so large, of this extent; इयत्तवायुः Dk. 93 ; इयंति वर्षाणि तया सहोग्रं R. 13. 67 so many years ; इयं नीतिरितीयती Si.2. 30 this much; इयतो दिवसानुत्सव आसीत् U. 1

इयत्ता, इयत्त्वं 1 (*a*) So much, fixed measure or quantity; ईदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R.13. 5 ; न...यशः परिच्छेत्तुमियत्तयालं 6. 77 ; K. 129, 182. (*b*) Limited number, limitation

न तुगानामिय तथा R. 10. 32. -2 Limit, standard.

इयत्तक a. So small, very small. -का A bad limit.

इयस् a. Ved. Going.

इयसा Ved. Low spirits, dejection.

इर् 6 P (इरति) To go.

इरज्य Ved. (इरज्यति-ते) 1 To grow. -2 To be jealous. -3 To order, prepare; arrange dispose of. -4 To be master of. -5 To lead.

इरज्यु a. Ved Engaged in preparations for the sacrificial rite.

इरणं 1 A desert. -2 Salt or barren ground; cf. इरिण.

इरंमद a. [cf. P. III. 2. 37] Delighting in drinking, an epithet of Agni. -दः 1 A flash of lightning, the fire attending the fall of a thunderbolt; इरंमदमिव मेघजालाज्जुत K. 70. -2 The submarine fire

इरस्यति Ved. 1 To behave insolently, be angry. -2 (With dat.) To be ill-affected towards.

इरस्या 1 Ill will, malevolence. -2 Wish for food.

इरा [इ-रन् Un. 2. 28; इं कामं राति रा-क वा Tv.] 1 The earth. -2 Speech. -3 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatî. -4 Water. -5 Food. -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 Any drinkable fluid; a draught (especially of milk). -8 Refreshment, comfort (Ved. in the last three senses). -**Comp.** -ईशः 1. N. of Varuṇa, of Vishṇu and of Gaṇesa. -2. a king, sovereign. -क्षीर a. Ved. whose milk is a refreshment or enjoyment. (-रः) the milk ocean. -चर a. earth-born, terrestrial. -2. aquatic. (-रं) hail; so इराचरं. -जः N. of Káma or Cupid. -वेल्लिका pimples on the head.

इरावत् a. 1 Granting drink or refreshment, satiating. -2 Endowed with provisions, comfortable. -m. (-वान्) 1 Ocean. -2 A cloud. -3 A king. -4 N. of a son of Arjuna. -ती 1 N. of a river in the Panjab (रावी). -2 N. of a plant. -3 N. of Durgâ, Rudra's wife.

इरिका N. of a plant or tree. -वनं a grove of such trees.

इरिणं [ऋ-इनन् किच्च Uṇ. 2. 51] 1 A salt ground, saline soil: यथेरिणे बीजमुप्त्वा न वप्ता लभते फलं Ms. 3. 142; Y. 1. 151. -2 Hence, a bare or barren soil, desert, dreary region. -3 Non-support. -4 A rivulet, well (Ved.). -5 A hollow, hole

इरिण्य a Belonging or relating to a desert.

इरिन् a. Ved. 1 Instigating. -2 Powerful, violent. -3 A proud or overbearing fellow.

इरिमेदः = अरिमेद q. v.

इरिविल्ली or **इरिविल्लिका** Pimples on the head.

इर्गलं,-ला = अर्गल q. v.

इर्य a. Ved. 1 Instigating (प्रेरक). -2 Destroying the enemies. -3 A lord, master. -4 Active, powerful, an epithet of Pûshan and of the Asvins.

इर्वारु-लु a. Destructive, carnivorous (हिंसक). -रुः m. f. A cucumber. -**Comp.** -(लु) शुक्तिका a kind of melon.

इर्वालुकः An animal living in caves.

इल् 6 P. (इलति, इयेल, ऐलीत्, एलित-इलित) or 10 U (इलयति or एलयति, ऐलयीत् or एेलिलत्). 1 To go, to move. -2 To sleep. -3 To throw, send, cast. -4 To keep still, not to move. -5 To become quiet. [cf. Germ. *Eile*, Gr *elao*].

इलय a. Motionless.

इलव a. Ved. Loud, noisy.

इलविला N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Kubera. (hence the name ऐलविल for Kubera)

इला a. [इल्-क] Sleepy. -ला 1 The earth, -2 A cow. -3 Speech; &c, see इडा. -**Comp.** -गोलः,-लं the earth, the globe. -तलं 1. the fourth place in the circle of the zodiac. -2 the surface of the earth. -धरः a mountain; *Si.* 20. 54. -वृतं one of the nine Varshas or divisions of the known world; पश्चान्माल्यवतः प्राच्यां गंधमादनशैलतः । इलावृतं नीलगिरेर्याम्यतो निषधादुदक् ॥

इलिका The earth.

इली [इल-क ङीष्] A cudgel, a stick shaped like a sword, a short sword (करवाल).

इलीविशः N. of a demon conquered by Indra.

इलीशः, इल्लिशः A sort of fish, commonly hilsa or sable.

इल्वकाः,-ला (pl.) N. of the five stars in the head of Orion (मृगशिरस्).

इव ind. 1 Like, as (showing उपमा or comparison); वागर्थाविव संपृक्तौ R. 1. 1 वैनतेय इव विनतानंदनः K 5. -2 As if, as it were (denoting उत्प्रेक्षा), पश्यामीव पिनाकिनं S. 1. 6 लिंपतीव तमोंऽगानि वर्षतीवांजनं नभः; Mk. 1 34. -3 A little, somewhat, perhaps, कडार इव G. M. -4 (Added to interrogative words), 'Possibly', 'I should like to know', 'indeed'; विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30; क इव of what sort, what-like; क इव कालः Mál. 2 what a long time has elapsed. -5 इव is frequently used with adverbs, especially with such as involve restriction, by way of emphasis in the sense of even or just so, just, exactly, quite, indeed, very: मुहूर्तमिव but for a moment; किंचिदिव just a little bit; so ईषदिव, नाचिरादिव &c.; (इव is considered by grammarians as forming compounds with the word after which it stands; इवेन नित्यसमासो विभक्त्यलोपश्च).

इष् I. 6 P. (इच्छति, इयेष, ऐषीत्, एषितुं एष्टुं, इष्ट) 1 To wish, desire, long for; इच्छामि संवर्धितमाज्ञया ते Ku. 3. 3; oft. with pot. or imperat. mood; इच्छामि भुंजीत, or भुंक्तां भवान्; भुंजीयेतीच्छति Sk. -2 To choose; मूर्खेण गोऽश्वमिच्छेत् तु क्षत्रियं दंडयेत् वा Ms 8. 384. -3 To endeavour to obtain, strive or seek for; भुक्तिमिच्छता, स्वर्ग &c. -4 To be willing, be about to do anything, mean or intend (with. inf.). -5 To ask or expect anything (acc.) from any one (loc. or abl.); देवेषु यज्ञे भागमीषिरे Sat. Br. -6 To acknowledge, regard. -7 To request, ask. -8 To be favourable. -9 To try to make favourable. -10 To assent or consent. -pass. 1 To be wished or liked. -2 To be asked, or requested. -3 To be prescribed or laid down: ईस्तच्छेद्नमिष्यते Ms. 8. 322; त्रिरात्रं दशरात्रं वा शावमाशौचमिष्यते Y. 3. 18. -4 To be approved, accepted, or regarded as; नभः संतपि चेष्यते Trik.-II 4 P. (इष्यति, इयेष, एषिष्यति, एषितुं) 1. To move;

to cause to move. -2 To let fly, cast, throw. -3 To raise (as one's voice). -4 To sprinkle. -III. 9 P. (इष्णाति) 1 To cause to move quickly, let fly, cast. -2 To fly off, escape. -3 To strike, smite. -4 To impel, urge, incite, animate, promote. -IV. 1 U. (एषति-ते, ऐषीत्-ऐषिष्ट) To go, move.

इच्छक *a.* Wishing, desiring &c. **—कः** 1 (In Arith.) The sum sought. -2 N. of a tree.

इच्छत् *pres. p.* Wishing, desirous, willing; अनिच्छतोपि तस्य against his will.

इच्छा [इष् भावे श] 1 Wish, desire, inclination of mind, will; इच्छया according to one's desire, at will. -2 Willingness. -3 (In Math.) A question or problem. -4 (In gram.) The form of the Desiderative. **-Comp. —दानं** fulfilment of a wish. **—निवृत्तिः** *f.* suppression of desire, indifference to worldly desires. **—फलं** the solution of a question or problem. **—रतं** desired sports, favourite pastimes; Me. 89. **—वसु** *a.* 'possessing wealth according to wish', epithet of Kubera. **—संपद्** *f.* fulfilment of one's wishes.

इच्छु *a.* Wishing, desirous; usually in comp.

इच्छुक *a.* Wishing &c.

इष् *a.* 1 Speedy, going quickly. -2 Wishing, desirous. —*f.* Ved. 1 A draught, refreshment, food. -2 Libation. -3 Strength, power, sap, freshness. -4 Comfort; increase. -5 Affluence. -6 Refreshing waters of the sky. -7 Wish.

इषः 1 One possessed of sap or strength. -2 The month आश्विन; ध्वनिमिषेऽनिमिषेक्षणमग्रतः Si. 6. 49.

इषणयते Den. A. To move, excite.

इषणिः *f.* 1 Sending, despatching. -2 Wish, desire, impulse.

इषण्यति Den. P. To excite, drive, urge on.

इषण्या Impulse, desire.

इषयति Den. P. 1 To be juicy. -2 To swell, increase. -3 To be fresh or active. -4 To animate, strengthen.

इषव्य *a.* 1 (The object) of aim. -2 Skilled in archery.

इषि *a.* [इष्-कि] Wishing, desiring.

इषित *p. p.* (fr. इष् 4 cl.). 1 Moved, driven, sent, despatched. -2 Excited, animated. -3 Quick, speedy.

इषिर *a.* Ved. [इष्-गतौ-किरच्] 1 Juicy, succulent, refreshing, fresh. -2 Powerful, strong, quick, active. -3 Moving. **—रः** Fire. **—रं** *ind.* Quickly.

इष्ट *p. p.* [इष् इच्छायां कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wished, desired, longed for, wished for: उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1. -2 Beloved, agreeable, liked, favourite, dear; °आत्मजः Mu. 2. 8 fond of sons. -3 Worshipped, reverenced. -4 Respected. -5 Approved, regarded as good. -6 Desirable; see इष्टापूर्त. -6 Valid. -7 Sacrificed, worshipped with sacrifices. -8 Supposed (कल्पित); oft. used in Lilâvatî. **—ष्टः** 1 A lover, husband, beloved person; इष्टप्रवासजनितानि *S.* 4. 2. -2 A friend; Pt. 1. 57; 2. 167. -3 N. of a tree (एरंड). -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A sacrifice. **—ष्टा** N. of a tree (शमी). **—ष्टं** 1 Wish, desire. -2 A holy ceremony or संस्कार. -3 A sacrifice; see इष्टापूर्त. —*ind.* Voluntarily. **-Comp. —अर्थः** desired object. °उद्युक्त *a.* zealously engaged in gaining one's desired object. **—आपत्तिः** *f.* occurrence of what is desired; a statement by a debater which is favourable to his opponent also; इष्टापत्तौ दोषांतरमाह Jag. **—कर्मन्** *n.* (In arith.) rule of supposition, operation with an assumed number. **—कापथः** the root of a fragrant grass (वीरणमूल). **—कामदुह्** *a.* granting the desired objects, an epithet of the cow of plenty. **—गंध** *a.* fragrant. (**—धः**) any fragrant substance. (**—धं**) sand. **—जनः** a beloved person (whether man or woman); U. 3. **—देवः**, **—देवता** a favourite god, one's tutelary deity. **—यामन्** *a.* going according to one's desire. **—व्रत** *a.* 1. performing desired vows. -2. obeying one's wish. -3. (food &c.) for the fulfilment of a vow. -4. that by which good works succeed.

इष्टापूर्त [इष्टं च पूर्तं च तयोः समाहारः पूर्वपददीर्घत्वं] Performance of pious or charitable deeds; performing sacrifices, and digging wells and doing other acts of charity; इष्टापूर्तविधेः सपत्नशमनात् Mv. 3. 1; वापीकूपतडागादिदेवतायतनानि च । अन्नप्रदानमारामाः पूर्तमर्थ्याः प्रचक्षते ॥ एकाग्निकर्महवनं त्रेतायां यच्च हूयते । अंतर्वेद्यां च यद्दानमिष्टं तदभिधीयते ॥.

इष्टिः *f.* [इष्-क्तिन्] 1 Wish, request, desire. -2 Seeking, striving to get. -3 Any desired object. -4 A desired rule or desideratum; (a term used with reference to Patanjali's additions to Kâtyâyana's Vârtikas; इष्टयो भाष्यकारस्य, इति भाष्यकारेष्टया &c., cf. उपसंख्यान). -5 Impulse, hurry. -6 Invitation, order. -7 (यज् -क्तिन्) A sacrifice. -8 An oblation consisting of butter, food &c. **-Comp. —अयनं** a sacrifice lasting for a long time. **—पचः** 1. a miser. -2. a demon; an Asura; so °मुष्. **—पशु** an animal to be killed at a sacrifice.

इष्टुः *f.* A wish, desire.

इष्म *a.* [इष्-इच्छायां कर्मणि मक्] Wishing. **—ष्मः** 1 Cupid, god of love. -2 The spring. -3 Course, going.

इष्मिन् *a.* Speedy, impetuous, an epithet of the winds.

इष्यः,-ष्यं [इष्-क्यप्] The spring.

इषि (षी) का [इष् गत्यादौ क्वुन् अत इत्वं] 1 Reed, rush, stalk of grass; कुशकाशशरेषिकाः Râm.; °अस्त्र R. 12. 23. -2 An arrow. -3 A sort of sugar-cane; Saccharum Spontaneum. -4 A small stick of wood or iron used to see whether gold in a crucible is melted or not. -5 A brush. -6 The eye-ball of an elephant. **-Comp. —तूलं** the point or upper part of a reed.

इषुः [इष्-उ; cf. also Uṇ. 1. 13] 1 An arrow. -2 The number five. -3 (In Math.) A versed sine. -4 N. of a Soma ceremony. **-Comp. —अग्रं, —अनीकं** the point of an arrow. **—असनं,—अस्त्रं** the bow; रामिमिष्वसनदर्शनोत्सुकं R. 11. 37; °यंत्रमुक्तो बाणः Dk. 9. **—आस** *a.* throwing arrows. (**—सः**) 1. a bow. -2. an archer, a warrior; Bg. 1. 4, 17. **—कारः,—कृत्** *m.* an arrow-maker. **—धरः,—भृत्** *m.* an archer. **—पथः,—विक्षेपः** an arrow-shot, the range of an arrow. **—प्रयोगः** discharging an arrow; R. 2. 42. **—मात्र** *a.* having the length of an arrow (about 5 short spans or three feet.). (**—त्रं**) 1. the length of an arrow. -2. an altar (कुंड). **—हस्त** *a.* carrying arrows in the hand.

इषुस्त्रिकांडा 'The three-fold arrow', N. of a constellation

इषुक *a.* Arrow-like. —का Ved. An arrow.

इषुधिः [इषवो धीयंतेऽत्र धा-कि] A quiver.

इषुध्यति Den. P. 1 To contain arrows.-2 To implore, request, ask. -3 To desire oblations.

इषुध्या Imploring, request.

इषुध्यु *a.* 1 Going. -2 Requesting.

इषूयति Den. P. 1 To long for food. -2 To request.

इष्वः A spiritual teacher.

इष्कृ 8 U. 1 To arrange, set in order. -2 To prepare.

इष्कर्तृ *a.* Arranging &c.

इष्कृत *a.* Arranged &c. °आहव *a.* whose Soma vessel is prepared or ready.

इष्कृतिः *f.* A mother.

इष्टका [इष्-तकन् टाप् Un. 3. 148] 1 A brick; Mk. 3. -2 A brick used in preparing the sacrificial altar &c. -Comp. —गृहं a brick house. —चयनं collecting fire by means of a brick. —चित *a.* made of bricks; Dk. 84; also इष्टकचित. —न्यासः laying the foundation of a house. —पथः a road made of bricks. —राशिः a pile of bricks.

इष्टिका A brick &c.; see इष्टका.

इस् *ind.* An interjection of anger, pain, or sorrow.

इह *ind.* [इदं- ह इश्‌ादेशः P. V. 3. 11 Sk.] 1 Here (referring to time, place or direction); in this place or case. -2 In this world (opp. परत्र or अमुत्र); oft. with जगति; K. 35. -3 In this case; in this book or system. -4 Now, at this time. [cf. Zend *idha*]. -Comp. —अमुत्र *ind.* in this world and the next world, here and there. —आगत *a.* come here. —इह *ind.* here and there, now and then, repeatedly. °मातृ *a.* 1. whose mother is here and there; that is, everywhere. -2. of whose mothers one is here and one there. —कालः this life. —क्रतु,-चित्त *a.* whose intentions or thoughts are centred in this world or place. —भव or —तन *a.* belonging to this world. —लोकः this world or life; °के in this world. —समये *ind.* here, now, at such a time as this. —स्थ *a.* standing here. —स्थान *a.* one whose residence is on the earth.

इहत्य *a.* [इह-त्यप्] Being here, of this place or world.

इहलः N. of a country (चेदि).

ई.

ई : (*m.*) N. of Kámadeva, Cupid. —*f.* N. of Lakshmí. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) dejection; (2) pain; (3) sorrow; (4) anger; (5) compassion; (6) perception or consciousness; (7) calling.

ई I. 4 A. (ईयते) To go. -II. 2 P. 1 To go.-2 To shine.-3 To pervade.-4 To desire, wish. -5 To throw. -6 To eat.-7 To beg (A.).-8 To become pregnant.

ईक्ष् 1 A. (ईक्षते, ईक्षांचक्रे, ऐक्षिष्ट, ईक्षितुं, ईक्षित्वा, ईक्षित) 1 To see, behold, view, perceive, observe, look or gaze at. -2 To regard, consider, look upon; सर्वभूतस्थमात्मानं ...ईक्षते योगयुक्तात्मा Bg. 6. 29. -3 To take into account, care for; नाभिजनमीक्षते K. 104, न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. -4 To think, reflect; तत्तेज ऐक्षत बहु स्यां प्रजायेय Ch. Up. -5 To require; Pt. 1. 151. -6 To look to, or to investigate, the good or bad luck of any one (with dat. of the person); कृष्णाय ईक्षते गर्गः Sk. (शुभाशुभं पर्यालोचयति); Bk. 8. 76 —With अधि to suspect; सत्येऽप्यधिमीक्षते H. 4. 102 v.l. —अन्वव 1 to see, behold. -2. to consider. -3. to care for, take into account.

ईक्षकः [ईक्ष्-ण्वुल्] A spectator, beholder.

ईक्षणं [ईक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Seeing, beholding &c. -2 A look, sight, aspect, view. -3 An eye; इत्यद्रिशोभाप्रहितेक्षणेन R. 2. 27; so अलसेक्षणा. -4 Regarding, looking after, caring for.

ईक्षणिकः [ईक्षण-ठन्] A fortuneteller; Ms. 9. 258.

ईक्षतिः [ईक्ष्- शतिप्] Looking, sight; ईक्षतेर्नाशब्दं Br. Sût.

ईक्षा [ईक्ष्-अ टाप्] 1 Sight. -2 Viewing, considering.

ईक्षिका 1 An eye. -2 A glance, look; Pt. 5.

ईक्षित *p. p.* Seen, beheld, regarded &c. —तं 1 A look, sight. -2 An eye; अभिमुखे मयि संहृतमीक्षितं *S.* 2.11.

ईक्षितृ *a.* [ईक्ष्-तृच्] Seeing, beholding, a beholder.

ईक्षेण्य *a.* Ved. Deserving to be seen; curious.

ईख्, ईंख् 1 P. (ईखति, ईखांचक्रे, ईखितुं, ईखित) To go, move, vacillate. —*Caus.* 1 To move backwards and forwards, swing, oscillate. -2 To shake, cause to tremble.

ईज्-ईंज् 1 A. 1 To go. -2 To censure, blame.

ईजान *a.* [यज्-ताच्छील्ये कानच्] Performing sacrifices.

ईड् 2 A. (ईट्टे, ईडांचक्रे, ऐडिष्ट, ईडितुं, ईडित) 1 To praise; अग्निमीडे पुरोहितं Rv. 1. 1. 1; शालीनतामव्रजदीड्यमानः R. 18. 17; नेडिषे यदि काकुत्स्थं Bk. 9. 57, 18. 15. -2 To implore, request, ask for (with two acc.); उपस्थाय मातरमन्नमैट्ट Rv. 3. 48. 3. —*Caus.* 1 To ask. -2 To praise.

ईड् *f.* Refreshment, libation.

ईडनं [ईड्-ल्युट्] Praising.

ईडा [ईड्-अ टाप्] Praise, commendation.

ईडे (ले) न्य Ved. = ईड्य.

ईड्य *pot. p.* To be praised or glorified, praiseworthy, laudable; भवंतमीड्यं भवतः पितेव R. 5. 34; Bg. 11. 44.

ईण्मत् *a.* [ईट्-अस्त्यस्य मतुप्] Having a lord or master.

ईति *a.* [ई-क्तिच्] 1 Produced, effected. —तिः *f.* Plague, distress, a calamity of the season. The *îtis* are usually said to be six :- 1 excessive rain; 2 drought; 3 locusts; 4 rats, 5 parrots; and 6 foreign invasions; अतिवृष्टिरनावृष्टिः शलभा मूषकाः शुकाः। प्रत्यासन्नाश्च राजानः षडेता ईतयः स्मृताः॥

(some read for the second line स्वचक्रं परचक्रं च सप्तैता ईतयः स्मृताः॥ making the total number seven); M. 5. 20 ; Mv. 7. 42; निरातंका निरीतयः R. 1. 63. -2 An infectious disease. -3 Travelling (in a foreign country), sojourning (प्रवास). -4 An affray.

ईदृक्ष-श *a.* (क्षी-शी *f.*), also ईदृश् Such, of this kind, of this aspect, endowed with such qualities. **—क्** *n.* Such a condition; such occasion.

ईदृक्ता Quality (opp. इयत्ता); विष्णोरिवास्यानवधारणीयं ईदृक्तया रूपमियत्तया वा R. 13. 5; मामीदृक्तया जानाति knows me to be so.

ईत् 1 P. To bind; cf. अत्.

ईप्सा [आप्तुमिच्छा आप्-सन्-अ] 1 Desire to obtain. -2 A wish, desire.

ईप्सित *a.* Desired, wished for, dear to; अपीप्सितं क्षत्रकुलांगनानां R. 14. 4; *S.* 3. 14. **—तं** Desire, wish.

ईप्सु *a.* Striving to obtain, wishing or desiring to get (with acc. or inf., but usually in comp.); सौरभ्यमीप्सुरिव ते मुखमारुतस्य R. 5. 69; काम°, धन° &c.-**Comp.** **—यज्ञः** a particular Soma sacrifice.

ईम् *ind.* [ई-बा० मुच्] Ved. 1 A particle of affirmation or restriction; usually after short words at the beginning of a sentence, after यत्, relative pronouns, prepositions and particles like उत, अथ &c. -2 Now. -3 This, here (एनं).

ईय [ई-बा० क्यप्] Pervading; °चक्षस् of pervading sight.

ईर् 2 A. (ईर्ते, ईरांचक्रे, ऐरिष्ट, ईरितुं, ईर्ण); also 1 P. (*p p.* ईरित) 1 To go, move, shake (trans. also). -2 To rise, arise or spring from. -3 To go away, retire. -4 To agitate, elevate; raise one's voice. —10 U. or *Caus.* (ईरयति, ईरित) 1 To agitate, throw, cast; *Si.* 8. 39; discharge, dart, hurl; ऐरिरच्च महाद्रुमं Bk. 15. 52; R. 15. 20. -2 To excite, prompt, urge; Bk. 12. 6. -3 To cause to rise, produce. -4 To utter, pronounce, proclaim, say, repeat; Mâl. 1. 25; इतीरयंतीव तया निरैक्षि N. 14. 21; *Si.* 9. 69; Ki. 1. 26; R. 9. 8; निबोध चेमां गिरमीरितां मया Sâv. 5. 23. -5 To cause to go, set in motion, move, shake; वातेरितपल्लवांगुलिभिः *S.* 1; अपरागसमीरणेरितः Ki. 2. 50; *Si.* 8. 20. -6 To draw towards, attract; *Si.* 10. 32. -7 To employ, use. -8 To bring to life, revive. -9 To elevate. -10 To raise oneself (A.).

ईरण *a.* [ईर्-ल्युट्] Agitating, driving. **—णः** The wind. **—णं** 1 Agitating, moving, driving. -2 Going. -3 =इरण q. v.

ईरित *p. p.* 1 Sent, despatched. -2 Said, uttered &c.; °आकूतं declared purpose or intention.

ईरिन् *a.* [ईर्-णिनि] 1 Moving, agitating. -2 Going.

ईर्य *a.* To be excited. **—र्या** Wandering about as a religious mendicant. -**Comp.** **—पथः** 1. the observances of a religious mendicant to obtain knowledge. -2. the four positions of the body, *i. e.* going, standing upright, sitting, and lying down.

ईरिण *a.* [ईर्-इनन्] Desert, barren. **—णं** A desert. barren soil; मुहूर्तमिव निःशब्दमासीदीरिणसंनिभं Rám.

ईर्क्ष्य् See ईर्ष्य्.

ईर्म *a.* [ईर्-मक्] 1 Agitated. -2 Going constantly or instigating everything (Sây.) —*ind.* Here, in or to this place. **—र्मः** The arm; the fore-quarter of an animal. **—र्मं** A wound, sore (*m.* also).

ईर्मांत *a.* Ved. Full-haunched, or thin-haunched.

ईर्वारुः *m. f.* A cucumber.

ईर्षा = ईर्ष्या q. v.

ईर्ष्य्, ईर्क्ष्य् 1 P. (ईर्ष्यति, ईर्ष्यांचकार, ईर्ष्यितुं, ईर्ष्यित) To envy, be jealous of, be impatient of the success of (with dat. of person); हरये ईर्ष्यति Sk.; *Si.* 8.36.

ईर्ष्य, ईर्ष्यु, ईर्ष्यक *a.* Envious, jealous.

ईर्ष्या -र्षा [ईर्ष्य्-अप्] Envy, jealousy, envy of another's success, spite, malice.

ईर्ष्या(र्षा)लु, ईर्ष्यु (र्षु) *a.* Envious, impatient.

इलिः (ली *f.*) 1 A weapon, a cudgel or a short sword. -2 A stick shaped like a sword (करवालिका).

ईवत् *a.* 1 Going. -2 So large, so stately or magnificent.

ईश् 2 A. (ईष्टे, ईशांचक्रे, ऐशिष्ट, ईशिता, ईशितुं, ईशित) 1 To rule, be master of, govern, command (with gen.); नायं गात्राणामीष्टे K.312 v.l.; अर्थानामीशिषे त्वं वयमपि च गिरामीश्महे यावदर्थं Bh. 3. 30; sometimes with acc.; इमाँल्लोकानीशत ईशनीभिः Svet. Up. (also used in the Veda with gen. of an infinitive or loc. of an abstract noun). -2 To be able, have power; expressed by 'can'; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13, 14. 38; कामिवशते रमयितुं न गुणाः Ki. 6. 24; U. 7. 4; *Si.* 1. 38; Mâl. 10. 13. -3 To act like a master, allow. -4 To own, possess. -5 To belong to.

ईश् *m.* A master, lord, the Supreme spirit.

ईश *a.* [ईश्-क] 1 Owning, possessing, sharing, master or lord of; see below. -2 One who is completely master of anything. -3 Capable of (with gen.). -4 Powerful, supreme. **—शः** 1 A lord, master; with gen. or in comp.; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34 with great difficulty controlled (were masters of) their minds; so वागीश, सुरेश &c. -2 A husband. -3 A Rudra. -4 The number 11 (derived from the eleven Rudras). -5 N. of *Siva* (as regent of the north-east quarter). **—शा** 1 Supremacy, power, dominion, greatness. -2 N. of Durgâ. -3 A woman having supremacy; a rich lady. -**Comp.** **—कोणः** the north-east quarter. **—पुरी, —नगरी** N. of Benares. **—बलं** the missile पाशुपत. **—सखः** an epithet of Kubera.

ईशनं [ईश्-ल्युट्] Commanding, reigning &c.

ईशान *a.* [ईश् ताच्छील्ये चानश्] 1 Owning, possessing, master or lord. -2 Reigning, ruling. -3 Wealthy, rich. **—नः** 1 A ruler, master, lord. -2 N. of *Siva*; ईशानसंदर्शनलालसानां Ku. 7. 56; K. 10. -3 The *Ardrâ* Nakshtra. -4 One of the Rudras. -5 The number 'eleven'. -6 The sun as a form of *Siva*. -7 A Sâdhya. -8 N. of Vishṇu. **—नी** N. of Durgâ. **—नी, —नः** The silk-cotton tree (शाल्मली). **—नं** Light, splendour. -**Comp.** **—आदिपंचमूर्तिः** *f.* one of the five forms of *Siva*. **—कृत्** *a.* 1. making one a master or able. -2. acting like a competent person.

ईशितृ *a.* [ईश्-तृच्] An owner, a master, proprietor. **—m.** The

lord of the Universe: Si. 18. 3.

ईशितव्यं Power, superiority.

ईशिता,-त्वं Superiority, greatness, one of the eight *Siddhis* or attributes of Siva. See अणिमन्.

ईशिन् *a.* [ईश्-णिनि] Commanding, reigning &c. —*m.* 1 A god. -2 A husband. -3 A lord, master. —नी Supremacy.

ईश्वर *a.* (रा-री*f.*) [ईश्-वरच् P. III. 2. 175] 1 Powerful, able, capable of (with inf.); Ku. 4. 11; R. 15. 7. -2 Rich, wealthy; Pt. 2. 67. —रः 1 A lord, master; ईश्वरं लोकोर्थतः सेवते Mu. 1. 14; so कपीश्वरः, कोशलेश्वरः, हृदयेश्वरः &c. -2 A king, prince, ruler; राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; Ms. 4. 153, 9. 278. -3 A rich or great man; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. I. 71; R. 3. 46; Bh. 3. 59; मा प्रयच्छेश्वरे धनं H. 1. 15; cf. "To carry coals to Newcastle." -4 A husband; नेश्वरे परुषता सखि साध्वी Ki. 9. 39. -5 The Supreme God (परमेश्वर); ईश एवाहमत्यर्थं न च मामीशते परे। ददामि च सदैश्वर्यमीश्वरस्तेन कीर्तितः ॥. -6 N. of Siva; V. 1. 1. -7 The God of love, Cupid. -8 The Supreme soul; the soul.-9 The eleventh year (संवत्सर) of the Sâlivâhana era. —रा,-री N. of Durgá; of Lakshmî; or of any other of the saktis; ईश्वरीं सर्वभूतानां त्वामिहोपह्वये श्रियं. —री N. of several plants and trees; लिंगिनीलता, वंध्याककेटी, रुद्रजटा and नाकुलीवृक्ष. -**Comp.** —अधीन *a.* subject to a lord or king, dependent on a lord or god. —निषेधः denial of the existence of god, atheism. —निष्ठ *a.* trusting in god. —पूजक *a.* pious, devout. —पूजा worship of god.—प्रसादः divine favour. —भावः royal or imperial state.—विभूतिः*f.* the several forms of the Supreme god; for a full enumeration, see Bg. 10. 19-42. —सद्मन् *n.* a temple. —सभं a royal court or assembly. —सेवा worship of god.

ईश्वरता,-त्वं Superiority, supremacy.

ईष् 1 U. (ईषति-ते, ऐषीत्, ईषितुं, ईषित) 1 To fly away, escape. -2 To creep along. -3 To glean, collect a few grains. -4 To look, see. -5 To give. -6 To attack, hurt, kill.

ईषः [ईष्-क] 1 The month *Asvina*; cf. इष. -2 A servant of Siva.

ईषण, इषाणन् *a.* Hastening. —णा Haste, speed.

ईषत् *ind.* [ईष्-अति] Slightly, to some extent, a little; ईषत् चुंबितानि S. 1. 3, ईषच्च कुरुते सेवां Pt. 1. 141. -**Comp.** —उष्ण *a.* tepid, slightly warm. —ऊन *a.* not quite complete, a little less than; ईषदूनार्थं कल्पवृ. —कर *a.* 1. doing little. -2. easy to be accomplished; Mv. 4. (-रं) very little. —गुण *a.* of little merit. —जलं shallow water, a little water. —दर्शनं a glance, sight, view, glimpse. —नाद *a.* slightly sounding (a term applied to unaspirated soft consonants). —निमय *a.* exchanged for a little. —पांडु *a.* a little white or pale, whitish. (-डुः) a pale or light-brown colour. —पान *a.* that of which a little is drunk. (-नं) a small draught. —परुषः a mean or contemptible person. —रक्त *a.* pale red. (-क्तः) 1. pale-red colour. -2. undistinguishable colour. —लभ,-प्रलंभ *a.* to be got for little. —विवृत *a.* slightly open. —श्वास *a.* slightly resounding).—स्पृष्ट *a.* slightly touched (applied to the semi-vowels). —हासः slight laughter, a smile.

ईषा [ईष्-क] 1 The pole or shafts of a carriage or a plough. -2 A part of a chariot. -**Comp.** —दंडः the handle of a plough; Si.18.43.—दंत *a.* with projecting teeth. (-तः) 1. an elephant with a large tusk or tooth. -2. the handle of a plough; Si. 18. 38. -3. the tusk of an elephant.

ईषिका 1 An elephant's eye-ball. -2 A painter's brush.-3 A weapon, arrow, dart.-4 A kind of missile.

ईषिरः [ईष्-किरच्] Fire.

ईषीका 1 A painter's brush. -2 An ingot-mould. -3 = इषीका q. v.

ईष्म, -ष्व· See इष्मः, इष्वः

ईह् 1 A. (ईहते, ईहांचक्रे, ऐहिष्ट, ईहिष्यते, ईहितुं, ईहित (1 To wish, desire, long for; have in mind, think of with acc or inf.); ईहंते . . . अर्थसंचयान् Bg. 16. 12, 7. 22; Ms. 4. 15, 3. 126; ऐहिष्ट तं कारयितुं कृतात्मा Bk. 1. 11. -2 To endeavour to obtain. -3 To aim at or attempt, endeavour, strive; माधुर्यं मधुबिंदुना रचयितुं क्षारांबुधेरीहते Bh. 2. 6; Y. 2. 116. -4 To take care of. —*Caus.* To impel, urge.

ईहः Attempt; as in ऊर्ध्वेहः

ईहा [ईह्-अ] 1 Wish, desire; जलनिधिमकरोत्तरीतुमीहां Râm.; see अनीह also. -2 An undertaking, act. -3 Effort, exertion, activity; ईहातश्चेष्टनं भवेत् Ms. 9. 205.-**Comp.**—अर्थिन् *a.* aiming at any object, seeking wealth; Ms. 2. 37.—मृगः [ईहाप्रधानो मृगः] 1. a wolf.-2. an artificial deer.-3. a division of the drama consisting of four acts; for definition &c. see S. D. 518 —वृकः a wolf.

ईहित *p. p.* [ईह्-क्त] 1 Wished desired; शिरसीहितः Ratn. 1. 1. -2 Attempted, sought, striven for; Ve. 1. 24. —तं 1 A wish, desire; -2 Effort, exertion. -3 An undertaking, deed, act; प्रतीयते धातुरिवेहितं फलैः Ki. 1. 20, 8. 46, 11. 43, 18. 31; Si. 9. 62.

उ.

उ I. 1 A. (अवते, ऊवे, औष्ट, ओतुं, उत) 1 To sound, make a noise.-2 To roar, bellow (as a bull &c.).—II. 5P. (उनोति) Ved. To ask, demand.

उः 1 N. of Siva, the second of the three syllables in ओम्; see अ. -2 N. of Brahmâ. -3 The orb of the moon.—*ind.* 1 As a particle used expletively; उ उमेशः Sk. -2 An interjection of:—(*a*) calling; उ मेति माता तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; (*b*) anger; (*c*) compassion; (*d*) command; (*e*) acceptance; (*f*) interrogation; or (*g*) used merely as an expletive. In the Veda used as an enclitic copula implying restriction

and emphasis (and, but, on the other hand, now, I ask &c.); in classical literature used chiefly with अथ (अथो), न (नो) and किम् (किमु): see these words. उ-उ or उत on the one hand-on the other hand, partly-partly.

उकारः 1 The vowel उ. -2 The god *Siva*.

उकानहः A horse of a red and yellow (or red and black) colour, a bay or chesnut horse.

उकुणः A bug.

उक्त, उक्ति see under वच्.

उक्थं [वच्-थक्] 1 A saying, sentence, verse, hymn (स्तोत्रं). -2 Eulogy, praise. -3 N. of the Sâmaveda (Trik.); a variety of Sâma; (सामभेदः सामविशेषः). -4 (In ritual) A kind of recitation or certain recited verses (opp. सामन् chanted, and यजुस् muttered verses). -5 The उक्थ sacrifice. **—कथा** N. of a metre, see Appendix. **-Comp. —पत्रः** 1. a sacrifice (having verses as its vehicle or leaves). -2. a sacrificer (यजमान). **—पात्रं** 1. a sacrificer. -2. vessels or libations offered during the recitation of an उक्थ. **—भृत्** *m.* a sage who offers or divides Ukthas. **—वर्द्धन** *a.* to be magnified or celebrated in praise, an epithet of Indra. **—वाहस्** *a.* offering verses; or one to whom verses are offered. **—शंसिन्** *a.* praising, uttering the Ukthas. (*-m.*) a kind of priest. **—शस्,-शास्, शस** *a* Ved. uttering a verse, praising. **—शुष्म** *a.* whose strength is praise. -2. loudly resonant with verses. (**-कथा**)-**वी** *a.* fond of or reciting verses.

उक्थिन् *a.* [उक्थ-इनि] 1 Uttering verses, praising. -2 Accompanied by praise or Ukthas. **—m.** Indra and others.

उक्थ्य *a.* [उक्थमर्हति यत्] 1 Accompanied by praise. -2 Deserving praise or verses. **—क्थ्यः** 1 A libation at the morning and midday sacrifices. -2 N. of a sacrifice forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम sacrifice. -3 A Soma sacrifice.

उक्ष् 1. 6. U. (उक्षति, उक्षांचकार, ववक्ष-क्षे Ved., औक्षत्, उक्षितुं, उक्षित) 1 To sprinkle, wet, moisten, pour down upon; औक्षन् शोणितमंभोदाः Bk. 17. 9, 3. 5; *Si.* 5. 30; R. 11. 5, 20; Ku. 1. 54. -2 To emit, send forth. -3 To scatter, throw out (as sparks). -4 To clean, purify. -5 To grow up, become strong (Ved.).

उक्ष *a.* [उक्ष्-अच्] 1 Sprinkling. -2 Sprinkled. -3 Large.

उक्षणं [उक्ष्-ल्युट्] 1 Sprinkling.-2 Consecrating as by sprinkling; वृषिटसंचोक्षणजात् प्रभावात् R. 5. 27.

उक्षण्यति Den. P. To desire one who sends down riches.

उक्षण्यु *a.* Desirous of one who sends down riches.

उक्षन् *a.* 1 Large. -2 Sprinkling. **—m.** (-क्षा) [उक्ष्-कनिन् Un. 1. 156] 1 An ox or bull; Ku. 7.70; (changed to उक्ष in some comp. महोक्षः, वृद्धोक्षः, &c.). -2 An epithet of Soma; the Maruts; the sun and Agni. -3 One of the eight chief medicaments (ऋषभौषधि). **-Comp. —अन्न** *a.* one whose food is oxen (Ved.). **—तरः** a small bull or ox; *Si.* 12. 10; cf. वत्सतर. **—वश** *a.* dependent on a bull (यदि वशां न विंदेदप्युक्षवश एव स्यात्); male calf (?).

उक्षाल *a.* Swift, terrible, high; large, excellent. **—लः** A monkey.

उक्षित *p. p.* [उक्ष्-क्त] 1 Sprinkled, moistened. -2 Cleansed, perfumed. -3 Adult, of full growth. -4 Old.

उख्, उंख् 1 P.(ओखति, उंखति, उवोख or उंखांचकार, ओखित, उंखित) To go, move.

उखः A boiler, pot, vessel. **—खा** 1 A boiling vessel, a boiler or cooking pot (such as a sauce-pan). -2 A fire-place at a sacrifice. -3 A part of the body.

उख्य *a.* [उखायां संस्कृतं यत्] 1 Dressed or boiled in a pot (as flesh &c.); शूल्यमुख्यं च होमवान् Bk. 4.9.-2 Being in a boiler (Ved).

उखर्वलः, उखलः A kind of grass (भूरिपत्रः तृणभेदः).

उगण . *a.* Ved. Consisting of troops with uplifted or ready weapons (उद्यायुधगणोपेत).

उग्र *a.* [उच्-रन् गश्चांतादेशः Uṇ. 2. 28] 1 Fierce, cruel, ferocious, savage (as a look &c.); °दर्शन: having a fierce or cruel look. -2 Formidable, terrific, frightful, fearful; सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60; Bg. 11. 30; Ms.6.75, 12. 75; °दंतः, °नासिकः &c. -3 Powerful, mighty, strong, violent, intense; उग्रातपां वेलां *S.* 3 intensely hot; उग्रशोकां Me. 113 v.l. -4 Sharp, pungent, hot. -5 High, noble. -6 Angry, passionate, wrathful. -7 Ready to do any work, industrious. **—ग्रः** 1 N. of Siva or Rudra. -2 N. of a mixed tribe, descendant of a Kshatriya father and *Sûdra* mother (his business being to catch or kill animals dwelling in holes, such as snakes; cf. Ms. 10. 9, 13, 15.). -3 N. of a tree शोभांजनवृक्ष. -4 A group of five asterisms; their names are:—पूर्वाफाल्गुनी, पूर्वाषाढा, पूर्वाभाद्रपदा, मघा and भरणी).-5 N. of a country called Kerala (Modern Malabar). -6 The sentiment called रौद्र.-7 Wind. **—ग्रा** 1 N. of different plants; वचा, यवानी, धन्याक. -2 A cruel woman. **—ग्री** A kind of being belonging to the class of demons. **—ग्रं** 1 A certain deadly poison, the root of Aconitum Ferox (वत्सनाभविष). -2 Wrath, anger. **-Comp. —ईशः** the mighty or terrible lord, N. of Siva. **—कर्मन्** *a.* fierce in action, cruel. **—कांडः** a sort of gourd (कारवेल). **—गंध** *a.* strong-smelling. (**-धः**) 1. the Champaka tree. -2. N. of other trees also; कट्फल, अर्जकवृक्ष. -3. garlic. (**-धा**) 1. Orris root. -2. a medicinal plant. -3. N. of various plants; यवानी, वचा, अजमोदा. (**-धं**) Asa fœtida. **—गंधिन्** *a.* strong-smelling. **—चयः** a strong desire. **—चारिणी, —चंडा** N. of Durgâ. **—जाति** *a.* base-born. **—तारा** N. of a goddess. **—तेजस्** *a.* endowed with powerful or terrible energy. **—दंष्ट्र** *a.* having terrific teeth. **—दंड** *a.* ruling with a rod of iron, stern, cruel, relentless; Pt. 3. **—दर्शन, -रूप** *a.* frightful in appearance, fierce-looking, grim, terrible. **—दुहितृ** *f.* the daughter of a powerful man. **—धन्वन्** *a.* having a powerful bow. (*-m.*) N. of Siva and Indra. **—नासिक** *a.* large-nosed. **—पुत्र** *a.* born in a mighty family. (**-त्रः**) N. of Kârttikeya. **—पूति** *a.* horribly stinking; Mâl. 5. 16. **—रेतस्** *m.* a form of Rudra. **—वीर** *a.* having powerful men. **—शासन** *a.* strict in orders, severe in commands. **—शेखरा** 'crest of *Siva*', N. of the Ganges. **—शोक** *a.* sorely-grieving, deeply afflicted. **—श्रवणदर्शन** *a.* terrible to hear and see. **—सेनः** 1. N. of a son of Dhritarâshtra. -2. N. of a king of Mathurâ and father

of Kamsa. He was deposed by his son; but Krishṇa after having slain Kamsa restored him to the throne. (-ना) N. of the wife of Akrūra; °जः N. of Kamsa, the uncle and enemy of Krishṇa.

उग्रक *a.* Brave, powerful &c.

उग्रता,-त्वं Violence, fearfulness, passion, anger, pungency, acrimony.

उग्रंपश्य *a.* [उग्रं पश्यति, उग्र-दृश्, खश् -मुम्] 1 Fierce looking, frightful, hideous. -2 Malignant, wicked.

उंकुणः A bug.

उच् 4 P. (उच्यति, उवोच, औचीत्, उचिष्यति, उचितुं, उचित or उग्र mostly used in *p. p.*) 1 To collect, to gather together.-2 To take pleasure in, delight in, be fond of. -3 To be accustomed or used to. -4 To be suitable, suit, fit.

उचित *p. p.* 1 Fit, proper, right, suitable; उचितस्तदुपालंभः U. 3; usually with inf.; उचितं न ते मंगलकाले रोदितुं *S.* 4. -2 Usual, customary; उचितेषु करणीयेषु *S.* 4, 7.12; K. 64; M. 3.3. -3 Accustomed or used to, in comp.; नीवारभागधेयोचितैः R. 1. 50, 2. 25; 3. 54, 60; 11. 9; चंदनोचितः Ki. 1. 34. -4 Praiseworthy. -5 Delightful, agreeable, pleasurable. -6 Known, understood. -7 Entrusted, deposited. -8 Measured, accurate, adjusted (मित). -9 Acceptable (ग्राह्य).

उचथं [उच्यते स्तूयतेऽनेन वच्-कथन्] Praise, verse (स्तोत्रं).

उचथ्य *a.* [उचथ-यत्] Deserving praise.

उच्च *a.* 1 High (in all senses); tall; क्षितिधारणोच्चं Ku. 7. 68; elevated, superior, exalted (family &c.). -2 Loud, high-sounding; उच्चाः पक्षिगणाः *Si.* 4. 18. -3 Intense, violent, strong. -4 (In astr.) Ascendant; see उच्चसंश्रय below.—च्चः The apex of the orbit of a planet. —**Comp.**—तरुः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. a lofty tree in general.—तालः (heightened) music, dancing &c. at a tavern. —देवता time personified, chronos. —नीच *a.* 1. high and low.-2. various, multiform.(-च्चं) 1. the upper or lower stations of planets. -2. change of accent. —भाषणं speaking aloud, vociferous. —भाषिन् *a.* shouting, bawling. —ललाटा,-टिका a woman with a high or projecting forehead. —संश्रय *a.* occupying a high station (said of a planet); R. 3. 13; see Malli. thereon.

उच्चता,-त्वं Height, superiority.

उच्चकैः *ind.* 1 High, above, lofty (fig. also): श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः *Si.* 1. 16, 16. 46; Ki. 2. 57. -2 Pre-eminently: *Si.* 1. 70.-3 Loud.

उच्चा *ind.* High, above, upwards, aloft; °चक्र. ° बुध्न.

उच्चैः *ind.* [cf. Un. 5. 12] 1 Aloft, high, on high, above, upwards (opp. नीचैः).पश्चादुच्चैर्भवति हरिणः *S.* 4 v.l.; विपद्युच्चैः स्थेयं Bh. 2. 28; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 2, 29. -2 Loudly, with a loud noise; उच्चैर्विहस्य R. 2. 12, 51; Bg. 1. 12. -3 Powerfully, intensely, very much, greatly; विद्धति भयमच्चैर्वीक्ष्यमाणा वनांताः Rs.1.22; आश्लेषमर्पय मदर्पितपूर्वमुच्चैः Amaru. 94. -4 (Used as an adj. in comp. or by itself) (*a*) high, noble; जनोऽयमुच्चैःपदलंघनोत्सुकः Ku. 5. 64, 6. 75;° कुलं चालनः *S.* 4. 16; किंपुनर्यस्तथोच्चैः Me.17;Ratn. 4.16. (*b*) distinguished, pre-eminent, famous; उच्चैरुच्चैःश्रवास्तेन Ku. 2. 47, M. 5. 17.-**Comp.** —कर *a.* making acutely accented. —घुष्टं 1. clamour, great uproar. -2. loud proclamation. —घोष *a.* boisterous, crying, roaring. (-षः) 1. loud noise. -2. a form of Rudra. —द्विष् *a.* having strong or powerful enemies; Ku. 3. 14. —भुजतरु *a.* having trees like outstretched arms; Me. 36. —वादः high praise;जामदग्न्यस्य दमन इति कोऽयमुच्चैर्वादः U. 5. —शिरस् *a.* high-minded, one of high rank, magnanimous; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने ममत्वमुच्चैःशिरसां सतीव Ku. 1. 12. —श्रवस्,-स *a.* 1. long-eared. -2. deaf. (*-m.*) N. of the horse of Indra (said to be churned out of the ocean); उच्चैरुच्चैःश्रवास्तेन हयरत्नमहारि च Ku. 2. 47. —स्वर *a.* high-sounding. (-रः) a loud sound or voice.

उच्चैस्तम *a.* Highest, tallest, loudest.

उच्चैस्तमां *ind.* 1 Exceedingly high. -2 Very loudly.

उच्चैस्तर *a.* Higher, taller, louder.

उच्चैस्तरं-रां *ind.* 1 Very loud. -2 Exceedingly high, on high; Ku. 7. 68.

उच्चक्षुस् *a.* 1 With the eyes directed upwards, looking upwards; सर्वा उच्चक्षुषः पश्यंति V. 1.-2 With the eyes taken out, blind.

उच्चघनं A secret smile, a laughter in the mind not expressed in the countenance.

उच्चट् 1 P. To go away, disappear. — *Caus.* 1 To scare or drive away, expel. -2 To destroy, root out; Bh. 3. 129; N. 3. 7.

उच्चाटनं 1 Driving away, expulsion, removal from a place. -2 Separation. -3 Eradication, extirpation (of a plant). -4 A kind of charm or magical incantation. -5 Working this charm, ruining one's enemy, making a person leave his business by magical spells by making him disgusted with it.

उच्चटा 1 Pride, arrogance. -2 Habit, usage. -3 A kind of garlic. -4 N. of different plants; गुंजा, चूडाला, भूम्यामलकी, नागरमुस्ता.

उच्चंड *a.* 1 Fierce, terrible, formidable; U. 6. -2 Quick, expeditious. -3 Loud.-4 Angry, irascible, violent. -5 Hanging down.

उच्चंद्रः [उच्छिष्टः चंद्रो यत्र] The last watch of the night.

उच्चर् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, to rise; बाष्पमुच्चरति Mbh.; K. 14. -2 To ascend (as the sun), issue or go forth, go up; *Si.* 17. 52; Māl. 5. 21. -3 To arise, appear forth, rise (as a voice), to be heard; उच्चचार निनदोंभसि तस्याः R. 9. 73; 15. 46; 16. 87; कोलाहलध्वनिरुदचरत् K. 27; U. 2; Ratn. 1. -4 To empty the body by evacuations, void one's excrement; तिरस्कृत्योच्चरेत्काष्ठलोष्टपत्रतृणादिना Ms. 4. 49. -5 To emit (sounds), utter, pronounce; शब्द उच्चरित एव मामगात् R. 11.73.-6(Used in the Atm.)(*a*) To quit, leave.(*b*) To sin against, be unfaithful(to a husband or wife), transgress against; धर्ममुच्चरते Sk. (*c*) To violate or transgress in general, stray or deviate from; Bk. 8. 31. (*d*) To rise up to, ascend (trans.); N. 5. 48; *Si.* 17. 52. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to issue.-2 To utter, pronounce, declare. -3 To void one's excrement. -4 To emit.

उच्चरणं 1 Going up or out. -2 Utterance, pronunciation.

उच्चरित *p. p.* 1 Gone up or out, risen. -2 Uttered, pronounced &c. —तं Excrement, fæces.

उच्चारः 1 Utterance, pronunciation, declaration; वर्ण°, नाम°. -2 Excre-

ment, dung, fæces; मातुरुचार एव सः H. Pr. 16; Ms. 4. 50 -3 Discharge (in general). -4 Passage (of heavenly bodies) to another zodiacal sign or asterism.

उच्चरणं 1 Pronunciation, utterance; वाचः Sik. 2; वेद°. -2 Declaration, announcement, enunciation. -Comp. -अर्थं a. 1. useful for pronunciation. -2. necessary for pronunciation, such as a redundant letter only used to facilitate pronunciation. -ज्ञः a linguist. -स्थानं the part of the throat from which certain sounds (such as nasals, gutturals &c.) issue.

उच्चारित p. p. 1 Pronounced, uttered. -2 Having excrement.

उच्चारक a. Pronouncing, uttering.

उच्चल् 1 P. 1 To start, set out; स्थितः स्थितामुच्चलितः प्रयातां R. 2. 6; उच्चचाल बलभित्सखो वशी 11.51; sometimes with dat. of place; नगरायोच्चलं Dk. -2 To go or remove away or fly away (from one's place), fly away from; स्थानादनुच्चलन्नपि S. 1. 29; पुष्पोच्चलितषट्पदं R. 12. 27. -3 To free or extricate oneself from.

उच्चल a. Moving. -लं Mind, understanding.

उच्चलनं Moving away, setting out.

उच्चलित p. p. 1 On the point of going, setting out. -2 Gone up or out; winnowed (as grain).

उच्चावच a. [मयूरव्यंसकादिगण] 1 High and low, uneven, irregular, undulating; Ms. 6. 73. -2 Great and small, variegated, heterogeneous. -3 Various, multiform, of various kinds, diverse; उच्चावचाश्च पदार्था भवंतीति गार्ग्यः Nir.; Ms. 1. 38; Si. 4. 46; Dk. 48, 104, 156.

उच्चि 5 U. To collect, gather, accumulate.

उच्चयः 1 A collection, heap, multitude; रूपोच्चयेन S. 2. 9; पटोच्चयः S. D. 2; cf. शिलोच्चय also. -2 Gathering, collecting (flowers &c.); पुष्पोच्चयं नाटयति S. 4; Ku. 3. 61. -3 The knot of a woman's (wearing) garment (नीविबंध); Ki. 8. 15, 51. -4 Nîvâra rice (collected by winnowing). -5 Prosperity, rise; उच्चयापचयौ H. 3. 133. -6. The opposite side of a triangle.

उच्चिंगटः 1 A passionate or angry man. -2 A kind of crab. -3 A kind of cricket.

उच्चिटं (टिं) गः A crab.

उच्चित्र a. With the pictures prominently appearing; Mâl. 6. 5.

उच्चूडः-लः 1 The flag of a banner, or the banner itself. -2 An ornament fastened on the top of a banner.

उच्छन्न a. [उद्-छद्-क्त] 1 Destroyed, cut down (perhaps for उत्सन्न); see उच्छिन्न. -2 Extinct (as a work).

उच्छल् 1 U. To fly upwards or away, move onwards, wave.

उच्छलत् pres. a. 1 Shining, moving about; Si. 3. 37; Mâl. 3; स्वच्छंदोच्छलदच्छ &c. K. P. -2 Appearing, bursting forth; Mâl. 7. -3 Moving, going on; ibid. -4 Flying up or away, going up high.

उच्छलनं Going or moving upwards.

उच्छलित p. p. 1 Moved, waved above. -2 Shaken. -3 Gone.

उच्छादनं 1 Covering. -2 Rubbing the body with perfumes.

उच्छासन a. [उत्क्रांतः शासनं] Not amenable to rule or command, ungovernable, unruly.

उच्छास्त्र, °वर्तिन् a. 1 Contrary or opposed to शास्त्र (civil or religious law-books). -2 Deviating from or transgressing the law-books; Y. 1. 140; Ms. 4. 87.

उच्छिख a. [उद्गता शिखा यस्य] 1 Crested, with erected crest; U. 3. 18. -2 Having the flame pointed upwards, flaming, blazing up; Ki. 1. 32; K. 127; R. 16. 87. -3 Radiant, bright.

उच्छिंघनं Breathing through the nostrils, snoring.

उच्छिद् 7 U. 1 (a) To cut off, extirpate, eradicate, destroy; नोच्छिंद्यादात्मनो मूलं परेषां चातितृष्णया Mb.; किं वा रिपूंस्तव गुरुः स्वयमुच्छिनत्ति R. 5. 71, 2. 23; Pt. 1. 47, 365. (b) To dispel, chase away; उच्छेत्तुं प्रभवति यन्न सप्तसप्तिः S. 6. 29. (c) To snap (thread); Mâl. 9. 26. -2 To interfere with, interrupt, stop; न्यायात्तुच्छिद्य Mb.; नैतैर्भावैरतुच्छिन्नाः S. D. -pass. 1 To be cut or snapped. -2 To be stopped or interrupted, cease; उच्छिद्यंते क्रियाः सर्वाः ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. -3 To waste away, fail, be wanting or deficient; एतान्यपि सतां गेहे नोच्छिद्यंते कदाचन Ms. 3. 101.

उच्छित्तिः f. Extirpation, destruction; कोसल ° Ratn. 4.

उच्छिन्न p. p. 1 Extirpated, destroyed, cut down or off; उच्छिन्नाश्रयकातरेव कुलटा गोत्रांतरं श्रीगता Mu. 6. 5. -2 Abject, vile.-न्नः Peace obtained by ceding valuable lands.

उच्छेत्तृ a. An extirpator, destroyer.

उच्छेदः,-दनं 1 Cutting off. -2 Extirpation, eradication, destruction, putting an end to; सतां भवोच्छेदकरः पिता ते R. 14. 74. -3 Excision.

उच्छेदिन् a. Destroying.

उच्छिरस् a. [उन्नतं शिरोऽस्य] 1 With the neck raised (lit.). -2 High, lofty. -3 (Hence) Noble, great, exalted; शैलात्मजापि पितुरुच्छिरसोऽभिलाषं Ku. 3. 75. 6. 70.

उच्छिलींध्र a. Full of mushrooms (shot up); कर्तुं यच्च प्रभवति महीमुच्छिलींध्रामवंध्याम् Me. 11. -ध्रं A mushroom.

उच्छिष् 7 P. (chiefly in pass.) To leave (as a remainder), reject.

उच्छिष्ट p. p. 1 Left as a remainder -2 Rejected, abandoned; अन्° R. 12. 15. -3 Stale; °कल्पना stale idea or invention. -4 (Used actively) One who has not washed his mouth and hands after meals, and hence considered impure; न चोच्छिष्टः क्वचिद् व्रजेत् Ms. 2. 56. -ष्टं 1 Leavings, fragments, remainder (especially of food or sacrifice); नोच्छिष्टं कस्यचिद् दद्यात् Ms. 2. 56; so द्विज°, गृध्र°. -2 Honey.-Comp -अन्नं leavings, offal. -चांडालिनी a form of the goddess मातंगी. -भोजन,-भोजिन्,-भोक्तृ a. one who eats the leavings of another or eats the leavings of offerings to gods (as an attendant upon an idol). -भोजनं eating the leavings of another.

उच्छेषः,-षणं 1 Rest, remainder; सरस्वतीमुखग्रहणोच्छेषणीकृतो दशनच्छद एष चुंबितुं Dk. 27. -2 Leavings (of food).

उच्छीर्षक *a.* Having the head raised. **—कं** [उच्छ्रितं शीर्षं यस्मिन्] 1 A pillow. -2 The head ; Ms. 3.89.

उच्छुष् *Caus.* To dry up, make dry, wither up.

उच्छुष्क *a.* Dried up, withered.

उच्छोषण *a.* 1 Making dry, withering up; यच्छोकमुच्छोषणमिन्द्रियाणाम् Bg. 2. 8. -2 Burning, parching. **—णं** Drying up; parching, withering.

उच्छोषुक *a.* Making dry, drying up, withering.

उच्छृष्मं Confusion.

उच्छूडा =उच्चूड q. v.

उच्छून *a.* [उद्-श्वि-क्त] 1 Swollen; प्रबलरुदितोच्छूननेत्रं प्रियायाः Me. 84; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडूकपाटितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7; अनवरतरुदितोच्छूनताम्रदृष्टि Dk. 95. -2 Fat, bulky. -3 High, lofty.

उच्छृंखल *a.* 1 Unbridled, unrestained, uncurbed; °वाचा Pt. 3; अन्यदुच्छृंखलं सत्त्वमन्यच्छास्त्रनियंत्रितं Si. 2. 62. -2 Self-willed, perverse. -3 Irregular, desultory, unsystematic.

उच्छोचनं Burning (Ved.).

उच्छोफः Swelling; Mål. 5.16.

उच्छ्रावणं Making one hear loudly.

उच्छ्रि [उद्-श्रि] U. 1 To rise, be erected (A.). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To praise, extol. **— Caus.** To increase ; Mv. 1. 8.

उच्छ्र (**च्छ्रा**) **यः** [उद्-श्रि अच् घञ् वा] 1 Rising (of a planet &c.); Y. 1. 147. -2 Raising, erecting. -3 Height, elevation (physical and moral); शृंगोच्छ्रायैः कुमुदविशदैर्यो वितत्य स्थितः खं Me. 58; K. 105; Ki. 7. 27, 8. 23, 17. 61; Si. 4. 10, 8. 22. -4 Growth, increase, intensity; गुण° Ki. 8. 21, 16. 10; नीतोच्छ्रायं 5. 31, 14. 21.-5 Pride.-6 The upright side of a triangle. **—यी** (उच्छ्रायी) Plank. **—Comp. —उपेत** *a.* possessing height, high, lofty, elevated.

उच्छ्रयण *a.* Raised, erected. **—णं** Raising, elevation.

उच्छ्रायिन् *a.* High, raised, lofty; Si. 5. 21.

उच्छ्रित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; H. 2. 164 ; R. 17. 33. -2 Gone up, risen; °सितांशुकर Si. 4. 25; K. 206. -3 High, tall, lofty, exalted ; Ki. 5. 1 ; Bg. 6. 11 ; R. 9. 19 ; पंचयोजनमुच्छ्रिता Mb. -4 Produced, born. -5 Increasing, growing, prosperous ; Ms. 7. 170; increased (in size or bulk), grown. -6 Proud.

उच्छ्रितिः =उच्छ्रय q. v.

उच्छ्रेय *a.* High, lofty, tall.

उच्छ्लङ्कः Ved. A part of the human body (used only in dual).

उच्छ्लुंकः Ved. Gaping; cleaving open.

उच्छ्वस् 2 P. 1 To breathe, live; आत्मेच्छया न शक्यमुच्छ्वसितुमपि K. 175, Ve. 5. 15; Ms. 3. 72; अनुच्छ्वस्य without breathing, in one breath. -2 To take heart or courage, cheer up, revive, breathe a sigh of relief ; नाद्याप्युच्छ्वसिति U. 3, 7; त्वत्संनिधावुच्छ्वसितीव चेतः Ki. 3. 8 is delighted ; Si. 18. 58 ; Ratn. 4; दिगंतः Ki. 9. 21. -3 To open, bloom (as a lotus) ; नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैः (कुमुदं) V. 3. 16 ; M. 2. 11; Si. 10. 58, 11. 15. -4 To take a deep breath, pant, sigh deeply; Bk. 6. 120. 14. 55. -5 To throb, heave, palpitate. -6 To be loosened or relaxed. **— Caus.** 1 To cause to breathe. -2 To console, cheer up, delight ; Rs. 6. 8; U. 3 ; Si.9.34.-3 To loosen, relax, disjoin; Me. 58.

उच्छ्वसनं 1 Breathing, sighing. -2 Taking a deep breath, heaving. -3 Loosening ; Mål. 2. 5.

उच्छ्वसित *p. p.* (Used actively). 1 Heaving, breathing; U. 3. -2 Emitting or sending out vapour (refreshed); V. 4. -3 Full-blown, opened, expanded ; Mål. 4 ; °मूर्तिः K. 92 raised up, Ch.P.13.-4 (*a*) Enlivened, gladdened, refreshed; Me. 42. (*b*) Inspired or animated with hope ; Ku. 6. 14. -5 Breathing a sigh of relief ; M. 3. 6 ; R. 10. 73 ; K. 181. -6 Consoled ; उत्कंठोच्छ्वसितहृदया Me. 100. -7 Waving, dishevelled ; °अलकं R. 8. 55. -8 Effaced (सम्°) ; Ku. 3. 38. **—तं** 1 Breath, the (very) life ; सा कुलपतेरुच्छ्वसितमिव S. 3; Ku. 7. 4. -2 Blooming, blowing. -3 Exhalation ; R. 8. 3. -4 Heaving, upheaval, throbbing ; R. 6. 68 ; V. 1. -5 Becoming loose or relaxed. -6 Sighing. -7 The vital airs of the body.

उच्छ्वासः 1 Breath, exhalation, breathing out ; मुखोच्छ्वासगंधं V. 4. 22 ; Rs. 1.3, Me. 102. -2 Support of life, being alive; U. 3. 30 ; A. 158. -3 A sigh. -4 Consolation, encouragement ; Amaru. 11. -5 Expiring, dying. -6 An air-hole. -7 A division or chapter of a book, as of the Harsha-charita ; cf. अध्याय.

उच्छ्वासित *p. p.* 1 Breathless, out of breath. -2 Much, excessive. -3 Loosened, released. -4 Detached, separated, divided. -5 Consoled.

उच्छ्वासिन् *a.* 1 Breathing, inhaling air. -2 Heaving, throbbing ; V. 1. 6; Me. 102. -3 Sighing. -4 Expiring, dying. -5 Vanishing, fading away ; Ku. 7. 82. -6 Pausing, stopping. -7 Rising, coming forward.

उज्झ् 6 P (उज्झति, औज्झीत्, उज्झितुं, उज्झ) 1 To finish. -2 To bind. -3 To abandon, transgress. -4 To cease, stop.

उज्जस् *Caus.* To kill, destroy, extirpate (with gen.) ; बिडौजसोज्जासयितुं जगद्द्रुहां Si. 1. 37.

उज्जासनं Killing, slaughter; चोरस्योज्जासनं Sk.

उज्जय (**यि**) **नी** N. of a city, the modern Oujein in Målvâ, the capital of Vikramâditya. It is one of the seven sacred cities of the Hindus (cf. अवंति), and the first meridian of their geographers from which they calculate longitude; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27.

उज्जानकः N. of a province in the North.

उज्जि 1 P. 1 To win, acquire by conquest, conquer. -2 To be victorious, triumph. **— Caus.** (जापयति) 1 To cause to conquer. -2 To help one in winning.

उज्जितिः *f.* Ved. 1 Victory. -2 N. of certain verses in the Vâjasaneyi-Samhitâ.

उज्जेष *a.* Victorious. **—षः** Obtaining prosperity.

उज्जिघ्र *a.* [उद्-घ्रा-श] Smelling.

उज्जीव् 1 P. To revive, return to life. **— Caus.** To restore life.

उज्जीवनं Revival.

उज्जीविन् Reviving, coming to life again.

उज्जृंभ् 1 A. 1 To gape, open. -2 To part asunder. -3 To become

visible, come or break forth, expand, rise, go up; वक्त्रेंदौ तव सत्ययं यदपरः शीतांशुरुज्जृंभते Ratn. 3. 13; K. 290 -4 To revive, come to senses; Mv. 6. 52. —*Caus.* 1 To display, show. -2 To produce; U. 5. 6.

उज्जृंभ *a.* 1 Blown, expanded; उज्जृंभवदनांभोजा भिनत्त्यंगानि सांगना S. D. -2 Gaping, open. —भः 1 Opening, expansion, blowing. -2 Gaping of the mouth. -3 Breaking asunder, parting.

उज्जृंभा, -भणं 1 The act of gaping, opening the mouth, yawning. -2 Spreading, increase; Mál. 5. 23. -3 Flurry, agitation; U. 3. 36.

उज्जृंभित *a.* Opened, stretched, expanded, blown. —तं 1 The act of gaping. -2 Effort, exertion.

उज्ज्य [उज्झिता ज्या यस्य] Having the bow-string loosened. —ज्यं A bow with the string fastened to it.

उज्ज्वल 1 P. To blaze up, shine. —*Caus.* (ज्वलयति) To light up, illuminate, irradiate: Si. 9. 42; Gît. 12.

उज्ज्वल *a.* 1 Bright, shining, luminous, splendid. उज्ज्वलकपोल मुखं Si 9.48, 47. -2 Burning. -3 Clean, clear, white, Si. 6.5. -4 Lovely, beautiful. सर्गो निसर्गोज्ज्वलः N. 3. 136. -5 Mixed with, seasoned; Mk. 8. 13. -6 Blown, expanded. -7 Unrestrained, full; Śi. 5. 48 —लः Love, passion. —ला 1 Splendour, brightness. -2 Cleanness. -3 A form of the Jagatí metre. —लं Gold. -**Comp.** —दत्तः N. of the author of a commentary on the Unádi Sútras.

उज्ज्वलनं 1 Burning, shining -2 Splendour, brilliance. -3 Fire. -4 Gold.

उज्ज्वलित *p. p.* Lighted, shining, brilliant.

उज्झ् 6 P. (उज्झति, उज्झांचकार, उज्झितुं, उज्झित) 1 To abandon, leave, quit; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75; तत्क्षणोज्झितवृक्षकं R. 1. 40, 51; आतपायोज्झितं धान्यं Mb. exposed to the sun. -2 To avoid, escape from; उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; Śi. 1. 63. -3 To emit, give out, drop or pour down; अविरतोज्झितवारिविपांडुभिः Ki. 5. 6; Śi. 4. 63.

उज्झ *a.* [उज्झ्-अच्] Leaving, quitting.

उज्झकः 1 A cloud. -2 A devotee.

उज्झनं [उज्झ्-ल्युट्] Abandoning, removing, leaving.

उज्झटित *a.* Perplexed, bewildered, confounded.

उंछ् 6 P. (उंछति, उंछितुं, उंछित) To glean, gather (bit by bit): शिलानप्युंछतः Ms. 3. 100.

उंछः [उंछ्-घञ्] Gleaning or gathering grains: नान्युंछषष्ठांकितसैकतानि R. 5. 8; Ms. 10. 112. —छं Gleaning. -**Comp.** —वृत्ति,-शील *a.* one who lives by gleaning grains, a gleaner.

उंछनं Gleaning grains of corn in market-places &c.

उटं 1 A leaf. -2 Grass. -**Comp.** —जः,-जं [उटेभ्यो जायते] a hut, cottage, the residence of hermits, or saints, a hermitage (being mostly made of grass or leaves). उटजद्वारविरूढं नीवारबलिं विलोकयतः S. 4. 20, मृगैर्वर्तितरोमंथमुटजांगनभूमिषु R. 1. 52, 50.

उठ् =ऊठ् 1 P. (ओठति, उवोठ, ओठीत्, ओठितुं, ओठित) 1 To go. -2 To strike or knock down.

उडुः *f.*, **उडु** *n.* [उड्-कु] 1 A lunar mansion; a star; इंदुप्रकाशांतरितोडुतुल्याः R. 16. 65. -2 Water (said to be n. only). -**Comp.** —चक्र zodiacal circle. —पः, -पं [उडूनि जले पाति] a raft, boat; तितीर्षुर्दुस्तरं मोहादुडुपेनास्मि सागरं R. 1. 2; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23 (—पः) the moon; Mk. 4. 23. —पतिः, -राज् 1. the moon; जितमुडुपतिना Ratn. 1. 5, रत्नाकरस्योडुपतेश्च रश्मयः Ku. 5. 22 -2 Varuṇa, regent of waters. —पथः the sky, the firmament.

उडुंबरः 1 N. of a tree; Ficus Glomerata (Mar. औदुंबर). -2 The threshold of a house. -3 A eunuch. -4 A part of a sacrifice. -5 A kind of leprosy with copper spots (-रं also). -6 A kind of worm said to be produced in the blood and to produce leprosy. —रं 1 The fruit of the उदुंबर tree. -2 Copper. -3 A *Karsha*, a measure of two tolas. -**Comp.** —दला,-पर्णी the plant Croton Polyandra.

उडूपः =उडुपः q. v.

उड्डामर *a.* 1 Agreeable, excellent, respectable. -2 Formidable, terrific; उड्डामरव्यस्तविस्तारिदोःखंडपर्यासितक्ष्माधरम् Mál. 5. 23.

उड्डी 1. 4. A. To fly up, soar. —*Caus.* To scare away.

उड्डयनं Flying up, soaring; मनो विरुत्योड्डयने निराशतां N. 1. 125.

उड्डीन *p. p.* Flown up, flying up. —नं 1 Flying up, soaring. -2 A particular flight of birds.

उड्डीयनं Flying up.

उड्डीशः 1 N. of a work containing charms and incantation. -2 N. of Śiva.

उड्रः N. of a country; the modern Orissa; see ओड्र.

उणक *a.* (की *f.*) Removing, driving out.

उणादिः A class of terminations beginning with उण्.

उंडुकः 1 A species of leprosy. -2 A texture, net. -3 A part of the body.

उंडेरकः A ball of flour, roll, loaf; तथैवोंडेरकस्रजः Y. 1. 288.

उत् *ind.* A particle of (*a*) doubt; (*b*) interrogation; (*c*) deliberation; (*d*) intensity.

उत *ind.* 1 A particle expressing (*a*) doubt, uncertainty guess (*or*); किमियमातपदोषः स्यादुत यथा मे मनसि वर्तते S. 3; स्थाणुरयमुत पुरुषः G. M. (*b*) alternative; usually a correlative of किं (whether. or); किमिदं गुरुभिरुपदिष्टमुत धर्मशास्त्रेषु पठितमुत मोक्षप्राप्तियुक्तिरियं K. 155; किं येन सृजसि व्यक्तमुत येन बिभर्षि तत् Ku. 6. 23; the place of उत is also taken by आहो or आहोस्वित्; sometimes आहो, आहोस्वित् or स्वित् are joined to उत. (*c*) association, connection, (having a cumulative force, 'and', 'also'): उत बलवानुताबलः; (*d*) interrogation; उत दंडः पतिष्यति; (*e*) deliberation; (*f*) intensity; (*g*) wishing (especially at the beginning of a sentence followed by a potential 'would that'); (*h*) sometimes used as an expletive; (*i*) oft. used for the sake of emphasis especially at the end of a line after इति or a verb; तदा विद्याद्विवृद्धं सत्त्वमित्युत Bg. 14. 11; धर्मे नष्टे कुलं कृत्स्नमधर्मोऽभिभवत्युत 1. 40. -2 With a preceding प्रति=on the contrary, on the other hand; but; सामवादाः सकोपस्य तस्य प्रत्युत दीपकाः Śi. 2. 55; न केवलं क्रि-

यते प्रत्युत पर्युपास्यमानस्तिष्ठति Nág. 5. -3 With a preceding किं=how much more or how much less; see किम्. उत,-उत Either-or; एकमेव वरं पुंसामुतराज्यमुताश्रमः G. M. उत वा or else, and; वा-उतवा, उताहोवा &c.-वा either-or.

उतथ्यः N. of a son of Angiras and elder brother of Brihaspati. **-Comp. -अनुजः,-अनुजन्मन्** m. Brihaspati, teacher of the gods तथ्यमुतथ्यानुजवज्जगादाग्रे गदाग्रजं Si. 2. 69. **-तनयः** N. of Gautama.

उत्क a. [उद्-स्वार्थे कन्; उन्मनाः उत्कः उत्कंठितः; P. V. 2. 80 Sk.] 1 Desirous of, longing for, anxiously wishing for (in comp.); अद्रिसुतासमागमोत्कः Ku. 6.95; मानसोत्का: Me. 11: sometimes with an inf.; Si. 4. 18 -2 Regretting, sad, sorrowful. -3 Absent-minded. **-त्कः** 1 Desire. -2 Opportunity.

उत्कता 1 A state of longing or regret, anxiety. -2 N. of a plant having aromatic seeds (गजपिप्पली).

उत्कायते Den. A. To long for.

उत्कयति Den. P. To make uneasy; Si. 1. 59.

उत्कच a. 1 Having the hair erect; as in घटोत्कच. -2 Having no hair.

उत्कच्छा A metre of six lines, each line containing eleven syllabic instants.

उत्कंचुक a. 1 Without bodice, or jacket. -2 Without a coat of mail.

उत्कट् 1 P. To start or burst out; Mv. 5. 33.

उत्कट a 1 Large, spacious; U. 4. 29. -2 Powerful, mighty, extraordinary, fierce; Pt. 1. 103; Mv. 1. 39, 5. 33. -3 Excessive, much; अत्युत्कटैः पापपुण्यैरिहैव फलमश्नुते H. 1. 83. -4 Prominently visible, conspicuous; °लांछनस्य U. 5. 36. -5 Abounding in, richly endowed with; पादपान् कुसुमोत्कटान् Rám. -6 Drunk, mad, furious; मदोत्कटः. -7 Superior, high. -8 Proud, haughty. -9 Uneven. -10 Difficult. **-टः** 1 A fluid (ichor) dropping from the temples of an elephant in rut. -2 An elephant in rut. -3 The plant Saccharum Sara. -4 Pride, intoxication. **-टा** The plant Laurus Cassia (सैंहीलता). **-टं** The fragrant bark of Laurus Cassia.

उत्कटुकासनं Sitting on the hams, squatting.

उत्काणिका A raised particle.

उत्कंठ a. [उन्नतः कंठो यस्य] 1 Having the neck uplifted, ready, on the point of (doing anything), in comp.; आतपत्रोत्कंठः S. 2: रथस्वनोत्कंठमृगे वाल्मीकीये तपोवने R. 15. 11. -2 (Hence) Anxious, eager **-ठः, -ठा** A mode of sexual enjoyment.

उत्कंठते Den. A. 1 To be anxious, pine or be sorry for; S. 4; Si. 9. 54. -2 To yearn, be eagerly desirous of (with gen. or dat.): स्वर्गाय नोत्कंठते V. 3. 4; Mv. 6; उत्कंठते च युष्मत्संनिकर्षस्य U. 6. 6 21; Mál. 1, Bk. 5. 72. **-Caus.** (उत्कंठयति) To create anxiety or longing, inspire with tender emotions; Bh. 1. 35; Ghat. 5.

उत्कंठा 1 Anxiety, uneasiness (in general; यास्यत्यद्य शकुंतलेति हृदयं संस्पृष्टमुत्कंठया S. 4. 5; भवास° Mál 2. 12 seized with fright, suddenly startled. -2 Longing for a beloved person or thing. दृष्टिरधिकं सोत्कंठमुद्वीक्षते Amaru. 24. -3 Regret, sorrow, missing anything or person; गाढोत्कंठा Mál. 1. 15; Me. 83.

उत्कंठित p. p. 1 Anxious, uneasy. -2 Regretting, grieving for, sorrowful. -3 Longing for a beloved person or thing. **-ता** A mistress longing for her absent lover or husband, one of the eight heroines; she is thus defined -आगंतुं कृतचित्तोऽपि दैवान्नायाति यत्प्रियः। तदनागमदुःखार्ता विरहोत्कंठिता तु सा॥ S. D. 121.

उत्कंधर a. [उन्नतः कंधरोऽस्य] Having the neck uplifted; उत्कंधरं दारुकमित्युवाच Si. 4. 18. **-रं** Bending back the neck.

उत्कंप् 1 A. To tremble, quiver, shake. **-Caus.** To cause to tremble, shake, agitate.

उत्कंप a. Trembling; श्वास° कुचं Amaru. 90. **-पः,-पनं** Trembling, tremor, agitation; किमधिकत्रासोत्कंपं दिशः समुदीक्षसे Amaru. 28; Me 72.

उत्कंपिन् 1 Trembling. -2 Agitating.

उत्करः See under उत्कॄ.

उत्कर्करः A kind of musical instrument.

उत्कर्ण a. Having the ears erect. **-र्णः** An erect ear.

उत्कल a. Excessive, piteous; K. 306. **-लः** 1 N. of a country, the modern Orissa, or the inhabitants of that country (pl.); जगन्नाथप्रांतदेश उत्कलः परिकीर्तितः; see ओड्र; उत्कलादर्शितपथः R. 4 38. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher. -3 A porter (carrying a load with him). -4 A sub-division of Bráhmaṇas.

उत्कलित a. 1 Unbound loosened. -2 Regretting, sorry for. -3 Opened, blossomed (as flowers). -4 Rising, prosperous.

उत्कलाप a. Having the tail erect and expanded: R. 16. 64.

उत्कलापयति Den. P. 1 To ask (one) permission to go, take leave of: Pt. 5. -2 To cause the peacock to spread its plumage. -3 To cause (one) to be proud, produce conceit by an acknowledgment of merit.

उत्कलिका 1 Anxiety in general, uneasiness; जाता नोत्कलिका Amaru. 78; K. 138, 205, 210, 234; Dk. 17, 20. -2 Longing for, regretting, missing anything or person. -3 Wanton sport, dalliance (हेला) -4 A bud. -5 A wave; वनावलीरुत्कलिकासहस्रं Si. 3. 70; क्षुभितमुत्कलिकातरलं मनः ruffled by waves Mál. 3. 10 (where उत्कलिका also means anxiety); K. 161. **-Comp. -प्रायं** a variety of prose-composition abounding in compound words and hard letters; भवेदुत्कलिकाप्रायं समासाढ्यं दृढाक्षरं Chand. M. 6.

उत्कषणं 1 Tearing, pulling up. -2 Ploughing, drawing through (as a plough); सद्यः सीरोत्कषणसुरभि क्षेत्रमारुह्य मालं Me. 16.

उत्काका A cow calving every year.

उत्काशनं Ordering, commanding.

उत्कासः, -सनं, उत्कासिका Hemming, clearing the throat of mucus.

उत्कीलित *a.* Nailed up.

उत्कुंचिता,-का The plant Nigella Indica.

उत्कुट [उन्नतः कुटो यत्र] Lying down or sleeping with the face (or head) upwards, stretching out on the back.

उत्कुटक *a.* Stretched on the back with the face upwards. **-Comp. —आसनं** a posture with the face upwards.

उत्कुणः 1 A bug. -2 A louse.

उत्कुल *a.* [उत्क्रांतः कुलात्] Fallen from the family, disgracing or dishonouring one's family; यदि यथा वदति क्षितिपस्तथा। त्वमसि किं पितुरुत्कुलया त्वया ॥ *S.* 5. 27.

उत्कूजः The singing (of the cuckoo).

उत्कूटः [उन्नतं कूटं यस्य] A parasol or umbrella.

उत्कूर्दनं Jumping up, springing upwards; °शक्तिर्नास्ति Pt. 2.

उत्कूल *a.* [उत्क्रांतः कूलात्] 1 Going uphill (as rivers), (Ved.). -2 Reaching the bank. -3 Overflowing the bank; K. 303.

उत्कूलित *a.* Brought to the bank or shore, reaching the bank; प्रतिक्षणोत्कूलितशैवलाभः *Si.* 3. 70.

उत्कृ 8 A. To inform against.

उत्कृतिः *f.* N. of a class of metres having 104 syllables.

उत्कृत् 6 P. 1 To cut out or off, tear out or off; तस्मिन्नास्थानशरीरकृत्ते बले R. 12. 49; Ms. 11. 105; Y. 3. 259. -2 To cut to pieces, cut up, hack, butcher; उत्कृत्योत्कृत्य कृत्तिं Mál. 5. 16.

उत्कर्तनं 1 Cutting off, tearing out, cutting to pieces. -2 Rooting out, eradication.

उत्कृष् 1 P. 1 To draw or pull up, raise or lift up; उत्कर्षि *Si.* 13. 60; to draw or take out, extract, extricate; अंगदकोटिलग्नं प्रालंबमुत्कृष्य R. 6. 14. -2 To draw, attract; *S.* 17. 42.-3 To pull or put off. -4 To increase, enhance (opp. अपकृष्). -5 To bend (as a bow). -6 To tear asunder.—*Caus.* To elevate, raise, increase. —*pass.* 1 To be lifted, raised. -2 To rise, be supreme or eminent.

उत्कर्ष *a.* 1 Superior, eminent. -2 Much, abundant. -3 Exaggerated, boastful. -4 Attractive.—**र्षः** 1 Pulling off or upwards, drawing or pulling up. -2 Elevation, eminence, rise, prosperity; निनीषुः कुलमुत्कर्षं Ms. 4. 244, 9. 24. -3 Increase, abundance, excess; पचानामपि भूतानामुत्कर्षं पुपुषुर्गुणाः R. 4. 11. -4 Excellence, highest merit, glory: उत्कर्षः स च धन्विनां यदिषवः सिध्यंति लक्ष्ये चले S. 2. 5. -5 Self conceit, boasting. -6 Joy, pleasure.

उत्कर्षक *a.* Drawing upwards, raising, elevating, increasing &c.

उत्कर्षणं 1 Drawing upwards. -2 Taking or pulling off.

उत्कर्षिन् *a.* Drawing or pulling up.

उत्कृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out, raised, elevated. -2 Extracted. -3 Excellent, eminent, superior, best, highest; Ms. 5. 163, 7. 126, 8. 281. बल° Pt. 3. 36 superior in strength; so ज्ञान°, गुण° &c. -4 Much, excessive, very great, increased: निद्रालौल्य° Pt. 1. -5 Tilled; ploughed. **-Comp. —उपाधिता** state of high illusion. **—भूमः** a good soil. **—वेदनं** 1 marrying a man of a higher caste; Ms. 3. 44.

उत्कृष्टता,-त्वं Excellence, eminence; greatness.

उत्कृ 6 U. 1 To scatter upwards, throw up, pile up or heap; रजांसि स्तुरगोत्कीर्णैः R. 1. 42. -2 To dig up, excavate. -3 To engrave, carve, sculpture; उत्कीर्णा इव वासयष्टिषु निशानिद्रालसा बर्हिणः V. 3. 2; R. 4. 59; see उत्कीर्ण also.

उत्कर *a.* (-रा, री *f.*) [कृ-अप्] That which piles or throws up or raises. **—रः** 1 A heap, multitude; नखांशूत्करः Ki. 8. 5. -2 A pile, stack. -3 Rubbish, what is thrown up (मूषिकोत्कर) Mk. 3.

उत्करिका A sort of sweetmeat made with milk, treacle, and ghee.

उत्करीय *a.* Belonging to a heap.

उत्कारः [कृ-घञ् P. III. 3. 30] 1 Winnowing corn.-2 Piling up corn. -3 One who sows corn.

उत्कारिका [कृ-ण्वुल्] Poultice.

उत्किर *a.* [कृ-कर्तरि श] Carrying or bearing away, wafting, scattering upwards (at the end of comp.); पुष्परेणूत्किरैः R. 1. 38; निनाय सात्यंतहिमोत्किरानिलाः Ku. 5. 26; 6. 5.

उत्कीर्ण *p. p.* 1 Thrown or piled up, scattered. -2 Engraven, carved, sculptured; Mál. 5. 10; K. 17, 36, 79,106,129,133,141,186, 206; °नामधेयं engraven with a name. -3 Bored, perforated: घुण° Pt. 3. 139

उत्कृत् 10 P. To proclaim, celebrate, praise, extol, महिमानं यदुत्कीर्त्य R. 10. 32.

उत्कीर्तनं 1 Crying out, proclaiming -2 Praising, celebrating, extolling; S. D. 495.

उत्कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Proclaimed, promulgated. -2 Praised, celebrated, renowned.

उत्कोचः [उत्कुच्-घञ्] A bribe (lit. bending one from the right path): उत्कोचमिव ददती K. 232, Dk. 155, Y. 1. 338.

उत्कोचक *a.* Bribed. **—कः** 1 A bribe. -2 The receiver of a bribe; Ms 9. 258.

उत्कोटि *a.* Pointed.

उत्क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. 1 To go up, step up, ascend.-2 To step beyond: उत्क्रांतशैशवौ R. 15. 33 past childhood. -3 To step out, go out or away, depart: ऊर्ध्वं प्राणा ह्युत्क्रामंति Ms. 2. 120, Mv. 1. -4 To pass away, die. -5 To go or pass over, omit. -6 To disregard, not to notice, neglect; आर्षं प्रमाणमुत्क्रम्य, धर्ममुत्क्रम्य Mb. -7 To transgress, violate; उत्क्रांतसीमा Dk. 101, 97. —*Caus.* (क्रामयति) To cause to go up or ascend.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Progressive increase. -3 Going astray, deviation, transgression, violation.

उत्क्रमणं 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 Ascent, soaring aloft. -3 Surpassing, exceeding. -4 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), *i. e.* death (=प्राणोत्क्रमणं) Ms. 6. 63.

उत्क्रमणीय *pot. p.* To be transgressed, to be given up or abandoned.

उत्क्रांत *p. p.* 1 Gone forth or out, departed; उत्क्रांतमिवासुभिः K. 33; R. 7. 53. -2 Faded, effaced (as colour); R. 16. 17. -3 Gone over or beyond, passed, surpassed. -4 Dead. -5 Trespassing, exceeding, surpassing (actively used).

उत्क्रांतिः *f.* 1 Going up or out, departure. -2 The flight or passage of the soul (out of the body), death.

उत्क्रांतिन् *a.* Passing away, gone, departed.

उत्क्रमः 1 Going out or up, departure. -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Violation, transgression. -4 Opposition, contrariety.

उत्क्रुश् 1 P. 1 To cry out, exclaim, cry aloud. -2 To call out to, उदक्रोशत् स पांडवान् Mb. -3 To proclaim.

उत्क्रुष्ट *p. p.* Crying out, exclaiming. -ष्टं 1 Crying out, calling, exclaiming. -2 Loud speaking or conversation

उत्क्रोशः 1 Clamour, outcry, loud noise. -2 Proclamation. -3 An osprey (कुररी).

उत्क्रोदः Ved. Exultation, joy.

उत्क्लिश् 9 P. To feel uneasy or distressed. -*Caus.* 1 To excite, stir up, agitate, torment. -2 To expel, drive away.

उत्क्लेशः 1 Excitement, disquietude, agitation. -2 Disorder of the humours (of the body). -3 Sickness; particularly, sea sickness, nausea.

उत्क्लेशक *a.* Causing the disorder of the humours. -कः A kind of poisonous insect.

उत्क्लेशन,-शिन् *a.* Exciting, stirring up, producing disorder; as in कफ° exciting phlegm.

उत्क्लेदः Becoming wet or moist.

उत्क्लेदिन् *a.* 1 Wet.-2 Making wet or moist.

उत्क्षिप् 6 P. To throw or toss up, raise, set up, erect; उत्क्षिप्तगात्रः Si. 12. 5, 8. 14; बलिमाकाश उत्क्षिपेत् Ms. 3. 90; Rs. 1. 22; so बाहुं, भ्रुवं &c.; R. 6. 14. -2 To throw away, reject, get rid of. -3 To emit, vomit up.

उत्क्षिप्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown upwards, tossed, raised. -2 Held up, supported; R. 15. 83. -3 Seized or overcome with, distracted by, struck with; विस्मय° Ratn. 1; so लोभ°, भयाक्रान्त°. -4 Demolished, destroyed. -5 Thrown out, rejected, dismissed. -त्तः The thorn apple, the Dhattûra plant.

उत्क्षिप्तिका A crescent-shaped ornament worn in the upper part of the ear.

उत्क्षेप *a.* Throwing up, tossing. -पः 1 Throwing or tossing up; पक्ष्मोत्क्षेप Me. 47. -2 That which is thrown or tossed up; बिंदूत्क्षेपान् पिपासुः M. 2. 13. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Throwing away, rejecting. -5 Vomiting. -6 The region above the temples (dual).

उत्क्षेपक *a.* One who throws or tosses up, who or what elevates or raises; Y. 2. 274. -कः 1 A stealer of clothes &c.; वस्त्रादुत्क्षिप्यापहर्तोत्क्षेपकः Mit. -2 One who sends or orders.

उत्क्षेपणं 1 Throwing upwards, lifting or tossing up; अतिमात्रलोहिततलौ बाहू घटोत्क्षेपणात् S. 1. 30. -2 Throwing upwards, regarded by the Vaiseshikas as one of the five *karmans* q. v. -3 Vomiting. -4 Sending away, despatching. -5 A kind of basket for cleaning corn; a kind of stick for threshing corn. -6 A fan. -7 A measure of sixteen Paṇas.

उत्खचित *a.* Intermixed, interwoven, set or inlaid with; कुसुमोत्खचितान् वलीभृतः R. 8. 53, 13. 54.

उत्खन् 1 P. 1 To dig up or out, excavate; उत्खातं निधिशंकया क्षितितलं Bh. 3. 4. -2 To tear up by the roots, eradicate; वंगानुत्खाय तरसा R. 4. 36, 33; 14. 73; 18. 22; Me. 52; Bk. 12. 5, 15. 55. -3 To draw or tear out (eye &c.); Bk. 14. 32. -4 To draw or pull out; Si. 5. 59, 18. 37; उत्खातखड्गः Ve. 3 unsheathed.

उत्खात *p. p.* 1 Excavated, dug up. -2 Extracted, drawn out; उत्खातं परित्यागशल्यं U. 3. -3 Uprooted, plucked up by the roots (lit.); लीला° uprooted in sport U. 3. 16; Mâl. 9. 34. -4 (fig.) (*a*) Eradicated, totally destroyed, annihilated; किमुत्खातं नंदवंशस्य Mu. 1; °लवणो मधुरेश्वरः श्रुतः U. 7. (*b*) Deposed, deprived of power or authority; फलैः संवर्धयामासुरुत्खातप्रतिरोपिताः R. 4. 37 (where उत्खात means 'uprooted' also). -तं A hole, cavity, hollow, uneven ground; अनुत्खातस्तिमित not stopped by uneven ground; S. 7. 33. -Comp. -केलिः *f.* digging out earth in sport (by means of horns, tusks &c.); उत्खातकेलिः शृंगाद्यैर्वप्रक्रीडा निगद्यते.

उत्खातिन् *a.* (उत्खात-इनि) 1 Uneven, having ups and downs, rugged (opp. सम), उत्खातिनी भूमिरिति मया रश्मिसंयमनाद्रथस्य मंदीकृतो वेगः S. 1. -2 Destructive.

उत्खला A kind of perfume.

उत्खिद् 6 P. To draw out, extract.

उत्खेदः Cutting out; drawing out.

उत्त See उंद्.

उत्तंसः [उद् तंस् अच्] 1 A crest, chaplet, an ornament worn on the crown of the head; उत्तंसानहरत वारि मूर्धजेभ्यः Si 8. 57; सुधांशुकलितोत्तंसस्तापं हरतु वः शिवः Chandr. 5.59, cf. कर्णोत्तंस.-2 An ear-ring; Mâl. 5. 18; Bv. 2. 55.

उत्तंसयति Den. P. 1 To cause to serve as a crest, to deck, adorn. -2 To tie or bind up (as hair); Ve. 1. 21.

उत्तंसित *a.* 1 Having ear-rings. -2 Put or worn on the crest; Bh. 3. 129; अंजलिकिसलय° Dk. 99.

उत्तट *a.* [उत्क्रांतः तटं] Overflowing the bank; उत्तटा इव नद्यरयाः स्थलीं R. 11. 58.

उत्तन् 8 U. 1 To stretch upwards or out. -2 To try to rise.

उत्तान *a.* 1 Stretched out, spread out, expanded, dilated; उत्तानतारकस्य लोचनयुगलस्य K. 143; U. 3. 23. -2 (*a*) Lying on the back, with the face upwards, supine; Mâl. 3; उत्तानोच्छूनमंडूकपाटितोदरसंनिभे K. P. 7; Y. 1. 248. (*b*) Upright, erect. -3 Open, turned upwards; उत्तानपाणिद्वयसंनिवेशात् Ku. 3. 45; °रश्मिषु Pt. 3. 150. -4 Open, unreserved, frank, candid; स्वभावोत्तानहृदयं S. 5 frank-minded. -5 Elevated; Mâl. 7. -6 Concave; having the mouth upwards. -7 Shallow. -Comp. -कर्मकं a particular posture in sitting. -पत्रकः a species of Ricinus (रक्तैरंड). -पद् *f.* vegetation, the whole creation of upward-germinating plants (Sây.). -पाद *a.* with extended legs (children). (-दः) 1. N. of a king, father of Dhruva. -2. the Supreme Spirit. °जः

N. of Dhruva, the polar star. **—शय** *a.* sleeping supinely or on the back, lying with the face upwards; क्वा उत्तानशयः पुत्रकः जननिष्यति मे हृदयाह्लादं K. 62. (-यः,-या) a little child, suckling, infant. **—शीविन्** *a.* lying extended; stagnant. **—हस्त** *a.* having the hands stretched out in prayers. (**—स्तौ**) (du.) the two hands with the fingers stretched out and with the backs turned towards the ground.

उत्तानकः A species of the Cyperus grass (उच्चटा).

उत्तानिका N. of a river.

उत्तानित *a.* **1** Raised, up-lifted; K. 38, 209, 298. **-2** Dilated, expanded; K. 82, 84.

उत्तप् 1 P. **1** To warm, make hot, heat thoroughly, scorch, burn, sear; उत्तप्तनाराचलीलां Si. 11. 50; उत्तपति सुवर्णं सुवर्णकारः Mbh. melts; so चैत्रो मैत्रस्य पाणिमुत्तपति. (Used in the Atm. when used intransitively 'to shine', or when it has a limb of the body for its object; उत्तपमानः आतपः Bk. 8. 15 scorching heat; Si. 20. 40; उत्तपते पाणी Mbh.). **-2** To pain, torment, torture by heat; कुसुमेषुरुत्तपति यद्विशिखैः Si. 9. 67. **-3** To excite, urge on, press hard. **—*Caus.*** To warm, heat.

उत्तप्त *p. p.* **1** Burnt, heated, seared, made red-hot. °कनक K. 43, 36; U.5.14. **-2** Bathed, washed. **-3** Anxious. **-4** Enraged, inflamed, fired; Ve. 2. **—प्तं 1** Dried flesh. **-2** Great heat.

उत्तापः 1 Great heat, inflammation. **-2** Affliction, torment, distress. **-3** Excitement, passion; प्रत्यूहः सर्वसिद्धीनामुत्तापः प्रथमः किल H. 3. 45. **-4** Anxiety, ardour. **-5** Energy, effort.

उत्तापित *a.* **1** Heated, made hot. **-2** Tormented, distressed. **-3** Excited, urged, roused.

उत्तम् 4 P. **1** To be afflicted or distressed, lose heart, faint. **-2** To be uneasy or impatient, be anxious; हृदय मा उत्ताम्य S. 1; K. 85, 231, 268, 275; Mâl. 3.

उत्तमनं Losing heart, impatience.

उत्तम *a.* [उद्-तमप्] **1** Best, excellent (oft. in comp.); द्विजोत्तमः the best of Brâhmaṇas; so तुर°, नर° &c.; प्रायेणाधममध्यमोत्तमगुणः संसर्गतो जायते Bh. 2.67. **-2** Foremost, uppermost, highest (opp. हीन, जघन्य). **-3** Most elevated, chief, principal. **-4** Greatest, first; Ms. 2. 249. **—मः 1** N. of Vishṇu. **-2** The last person (= first person according to English phraseology). **—मा 1** An excellent woman. **-2** A kind of pustule or pimple. **-3** The plant Asclepias Rosea Roxb. **—Comp. —अंगं** 'the best limb of the body', the head; कश्चिद् द्विषत्खड्गहृतोत्तमांगः R. 7. 51; Ms. 1.93, 8.300; Ku. 7.41; Bg. 11. 27. **—अधम** *a.* high and low °मध्यम good, middling, and bad, high, low, and middling; (the order is often reversed); cf. Pt. 1. 210. **—अंभस्** *n.* a sort of satisfaction (acquiescence) in Sân. phil. **—अरणी** the plant Asparagus Racemosus (इंदीवरी) **—अर्धः** 1. the best half. -2. the last half or part. **—अर्ध्य** *a.* pertaining to the best half. **—अहः** the last or latest day; a fine or lucky day. **—उपपद** *a.* one to whom the best term is applicable, best, excellent. **—ऋणः,-ऋणिकः** (उत्तमर्णः) a creditor (opp. अधमर्णः) धारेरुत्तमर्णः P. I. 4.35; Ms. 8. 47, 50; Y. 2. 42. **—ओजस्** *a.* of excellent valour. **—गंधाढ्य** *a.* possessing copiously the most delicious fragrance. **—गुण** *a.* of the best qualities, best, highest; Mu. 2 17. **—पदं** a high office. **—पु (पू) रुषः** 1. the last person in verbal conjugation; (=first person according to English phraseology; in Sanskrit verbs are conjugated by putting the English 1st person last and 3rd person first). -2. the Supreme Spirit. -3. an excellent man. **—लाभः** an excellent profit. **—वेशः** N. of Siva. **—शाखः** a tree having excellent branches. **—श्लोक** *a.* of excellent fame, illustrious, glorious, well-known, famous. **—संग्रहः**(° स्त्री°) intriguing with another man's wife, *i. e.* speaking with her privately, looking amorously at her &c. **—साहसः, -सं** 1. the highest (of the fixed) pecuniary punishments; a fine of 1000 (or according to some 80,000) paṇas; Ms. 9. 240; Y. 1. 365; पणानां द्वे शते सार्धे प्रथमः साहसः स्मृतः। मध्यमः पंचविज्ञेयः सहस्रं त्वेष चोत्तमः॥. Capital punishment, banishment, confiscation, and mutilation are also regarded as forms of this punishment.

उत्तमता, त्वं 1 Excellence. **-2** Goodness, good quality.

उत्तमाच्य *a.* Ved. Made excellent.

उत्तमीय *a.* Uppermost, highest, best, principal.

उत्तंभ् 5. 9. P. [उद्-स्तंभ्] To stay, prop, support, hold up; K. 281, Ve. 6; स्कंधोत्तंभिततीर्थवारिकलशाः Ve. 6; Si. 4. 25. **—*Caus.*** 1 To increase, heighten, rouse; Ki. 2. 48. **-2** To bind up.

उत्तंभः,-भनं 1 Upholding, propping, supporting; भुवनोत्तंभनस्तंभान् K. 260; Si. 18. 46. **-2** A prop, stay, support. **-3** Stopping, arresting.

उत्तर *a.* [उद्-तरप्] **1** Being or produced in the north, northern (declined like a pronoun). **-2** Upper, higher (opp. अधर); उत्तरे-अधरे दंताः Sat. Br.; अवनतोत्तरकायं R. 9. 60; P. II. 2. 1. **-3** (*a*) Later-latter, following, subsequent (opp. पूर्व); पूर्वमेघः, उत्तरमेघः, °मीमांसा; उत्तरार्धः &c.; °रामचरितं later adventures of Râma U.1. 2; पूर्वः-उत्तरः former-latter H.1.9; Ms.2. 136. (*b*) Future, concluding; °कालः subsequent time; °फलं; °वचनं a reply. **-4** Left (opp. दक्षिण). **-5** Superior, chief, excellent; dominant, powerful. **-6** Exceeding, transgressing, beyond; तर्कोत्तरां Mv. 2. 6. **-7** More, more than (generally as the last member of a comp. with numerals) ; षडुत्तरा विंशतिः 26; अष्टोत्तरं शतं 108. **-8** Accompanied or attended with, full of, consisting chiefly of, followed by (at the end of comp.); राज्ञां तु चरितार्थता दुःखोत्तरैव S. 5; चषकोत्तरा R. 7. 49; अश्रोत्तरमीक्षितां Ku. 5. 61; उत्सवोत्तरो मंगलविधिः Dk. 39, 166; K. 311; H. 1. 150; प्रवाल °पुष्पशय्ये R. 6. 50 overspread with; धर्मोत्तरं 13. 7 rich in; 18. 7; कंप° 13. 28; 17. 12; 19. 23. **-9** To be crossed over. **—रः 1** Future time, futurity. **-2** N. of Vishṇu. **-3** N. of Siva. **—रा 1** The north; अस्त्युत्तरस्यां दिशि देवतात्मा Ku. 1. 1. **-2** A lunar mansion. **-3** N. of the daughter of

Virâṭa and wife of Abhimanyu. —रं 1 An answer, reply : प्रदक्षिणं च प्रतिवक्तुमुत्तरं R. 3. 47 ; उत्तरादुत्तरं वाक्यं वदतां संप्रजायते Pt. 1. 60 a reply is suggested to a reply. -2 (In law) Defence, a rejoinder. -3 The last part or following member of a compound. -4 (In Mîm.) The fourth member of an अधिकरण q. v. ; the answer. -5 The upper surface or cover. -6 Conclusion. -7 Remainder, rest, what followed or took place next; U. 3. 26. -8 Superiority, excellence. -9 Result, the chief or prevalent result or characteristic. -10 Excess, over and above, see above (उत्तर a. 8). -11 Remainder, difference (in arith.). —रं ind. 1 Above.-2 Afterwards, after; तत उत्तरं, इत उत्तरं &c.-Comp. —अधर a. higher and lower (fig. also) (-रौ du.)the upper and under lip, the two lips; पुनर्विवक्षुः स्फुरितोत्तराधरः Ku. 5.83 (स्फुरन्नुत्तराधरो यस्य Malli.). —अधिकारः,-रिता,-त्वं right to property, heirship, inheritance. —अधिकारिन् m. an heir or claimant (subsequent to the death of the original owner). —अपरा north-west —अयनं (°दणं न being changed to ण) 1. the progress of the sun to the north (of the equator); Bg. 8. 24. -2. the period or time of the summer solstice. —अरणिः,-णी f. the upper अरणि (which by cutting becomes the प्रमंथ or churner).—अर्थ a. for the sake of what follows. —अर्ध 1. the upper part of the body. -2. the northern part. -3. the latter half (opp. पूर्वार्ध). -4. the further end. —अर्ध्य, a. being on the northern side. —अहः the following day. —आभासः a false reply, an indirect, evasive, or prevaricating reply. °ता,-त्वं the semblance of a reply without reality. —आशा the northern direction. °अधिपतिः,-पतिः the regent of the northern direction, an epithet of Kubera. —आषाढा the 21st lunar mansion consisting of three stars. —आसंगः 1. an upper garment ; कृतोत्तरासंगं K. 43; Śi.2. 19; Ku. 5. 16. -2. contact with the north. —इतर a. other than उत्तर i. e. southern. (-रा) the southern direction. —उत्तर a. [उत्तरस्मादुत्तरः] 1. more and more, higher and higher, further and further.-2. successive, ever increasing; °स्नेहेन दृष्टः Pt. 1; Y. 2. 136. (-रं) 1. a reply to an answer, reply on reply; अलमुत्तरोत्तरेण Mu. 3. -2. conversation, a rejoinder. -3. excess, exceeding quantity or degree. -4. succession, gradation, sequence.-5. descending. (-रं) ind. higher and higher, in constant continuation, more and more : उत्तरोत्तरमुत्कर्षः K. P. 10 ; उत्तरोत्तरं वर्धते H. 1. —उत्तरिन् a. 1. ever-increasing. -2. one following the other. —ओष्ठः the upper lip (उत्तर-रौ-ष्ठ). —कांडं the seventh book of the Râmâyaṇa. —कायः the upper part of the body, R. 9. 60. —कालः 1. future time. -2. time calculated from one full moon to another. —कुरु (m. pl.) one of the nine divisions of the world, the country of the northern Kurus (said to be a country of eternal beatitude). —कोसलाः (m. pl.) the northern Kosalas; पितुरनंतमुत्तरकोसलान् R.9.1. —कोशला the city of Ayodhyâ; यदुपतेः क्व गता मथुरा पुरी रघुपतेः क्व गतोत्तरकोशला ॥ Udb. —क्रिया funeral rites, obsequies. —खंडं the last section or book. —खंडनं refutation. —ग्रंथः supplement to a work. —छदः a bed covering, covering (in general): R. 5. 65, 17. 21; नागचर्मोत्तरच्छदः Mb. —ज a. born subsequently or afterwards; Y. 1. 59. —ज्या the versed sine of an arc (Wilson); the second half of the chord halved by the versed sine (B. and R.). —ज्योतिषाः (m. pl.) the northern Jyotishas. —तंत्रं N. of a supplementary section in the medical work of Susruta. —दायक a. replying, disobedient, pert, impertinent; H 2. 121. —दिश् f. the north. °ईशः, -पालः 1. Kubera, the regent of the north. -2. the planet बुध. °बलिन् 1. the planet Venus. -2. the moon. —देशः the country towards the north. —धेय a. to be done subsequently. —पक्षः 1. the northern wing or side. -2. the dark half of a lunar month. -3.the second part of an argument, i. e. a reply, the reason pro. (opp. पूर्वपक्ष); प्रापयन् पवनव्याधेर्गिरमुत्तरपक्षताम् Śi. 2. 15 -4. a demonstrated truth or conclusion -5. the minor proposition in a syllogism. -6. (in Mîm.) the fifth member of an *Adhikaraṇa* q. v. —पटः 1. an upper garment. -2. a bed-covering (उत्तरच्छदः). —पथः the northern way, way leading to the north. —पथिक a. travelling in the northern country. —पदं 1. the last member of a compound. -2. a word that can be compounded with another. —पदिक, पदकीय a. relating to, studying, or knowing the last word or term. —पश्चार्धः the northwestern half. —पश्चिम a northwestern. (-मः) the north-western country. (-मा) [उत्तरस्याः पश्चिमायाश्च दिशोरंतरालं] the north-west. —पादः the second division of a legal plaint, that part which relates to the reply or defence : पूर्वपक्षः स्मृतः पादो द्वितीयश्चोत्तरः स्मृतः । क्रियापादस्तृतीयः स्याच्चतुर्थो निर्णयः स्मृतः ॥ —पुरस्तात् ind. north-eastward (with gen.). —पुरुषः =उत्तमपुरुषः q. v. —पूर्व a. northeastern. (-र्वा) the north-east. —प्रच्छदः a coverlid, quilt. —प्रत्युत्तरं 1. a dispute, debate, a rejoinder, retort. -2. the pleadings in a lawsuit. —फ (फा) ल्गुनी the twelfth lunar mansion consisting of two stars (having the figure of a bed). —भाद्रपद्-दा the 26th lunar mansion consisting of two stars (figured by a couch). —मंद्रा a loud but slow manner of singing. —मात्रं a mere reply. —मीमांसा the later Mîmâmsâ, the Vedânta philosophy, an inquiry into the nature of Brahma or Jnâna Kâṇḍa (distinguished from मीमांसा proper which is usually called पूर्वमीमांसा). —रहित a. without a reply. —रामचरितं-त्रं N .of a celebrated drama by Bhavabhûti, which describes the later life of Râma. —लक्षणं the indication of an (actual) reply. —लोमन् a. having the hair turned upwards. —वयसं, -स् n. old age, the declining period of life. —वस्तिः a kind of small syringe. —वस्त्रं,-वासस् n. an upper garment, mantle, cloak. —वादिन् m.1. a defendant, respondent; Y. 2. 17. -2. one whose claims are of later date than another's. —वेदिः 1. the northern altar made for the sacred

fire. -2. N. of a Tirtha near the कुरुक्षेत्र. —सक्थं the left thigh. —संज्ञित a. denoted or named in reply (as a witness). (-तः) hearsay-witness. —साक्षिन् m. 1. a witness for the defence. -2. a witness deposing to facts from the reports of others. —साधक a. 1. finishing what remains or follows, assisting at a ceremony. -2. who or what proves a reply. (-कः) an assistant, helper. —हनुः Ved. the upper jaw bone.

उत्तरंगं [उत्तरंगं शकन्धा० नग] A wooden arch surmounting the door frame.

उत्तरतर a. Still further, or higher, remote, distant.

उत्तरतः,-रात् ind. 1 From the north; to the north. -2 To the left (opp. दक्षिणतः). -3 At the top, above. -4 Behind. -5 Afterwards.

उत्तरत्र ind 1 Subsequently, later or further on, below (in a work), in the sequel. -2 In the second case (opp पूर्वत्र in the first case). -3 Northward.

उत्तराहि ind. [उत्तर-आहि] Northerly to the north of (with abl.); Bk. 8. 107.

उत्तरिन् a. Superior.

उत्तरीय,-यकं [उत्तर-छ वा-कप्] An upper garment; R. 16. 17. 43.

उत्तरेण ind. [उत्तर एनप्] (With gen., acc. or at the end of a comp.) Northward, on the north side of: तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहादुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. v. l., K. 120; निषधस्योत्तरेण तु V. P., Mál. 9. 24.

उत्तरेद्युः ind. On a subsequent day, on the day following, to-morrow.

उत्तरंग a. 1 Ruffled or washed by waves, inundated; trembling, tremulous; Mu. 6. 3. -2 With surging waves; R. 7. 36; Ku. 3. 48. -3 Bouncing; Dk. 1.

उत्तरंगि a. Heaving, panting; Mál. 7.

उत्तर्जनं [उच्चैस्तर्जनं] Violent threatening.

उत्तलित Thrown or cast upwards.

उत्तान see under उत्तन्.

उत्ताल a. 1 Great, strong; अनुत्तालतालवृन्तवात K. 251.-2(a) Violent, loud (as sound); Mál. 1; Si. 12. 31. (b) Roaring, gusty (wind); Mál. 5. 4. -3 Formidable, terrific, fierce; उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्संगमाः U. 2. 30; °तुमुल U. 6, Si. 20. 68, Mál. 5. 11, 23. -4 Huge, of monstrous shape; °ताडका Mv. 1. 37. -5 Arduous, difficult. -6 Manifest distinctly visible; Si. 18. 54. -7 Speedy, swift. -8 Best, excellent; Si. 12. 31. -9 Elevated, lofty, tall; Si. 3. 80. —लः An ape. —लं A particular number.

उत्तिज् Caus. P. To excite, stimulate, instigate, stir up, animate, provoke.

उत्तेजक a. 1 Instigating, stirring up. -2 Exciting, stimulating; क्षुध,° काम° &c.

उत्तेजनं,-ना 1 Excitement, instigation, animating, stirring up, °समर्थः शौर्यैः Mu. 4; Mv. 2. -2 Urging on, driving. -3 Sending, despatching. -4 Whetting, sharpening, furbishing, polishing (weapons &c.), Si. 3 6 -5 An exciting speech. -6 An inducement, incentive, stimulant.

उत्तेजित p. p. 1 Instigated, excited. -2 Animated. -3 Sent -4 Sharpened, polished &c. —तं 1 An inducement. -2 One of the five paces of a horse, sidling; moderate velocity in a horse's pace; उत्तेजितं मध्यवेग रेजनं श्रयतन्नयः ।

उत्तुग a. 1 Lofty, high, tall. करप्रचेयामुत्तुगः प्रभुशक्तिं प्रथीयसीं Si. 2. 89; °हैमपीठानि 2. 5. -2 Swollen, increased (as a stream).

उत्तुंडितं The head of a thorn (which enters the skin).

उत्तुल् 10 P. 1 To raise up (by means of a balance). -2 To raise, erect, lift up. -3 To weigh.

उत्तोलनं Lifting up, raising (by means of a balance).

उत्तुषः [उद्गतः तुषोऽस्मात्] 'Freed from husks', fried grain.

उत्तॄ 1 P. 1 To pass out of (water), disembark, come out of; Si. 8. 63, 64; to get or jump out of, rise from; 12. 31; पल्वलोत्तीर्ण R. 2. 17; अभिषेकोत्तीर्णाय, स्नानोत्तीर्णः S. 4. -2 To cross, pass or get over (a river &c.): उत्तारिषुरंभोधिं Bk. 15. 33, 10: शोकसागरमुत्तीर्य Ve. 3; तेनोत्तीर्य पथा R. 12. 71, 16. 33; Me. 47. -3 To vanquish, overcome, get out of, escape from (a difficulty). दुस्तरमहापंकादुत्तीर्णं Mk. 10. 49. -4 To descend, alight: तरङ्गे उत्तीर्णं Vet. -5 To give up, leave quit. -6 To raise, strengthen, increase. — Caus. 1 To cause to come out, deliver, lift up, rescue; Si. 11. 44; Dk. 20, 77. -2 To take down, to take off (as ornaments); let down, place down. -3 To cause to cross over, convey, transport across. -4 To land, disembark. -5 To vomit up, emit.

उत्तर a. 1 Crossing over. -2 To be crossed over, as in दुरुत्तर.

उत्तरण a. Coming out of, crossing. —णं 1 Coming forth or out of (water &c.). -2 Landing, disembarking. -3 Crossing, passing over: संसारसमुद्र°.

उत्तार a. 1 Surpassing others, excellent, pre-eminent. -2 Having the eye balls turned up (as eyes). —रः 1 Transporting over, conveying. -2 Landing, crossing सुखोत्तारं K. 226 -3 Landing, disembarking. -4 Delivering, rescuing. 5 Getting rid of. -6 Vomiting. -7 Instability.

उत्तारकः 1 A deliverer, saviour. -2 N. of Siva.

उत्तारण a. Transporting or bringing over, conveying; rescuing, delivering. —णः N. of Vishnu. —णं 1 The act of landing, delivering or rescuing. -2 Transportation, conveying across.

उत्तारिन् 1 Transporting over. -2 Unsteady, unstable, changeable. -3 Sick.

उत्तार्य pot. p. 1 To be vomited; Ms. 11. 161. -2 To be made to land. -3 To be crossed over.

उत्तीर्ण p. p. 1 Landed, crossed, passed over. -2 Rescued, delivered. -3 Released from obligation. -4 One who has finished his course of studies; experienced, clever.

उत्तेरितं One of the five paces of a horse.

उत्तोरण a. [उन्नतं तोरणमत्र] Adorned with raised or upright arches; उत्तोरणं राजपथं प्रपेदे Ku. 7. 63; R. 14. 10.

उत्त्यक्त a. 1 Abandoned, left. -2 Thrown, tossed. -3 Free from passion or attachment.

उत्त्यागः 1 Abandonment, leaving. -2 Throwing, throwing up, tossing. -3 Renunciation of all worldly attachments.

उत्त्रस् 1. 4. P. To be afraid. —*Caus.* To frighten, alarm.

उत्त्रासः Extreme fear, terror, alarm.

उत्त्रिपदी An upright tripod.

उत्था 1 P. [उद्-स्था] 1 To get up, stand, rise, raise oneself ; उत्तिष्ठेत्प्रथमं चास्य Ms. 2. 194 ; R. 9. 59 ; Śi. 9. 30. -2 To get up from, leave, give up or cease from ; अननुज्ञातादुत्तिष्ठति Pt. 4. -3 To rise, come up (as the sun &c.). -4 To rebound (as a ball) ; करापिघातोत्थितकन्दुकेयं R. 16. 83. -5 To come forth, arise, spring or originate from, become from ; ग्रामाच्छतमुत्तिष्ठति Mbh., यदुत्तिष्ठति वर्णेभ्यो नृपाणां क्षयि तत्फलं Ś. 2. 13; अन्यस्मादुत्थितम् K. 136 उदतिष्ठन् ... Dk. 49 shouts of applause burst forth (were heard) ; N. 22. 44. -6 To rise, increase in strength or power, grow, (as an enemy, disease &c.); (Ātm.) उत्तिष्ठमानस्तु परो नोपेक्ष्यः पथ्यमिच्छता Śi. 2. 10 (= Pt. 1. 234.) -7 To become animated, rise (from the dead) ; मृतोत्थिता Ku. 7. 4. -8 To be active or brave, rise up ; क्षुद्रं हृदयदौर्बल्यं त्यक्त्वोत्तिष्ठ Bg. 2. 3, 37 ; Mv. 2 ; Pt. 3. 21. -9 To make efforts ; take pains, strive, try ; उत्तिष्ठमानं मित्रार्थे कस्त्वां न बहु मन्यते Bk 8. 12 ; 20. 18 ; Mv. 4. 6 ; मुक्तावुत्तिष्ठते जनः Ki. 11. 13 ; उदस्थित क्रतौ Śi. 14. 17. -10 To excel, surpass. —*Caus.* (उत्थापयति) 1 To cause to stand up, raise, lift up ; उत्थाप्यते मात्रा H. 3. 42 ; R. 14. 59 ; raise or throw up (as dust) ; R. 7. 39. -2 To instigate, excite, rouse to action ; त्वामुत्थापयति हृयं Śi. 2. 57, 102 ; Kām. 5. 40 ; H. 3. 92 ; Dk. 107. -3 To arouse, awaken, raise to life, make alive ; प्राणो हीदं सर्वमुत्थापयति Śat. Br. -4 To support, feed, aid ; अत्र परिकरोत्थापितोऽर्थान्तरन्यासालंकारः Malli. on Ki. 8. 4.

उत्थ *a.* [उद्-स्था-क] (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Born or produced from, arising, springing up, or originating from ; दरीमुखोत्थेन समीरणेन Ku. 1. 8 ; 6. 59 ; R. 12. 82 ; आननोत्थं नयनसलिलं Me. v. l. ; Pt. 1. 274. -2 Standing up, coming up or forth. —**त्थः** Arising, coming forth.

उत्थातृ *a.* Ved. 1 One who rises or gets up. -2 Resolving.

उत्थान *a.* Causing to arise or spring up. —**नं** 1 The act of rising or standing up, getting up ; शनैश्चोत्थानं Bh. 3. 9. -2 Rising (as of luminaries), इंदुं नवोत्थानमिवेंदुमत्यै R. 6. 31 newly risen. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Resurrection. -5 (*a*) Effort, exertion, activity. मेदश्छेदकृशोदरं लघु भवत्युत्थानयोग्यं वपुः Ś. 2. 5 ; °शील: Dk. 153 disposed to work ; Mv. 6. 23 ; यच्चोत्थानं भवेत्तत्र Ms. 9. 215, effort (for money), acquisition of property. (*b*) Manly exertion, manhood. -5 Energy -6 Joy, pleasure. -7 War, battle. -8 An army. -9 Evacuating (by stool &c.). -10 A book. -11 A court-yard. -12 A shed where sacrifices are offered. -13 A term, limit, boundary. -14 Business (cares &c.) of a family or realm. -15 Reflection -16 Proximate cause of a disease. -17 Awakening. —**Comp.** —**एकादशी** the eleventh day in the light fortnight of Kârttika when Vishṇu rises from his four months' sleep (also called प्रबोधिनी).

उत्थापक *a.* 1 Raising up, causing to get up. -2 Exciting, instigating, animating.

उत्थापनं 1 Causing to rise, come up, or get up. -2 Raising, elevating. -3 Causing to leave (a house). -4 Exciting, instigating. -5 Awakening, rousing (fig. also). -6 Vomiting. -7 Finishing, completing. -8 Bringing about. -9 Bringing forth. -10 (In Math.) Finding the quantity sought, an answer to the question, substitution of a value (Colebr.). —**नी** The concluding verse (ऋच्).

उत्थाप्य *pot. p.* 1 To be raised or lifted. -2 To be excited or animated. -3 To be mixed.

उत्थायिन् *a.* Rising (fig. also) ; coming forth, becoming visible ; चंद्रगुप्तसहोत्थायिनां Mu. 3 ; Pt. 3. 153.

उत्थित *p. p.* 1 Risen or rising (as from a seat) ; वचो निशम्योत्थितमुत्थितः सन् R. 2. 61, 7. 10, 3. 61 ; Ku. 7. 61 ; Śi 1. 15. -2 Raised, gone up ; पांशुः Śi. 5. 11 ; R. 6. 33 ; Śi. 4. 1, 17. 7. -3 Rescued, saved ; Ratn. 4. -4 Born, produced, sprung up, arisen ; वचः R. 2. 61, 12. 49 ; broken out (as fire) ; अग्निः Ratn. 4. 14 ; हृदयेऽग्निरिवोत्थितः R. 4. 2. burst into a flame. -5 Striving, active, diligent ; Kām. 1. 17 ; S. 49. -6 Increasing, growing (in strength), advancing. -7 Bounded up, rebounded ; पतिता उत्थिता Mu. 1. -8 Occurring. -9 High, lofty, eminent. -10 Extended, stretched ; आपर्वभाग° S. 4. 4. -11 An epithet of a Pragâtha consisting of ten Pâdas. —**Comp.** —**अंगुलिः** the palm of the hand with the fingers extended.

उत्थितिः *f.* Elevation, rising up.

उत्पक्ष्मन् *a.* With up turned eyelashes ; उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्ति S. 4. 15 ; V. 2.

उत्पचिष्णु *a.* Apt to ripen or cook.

उत्पट् 10 P. 1 To root up, extirpate, eradicate, pull up by the roots ; R. 15. 19 ; Ku. 2. 43. -2 To tear up or out, draw out ; दंतैर्नोत्पाटयेन्नखान् Ms. 4. 69 ; कीलमुत्पाटयन् Pt. 1. -3 To remove, dispel ; भय, रुषं, कोपं &c ; राज्यात् to depose.

उत्पटः Sap issuing from the cleft of a tree.

उत्पाटः 1 Uprooting, eradication, destroying root and branch. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटकः 1 One who roots out. -2 A disease of the external ear.

उत्पाटनं Uprooting, eradicating, destroying root and branch.

उत्पाटिका The external bark of a tree.

उत्पाटिन् *a.* (oft. at the end of comp.) Eradicating, tearing out ; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21.

उत्पत् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To fly or jump up ; मंक्षूत्पाति परितः पटलैरलीनां Śi. 5. 37, 3. 77 ; oft. with acc. or dat. of place ; पितुः पदं मध्यममुत्पतंती V. 1. 19 ; उत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14 ; Bk. 5. 30, 6. 89 ; Ku. 6. 36 ; K. 46, 132 ; V. 4 ; स्वर्गायोत्पतिता भवेत् V. 4. 2. (*b*) To go or rush towards ; R. 9. 63. (*c*) To start up, emerge into view ; मातंगनक्रैः सहसोत्पतद्भिः R. 13. 11. -2 To rebound (as a ball) ; पातितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 85. -3 To rise, be pro-

duced or originated ; निष्पेषोत्पतितानलं R. 4. 77 ; रसात्तस्माद्धरत्रिय उत्पेतुः Rám. ; Rs. 1. 26. -4 To be born (as from the womb).

उत्पतः A bird.

उत्पतनं 1 Flying up, a leap, spring. -2 Rising or going up, ascending. -3 Throwing up. -4 Birth, production.

उत्पतिष्णु a. Flying, going up, springing up ; R. 4. 47 ; Pt. 3.

उत्पातः 1 Flying up, a spring, jump · एकोत्पातेन at one jump. -2 Rebounding, rising up (fig. also) ; करनिहतकंदुकसमाः पातोत्पाता मनुष्याणां H. 1. v. l. -3 A portent, any portentous or unusual phenomenon boding calamity ; उत्पातेन ज्ञापिते च Várt. ; °जलधरः K. 111, 287; Ve. 1. 22 ; सापि सुकुमारसुभगोत्पातपरंपरा केयं K. P. 10; Mv. 1. 37. -4 Any public calamity (as an eclipse, earthquake &c.): °केतु K. 5 ; °धूमलेखा Ketu ; Mál. 9. 48. -Comp. —पवनः, -वातः, -वातालिः portentous or violent wind, whirlwind, a hurricane; R.15.23 ; Mv. 1.

उत्पातक a. 1 Causing a calamity. -2 Flying up. —कः = उत्पादकः q. v.

उत्पताक a. [उत्तोलिता पताका यत्र] With uplifted banners, where flags are hoisted; पुरंदरश्रीः पुरमुत्पताकं R. 2. 74.

उत्पथः [उत्क्रांतः पंथानं] A wrong road (fig. also) ; गुरोरप्यवलिप्तस्य कार्याकार्यमजानतः। उत्पथप्रतिपन्नस्य न्याय्यं भवति शासनं Mb. (परित्यागो विधीयते Pt. 1. 306); Ms. 2. 214; Si. 12. 24; a mistaken path, (wrong guess), error ; U. 4. 22. —थं ind. Astray, on the wrong road.

उत्पद् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, arise, originate, spring up; उत्पत्स्यतेऽस्ति मम कोपि समानधर्मा Mál. 1.6; वायोः ज्योतिरुत्पद्यते Ms.1.77.-2 To occur, happen; उत्पादि चास्य मनसि K. 132 it occurred to his mind ; युद्धमुत्पत्स्यते महत् Mb.; उत्पन्नावसरमर्थित्वं M. 3 for which an occasion has presented itself; Ms. 5. 48. —Caus. 1 To produce, beget, cause, effect, bring about, prepare ; वस्त्राणि सर्वैवोत्पादयति Pt. 2 ; Ms. 1. 63, 2. 147, 9. 60 ; so दुःखं, दोषं, भयं, शंकां &c. -2 To bring forward.

उत्पत्तिः f. 1 Birth ; विपदुत्पत्तिमतामुपस्थिता R. 8. 83. -2 Production ; कुसुमे कुसुमोत्पत्तिः श्रूयते न तु दृश्यते S. Til. 17. -3 Source, origin; उत्पत्तिः साधुतायाः K. 45. -4 Rising, going up, becoming visible, coming into existence. -5 Profit, productiveness, produce ; स्वल्पोत्पत्तिर्देशः Ráj. T. 5. 68. -6 Producing as a result or effect. -7 Resurrection. -Comp. —कालीन a. taking place at the time of birth. —क्रमः order of birth. —प्रयोगः 1. production by the combined action of cause and effect. -2. purport, meaning. —व्यंजकः a type of birth (as investiture with the sacred thread); a mark of the twice-born; Ms. 2. 68.

उत्पन्न p. p. 1 Born, produced, arisen. -2 Risen, gone up. -3 Acquired, gained. -4 Effected, accomplished. -5 Occurred. -6 Known, ascertained. -Comp. —तंतु a. having a line of descendants. —भक्षिन् a. living from hand to mouth, (eating what is earned). —विनाशिन् a. perishing as soon as born.

उत्पाद a. With the feet up-lifted. —दः Birth, production, appearance; दुःखे च शोणितोत्पादे शाखांगच्छेदने तथा Y. 2. 225; °भंगुरं Pt. 2. 177.-Comp. —शयः, -शयनः 1. a child. -2. a kind of partridge.

उत्पादक a. (दिका f.) Productive, effective, bringing about; अर्थस्योत्पादकं मंत्रिणं H. 3. 17 acquiring. —कः 1 A producer, generator, a father; Ms. 2. 146; 9. 32. -2 A fabulous animal with eight feet, called शरभ. —कं Origin, cause.

उत्पादन a. Bringing forth, producing. —नं Giving birth, production, generating; उत्पादनमपत्यस्य जातस्य परिपालनं Ms. 9. 27.

उत्पादिन् a. Produced, born ; सर्वमुत्पादि भंगुरं H. 1. 208. -2 Bringing forth, causing, producing (in comp.).

उत्पादिका 1 N. of a certain insect, the white ant. -2 A mother.

उत्पल a. [उत्क्रांतः पलं मांसं] Fleshless, emaciated, lean. —ली A kind of cake made with unwinnowed corn. —लं 1 A blue lotus, any lotus or water-lily ; नैवावतारं कमलादिवोत्पलं R. 3. 36, 12. 86; Me. 26; नीलोत्पलपत्रधारया S.1.18; so रक्त. ° -2 The plant Costus Speciosus. -3 A plant in general. -Comp. —अक्ष, -चक्षुस् a. lotus-eyed. —आभ a. lotus-like. —गंधिकं a variety of sandal of the colour of brass (which is very fragrant). —पत्रं 1. a lotus-leaf. -2. a wound caused by a female's finger-nail, nail-print. -3. a Tilaka or mark on the forehead made with sandal. -4. a broad-bladed knife or lancet. —पत्रकं a broad-bladed knife or lancet. —भेद्यकः a kind of bandage. —माला N. of a lexicon.

उत्पलिन् a. Abounding in lotus-flowers. —नी 1 An assemblage of lotus flowers. -2 A lotus plant having lotuses. -3 A species of the Atijagatî metre (= चंद्रिका q.v.).

उत्पवनं See under उत्पू.

उत्पश्य a. Looking upwards.

उत्पारणं Ved. Conveying over, transportation.

उत्पाली Health.

उत्पिंजर-ल a. 1 Unconfined, uncaged. -2 Out of order, excessively confused, disordered ; कुर्वाणमुत्पिंजलजातपत्रैः Si. 4. 6.

उत्पिष् 7 P. 1 To rub together. -2 To crush, grind, reduce to powder.

उत्पिष्ट a. Ground, rubbed. —ष्टं A disease, a grating of the bones or of the joints upon each other.

उत्पीड् 10 P. 1 To press against, strike or rub against ; अन्योन्यमुत्पीडयदुत्पलाक्ष्याः Ku. 1. 40 ; Si. 3. 66. -2 To throw or strike upwards ; press out, propel, urge ; R. 16. 66, 5. 46. -3 To overwhelm, overpower, trouble ; K. 242.

उत्पीड a. Pressing out. —डः 1 Pressing out. -2 (a) Gush, gushing flow, rushing column or mass ; बाष्पोत्पीडः K. 296; उत्पीड इव धूमस्य मोहः प्रागावृणोति मां U. 3. 9; नयनसलिलोत्पीडरुद्धावकाशां Me. 91.(b) Overflow, excess ; पूरोत्पीडे तडागस्य परीवाहः प्रतिक्रिया U. 3. 29; Mál. 6, 7. -3 Froth, foam.

उत्पीडनं 1 Pressing out. -2 Pressing or striking against ; K. 82.

उत्पुच्छ a. With the tail erect.

उत्पुच्छयते Den. A. 1 To raise the tail. -2 (P.) To make one raise the tail.

उत्पुट *a.* Blown, expanded.

उत्पुटकः A sort of disease in the lobe of the ear.

उत्पुलक *a.* 1 Thrilled, bristling. -2 Joyful, delighted.

उत्पू 9 U. 1 To cleanse, purify; सवितुर्वः प्रसव उत्पुनाम्यच्छिद्रेण पवित्रेण Vâj. -2 To extract anything that has been purified.

उत्पवनं 1 Cleansing, purifying; द्रव्याणां चैव सर्वेषां शुद्धिरुत्पवनं स्मृतं Ms. 5. 115. -2 Straining liquids for domestic or religious purposes. -3 Any instrument for cleansing. -4 Sprinkling ghee (or other fluids) on the sacrificial fire with two blades of Kusa grass, the ends of which are held in either hand and the centre dipped into the liquid; अप्रच्छिन्नाग्रावनंतर्गर्भौ प्रादेशमात्रौ कुशौ नानांतयोर्गृहीत्वा अंगुष्ठोपकनिष्ठिकाभ्यामुत्तानाभ्यां प्रागुत्पुनाति सकृन्मंत्रेण द्विस्तूष्णीं *Asval.*

उत्पवितृ *a.* Purifying, a purifier.

उत्पावः [पू-घञ्] Purifying ghee.

उत्प्रबंध *a.* Continuous, unceasing; Mâl. 2. 5.

उत्प्रभ *a.* Flashing forth or diffusing light, bright. -भः Blazing fire.

उत्प्रसवः Abortion.

उत्प्राशनं Eating by lifting up anything.

उत्प्रासः,-सनं 1 Hurling, flinging away. -2 Jest, joke. -3 Violent burst of laughter. -4 (*a*) Ridicule, derision. (*b*) Satire, irony; Ratn. 3; Mv. 6; S. D. 478. -5 Excess.

उत्प्रुष् *f.* Ved. A bubble.

उत्प्रेक्ष् 1 A. [उत्-प्र-ईक्ष्] 1 To look up to; Pt. 1. to expect; K. 35, 229; to anticipate, see in prospect; उत्प्रेक्षमाणा जघनाभिघातं Mu. 2. -2 To see, perceive, behold. -3 To guess, conjecture; भगवति किमुत्प्रेक्षसे कुतस्त्योयमिति U. 4, 6; K. 67, 121, 198-9. -4 To believe, fancy; K. 108; Ve. 2. 9; उत्प्रेक्षामो वयं तावन्मतिमंतं विभीषणं Râm. -5 To remember, think of; Amaru. 38; U. 6. 37. -6 To transfer (with loc.). -7 To illustrate by a supposed

उत्प्रेक्षणं 1 Looking into, perceiving. -2 Looking upwards. -3 Guess, conjecture. -4 Comparing.

उत्प्रेक्षा 1 Conjecture, guess. -2 Disregarding, carelessness, indifference. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech, 'Poetical fancy,' which consists in supposing उपमेय and उपमान as similar to each other in some respects and in indicating, expressly or by implication, a probability of their identity based on such similarity; it is the imagining of one object under the character of another; संभावनमथोत्प्रेक्षा प्रकृतस्य परेण यत् K. P. 10; *e. g.* लिंपतीव तमोंगानि वर्षतीवांजनं नभः Mk. 1. 34; स्थितः पृथिव्या इव मानदंडः Ku. 1. 1. It is usually expressed by इव, or by words like मन्ये, शंके, ध्रुवं, प्रायः, नूनं &c. (see Kâv. 2. 234); cf. S. D. 686-692 and R. G. under उत्प्रेक्षा also. -4 A parable. -5 An ironical comparison.

उत्प्लु 1 A. 1 To jump or leap up, bound, bound away; Si. 12. 22, 5. 5; leap out of; Rs. 1. 18. -2 To spring or jump upon; यामत्प्लुत्य वृको, हन्यात् Ms. 8. 236. -3 To float; K. 42. -4 To be fluctuating; K. 296.

उत्प्लवः A jump, leap, bound. -वा A boat.

उत्प्लवनं 1 Jumping or leaping up, springing upon. -2 Skimming off impure oil or ghee or any dirt floating upon a liquid by passing a blade of Kusa grass over it.

उत्फल् 1 P. 1 To spring, leap. -2 To part asunder, expand, open (as a flower).—*Caus.* To open, cause to expand.

उत्फालः 1 A jump, spring, leaping up; rapid motion; Mk. 6. -2 Shuffling of feet. -3 The jumping attitude.

उत्फुल्ल *p. p.* [उद्-फल्-क्त] 1 Opened, full blown (as flowers); उत्फुल्लनीलनलिनोदरतुल्यभासः Si. 11. 36. -2 Widely opened, expanded, dilated (eyes); विस्मय °नयनः Pt. 1. -3 Swollen, increased in bulk. -4 Sleeping supinely or on the back; cf. उत्तान.—ल्लं 1 The female organ of generation (स्त्रीकरणं).-2 A kind of coitus.

उत्सः [उनत्ति जलेन, उंद्-स किच्च न. लोपः Un. 3. 68] 1 A spring, fountain; यथारण्यान्यामुत्साश्चरंतः Sat. Br. -2 A watery place. -Comp. -धिः Ved. a well.

उत्सक्थ *a.* Opening the thighs (Ved.).

उत्संकलित Permitted; अनुत्° K. 260, 275.

उत्संगः [उद्-संज्-आधारे घञ्] 1 The lap; पुत्रपूर्णोत्संगा with a boy seated in the lap U. 1; V. 5. 10; न केवलमुत्संगश्चिरान्मनोरथोपि मे पूर्णः U. 4; Me. 87. -2 Embrace, contact, union; Mâl. 8. 6. -3 Interior, vicinity; दरीगृहोत्संगनिषक्तभासः Ku. 1. 10; कर्ण° K. 15; शय्योत्संगे Me. 93.-4 Surface, side, slope; दृषदो वासितोत्संगाः R. 4. 74; 14. 76. -5 The haunch or part above the hip (नितंब). -6 The upper part, top; सौधोत्संगप्रणयविमुखो मा स्म भूरुज्जयिन्याः Me. 27; K. 52. -7 (*a*) The acclivity or edge of a hill; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3; (*b*) Peak, summit; उत्संगे महाद्रेः Ki. 7. 21. -8 The roof of a house. -9 Vault, canopy (as of sky); Mv. 5. 53. -10 The bottom or deep part of an ulcer. -11 A high number (= 100 Vivâhas). -12 An ascetic (उत्क्रांतः संगं).

उत्संगित *a.* 1 Associated, joined, brought in contact with; उत्संगितांभःकणिको नभस्वान् Si. 3. 79 wafting sprays. -2 Taken in the lap; °एकैकदारकाभ्यां U. 7.

उत्संगिन् *a.* 1 Associating with, an associate, partner. -2 Deep-seated (as an ulcer).—*m.* An ulcer, a deep sore. -नी Pimples on the inner edge of the eye-lids.

उत्संजनं Throwing upwards, lifting up; P. I. 3. 36.

उत्सद् 1 P. 1 To sink (fig. also), fall into ruin or decay; उत्सीदेयुरिमे लोकाः Bg. 3. 24. -2 To leave off, quit. -3 To rise up. —*Caus.* 1 To destroy, annihilate, bring to ruin; उत्साद्यंते जातिधर्माः Bg. 1. 43; Ms. 9. 267. -2 To overturn, upset (pots &c.). -3 To rub in, anoint (as with oil, perfumes &c.); Y. 1. 277.

off; उत्सन्नोस्मि K. 164 undone; मकरध्वज इवोत्सन्नविग्रहः K. 54; Bg. 1. 44; °निद्रा K. 171; उत्सन्नो युधिष्ठिरः Ve. 2 extirpated.–3 Cursed, wretched; K. 198. –4 Fallen into disuse, extinct (as a book). –5 Finished, completed. –6 Risen, increased (opp. अवसन्न). –7 Accomplished easily (Ved.).

उत्सादः 1 Destruction, decay, ruin, loss; गीतमुत्सादकारि मृगाणां K. 32.–2 A particular part of the sacrificial animal (Ved.).

उत्सादक *a.* Destroying.

उत्सादनं 1 Destroying, overturning; उत्सादनार्थं लोकानां Mb.; Bg. 17. 19. –2 Suspending, interrupting. –3 Cleaning the person with perfumes, chafing the limbs; Ms. 2. 209, 211. –4 Healing a sore. –5 Going up, ascending, rising. –6 Elevating, raising. –7 Ploughing a field twice (or thoroughly).

उत्सादनीय *pot. p.* To be destroyed, effected or ascended &c. –यं Any application to a sore that produces granulations.

उत्सादित *p. p.* 1 Destroyed. –2 Cleansed, purified with oil or perfumes &c. –3 Risen, ascended. –4 Raised.

उत्सवः [उद्-सू-अप्] 1 A festival, joyous or festive occasion, jubilee; रत° *S.* 6. 19; तांडव° festive or joyous dance U. 3. 18; Ms. 3. 59. –2 Joy, merriment, delight, pleasure; स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78, 16. 10; Mv. 3. 41; Ratn. 1. 23; *Si.* 2. 61; पराभवोप्युत्सव एव मानिनां Ki. 1. 41. –3 Height, elevation. –4 Wrath. –5 Wish, rising of a wish. –6 A section of a book. –7 Enterprise. –8 An undertaking, beginning. **–Comp.** –संकेताः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people, a wild tribe of the Himâlaya; शरैरुत्सवसंकेतान् स कृत्वा विरतोत्सवान् R. 4. 78.

उत्सह् 1 A. 1 To be able, have power or energy; (expressed by 'can'); dare, venture (with inf.); तवानुवृत्तिं न च कर्तुमुत्सहे Ku. 5. 65; *S.* 5; Mu. 4. 14; *Si.* 14. 83; Bk. 3. 54, 5. 59, 14. 89; sometimes with acc. and dat. also; Pt. 1. –2 To attempt, be prompted or incited; Ki. 1. 36; to cheer up, not to sink or give way; अहवन्नोत्सहेथास्त्वं Bk. 19. 16. –3 To feel at ease, enjoy pleasure; क्षणमप्युत्सहते न मां विना Ku. 4. 36. –4 To go forward, march on; K. 249. –*Caus.* To encourage, excite, instigate, incite; वरुणोत्साहितेन वेधसा K. 22; Bk. 9. 69.

उत्साहः [उद्-सह्-घञ्] 1 Effort, exertion; धृत्युत्साहसमन्वितः Bg. 18. 26. –2 Energy, inclination, desire; मंदोत्साहः कृतोस्मि मृगयापवादिना माढव्येन *S.* 2; मनोत्साहभंगं मा कृथाः H. 3 do not damp my energy. –3 Perseverance, strenuous effort, energy, one of the three *S*aktis or powers of a ruler (the other two being मंत्र and प्रभाव); नीतिविवोत्साहगुणेन संपद् Ku. 1. 22. –4 Determination, resolution, हसितेन भाविमरणोत्साहस्तया सूचितः Amaru. 10. –5 Power, ability; Ms. 5. 86. –6 Firmness, fortitude, strength. –7 (In Rhet.) Firmness or fortitude regarded as the feeling which gives rise to the वीर or heroic sentiment; कार्यारंभेषु संरंभः स्थेयानुत्साह उच्यते S. D. 3; परपराक्रमदानादिस्मृतिजन्मा औन्नत्याख्य उत्साहः R. G. –8 Happiness. –9 A thread. **–Comp.** –वर्धनः the heroic sentiment(वीररस).(–नं) increase of energy, heroism. –वृत्तांतः plan or scheme of encouraging or exciting; *S.*2.–शक्तिः *f.* firmness, energy; see (3) above. –संपन्न *a.* active,energetic, persevering. –हेतुक *a.* one who encourages or excites to exertion; अपेहि रे उत्साहहेतुक *S.* 2.

उत्साहक *a.* Persevering, active.

उत्साहनं 1 Effort, perseverance. –2 Encouraging, exciting.

उत्साहिन् *a.* Active, persevering.

उत्सिच् 6 P. To sprinkle, spread, pour down. –2 To make proud. –*Pass.* 1 To spout or foam up; उत्सिच्यमाने पयसि Bhâg. –2 To be puffed up or proud, be elated; न तस्योत्सिषिचे मनः R. 17. 43; स्तूयमाना नोत्सिच्यंते K. 329. –3 To overflow, increase.

उत्सिक्त *p.p.* 1 Sprinkled. –2 Proud, haughty, puffed up. –3 Flooded, overflowing, excessive. –4 Enlarged, increased. –5 Raised, elevated. –6 Fickle, disturbed (in mind);जानीयादस्थिरां वाचमुत्सिक्तमनसां तथा Ms. 8. 71.

उत्सेकः 1 Sprinkling, pouring. –2 Spouting out or over, showering. –3 Overflow, increase, excess; रुधिरोत्सेकाः Mv. 5. 33 streams of blood; Me. 55 v. l.; दर्प°, बल° &c. –4 Pride, haughtiness, insolence; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70; अनुत्सेको लक्ष्म्यां Bh. 2. 64.

उत्सेकिन् *a.* 1 Overflowing, excessive; Mu.1.26.–2 Proud, haughty, puffed up; भाग्येष्वनुत्सेकिनी *S.* 4. 17.

उत्सेचनं The act of showering or spouting upwards.

उत्सुक *a.* 1 Anxiously desirous, eagerly expecting, striving for (any object) (with instr. or loc. or in comp.); निद्रया निद्रायां वोत्सुकः Sk.;मनो नियोगक्रिययोत्सुकं मे R. 5. 11; सोत्सुका सुतजन्मनि Ks. 21. 139;R. 2. 45; Me. 99; संगम° *S.* 3. 14; so रण°, गमन°, जय° &c. –2 Restless,uneasy, anxious; R. 12. 24. –3 Fond of, attached to; वत्सोत्सुकापि R. 2. 22. –4 Regretting, repining, sorrowing for. –कः Longing for, anxious desire; प्रकुर्वते कस्य मनो न सोत्सुकं Rs. 1. 6

उत्सुकता,-त्वं 1 Restlessness, uneasiness. –2 Zeal, ardent desire. –3 Attachment, affection. –4 Sorrow, regret.

उत्सुकयति Den. P. To make uneasy; M. 5. 4.

उत्सुकायते Den. A. To become uneasy or anxious.

उत्सूत्र *a.* [उत्क्रांतः सूत्रं] 1 Unstrung, loose, detached (from the string); °मणिभिः *Si.* 8. 53.–2 Irregular. –3 Deviating from the rule (सूत्र) of Pâṇini; अनुत्सूत्रपदन्यासा सद्वृत्तिः सन्निबंधना *Si.* 2. 112.

उत्सूरः[उत्क्रांतः सूरं सूर्यं] Evening, twilight.

उत्सृ *Caus.* 1 To expel, turn out, drive away; वेत्रदंडैरित्योत्सार्यंते गुणाः K. 106; Mv. 4. 39. –2 To remove, keep or put aside; K. 204; to push far; R. 4. 53; परमेश्वरस्य चार्वाकेण दूरोत्सारितत्वात् Sar. S. 1.

उत्सरः A variety of the अतिशक्करी metre having 15 syllables.

उत्सर्या [उद्-सृ-यत्] A 'cow when she is fit to take the bull (गर्भयोग्यावस्थापन्ना गौः).

उत्सारकः 1 A policeman, (one who drives away men and makes

room for others). -2 A guard. -3 A porter, door-keeper.

उत्सारणं 1 Removing, keeping at a distance, driving out of the way: °वेत्रलता K. 106, 112. -2 Helping one to step out (of a palanquin &c.). -3 Reception of a guest.

उत्सृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out, emit, send forth or down; व्यलीकनिश्वासनिवोत्ससर्ज Ku. 3.25; सहस्रगुणमुत्स्रष्टुमादत्ते हि रसं रविः R. 1. 18 to give back; Bg. 9. 19; so बाष्पं, वारि. -2 (*a*) To quit, leave, abandon, give up; मानापितृभ्यामुत्सृष्टं Ms. 9. 171, नियतमात्मानमुत्स्रक्ष्यामि K. 177, 191, 194; R. 5. 51, 6. 46, 7. 7; Ku. 2.36, 5. 86; kill, so तनुं, प्राणान्, रणं &c.; परार्थे प्राज्ञ उत्सृजेत् H. 1. 44. (*b*) To put off, lay aside; भयोत्सृष्टविभूषाणां R. 4. 54, 3. 60. -3 To let loose, allow to roam at liberty; तुरंगं R. 3. 39. -4 To avoid, escape. -5 To cast forth or away, discharge, throw (as arrows); Bk.14. 45. -6 To let fall down, sow, scatter (as seed &c.); Ms. 10. 71. -7 To present, give; Mál. 10. 23. -8 To widen, stretch out, extend. -9 To abolish (as a rule), restrict or limit the scope of a rule. -10 To send one to a place. -11 To permit to go, discharge, dismiss. -12 To adjourn. -13 To hear to the end. -14 To make, form, shape (Ved.).

उत्सर्गः 1 Laying or leaving side, abandoning, suspension; Ku. 7. 45. -2 Pouring out, dropping down, emission; तोयोत्सर्गद्रुततरगतिः Me. 19, 37; so शुक्र°. -3 A gift, donation, giving away; Ms. 11. 194. -4 Spending; अर्थ° Mu. 3. -5 Loosening, letting loose; as in वृषोत्सर्गः. -6 An oblation, libation. -7 Excretion, voiding by stool &c.; पुरीष°, मलमूत्र°. -8 Completion (as of study or a vow); cf. उत्सृष्टा वै वेदाः (opp. उपाकृता वै वेदाः). -9 A general rule or precept (opp. अपवाद a particular rule or exception); अपवादैरिवोत्सर्गाः कृतव्यावृत्तयः परैः Ku. 2. 27; अपवाद इवोत्सर्गं व्यावर्तयितुमीश्वरः R. 15. 7 -10 Offering what is promised (to gods, Bráhmaṇas &c.) with due ceremonies. -11 The anus; मित्रं उत्सर्गे Ms. 12. 121.

उत्सर्गतः *ind.* Generally, without any exception.

उत्सर्गिन् *a.* 1 Leaving out or off. -2 Omitting, abandoning.

उत्सर्जनं 1 Leaving, abandoning, letting loose, quitting &c. -2 A gift, donation. -3 Suspension of a Vedic study. -4 A ceremony connected with this suspension (to be performed half yearly); Ms. 4. 96; वेदोत्सर्जनाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये Srávaṇi Mantra.

उत्सृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Left, cast, thrown. -2 Used, employed; Pt. 1. 206. -3 Given, offered. -4 Poured forth, cast into or upon. -**Comp.** -पशु a bull set at liberty upon particular occasions.

उत्सृष्टिः *f.* Abandonment, leaving, emission.

उत्सृप् 1 P. 1 To go upwards, glide or soar upwards. -2 To go up to, approach; सरित्प्रवाहस्तटमुत्ससर्प R. 5. 46. -3 To spread out. -4 To rise (as the sun).

उत्सर्पः,-र्पणं 1 Going or gliding upwards. -2 Swelling, heaving, undulating.

उत्सर्पिन् *a.* 1 Moving or gliding upwards, rising; पयोधरोत्सर्पिषु (शीकरेषु) R. 16. 62. -2 Soaring, towering; उत्सर्पिणी खलु महतां प्रार्थना *S.* 7. -3 Transcendental. -**णी** *f.* A division of time (with the Jainas), a long period said to be=ten crores of crores of oceans of year; cf. अवसर्पिणी.

उत्सेध *a.* High, tall. -**धः** 1 A height, elevation; (fig. also); पयोधरोत्सेधविशीर्णसंहति (वल्कलं) Ku. 5. 8, 24 high or projecting breasts; सोत्सेधैः स्कंधदेशैः Mu. 4. 7 raised high up. -2 Thickness, fatness. -3 Intumescence, swelling. -4 The body. -5 Sublimity, greatness. -**र्ध** Killing, slaughter.

उत्स्मि 1 A. To smile at, deride. -*Caus.* To ridicule, make a fool of one.

उत्स्मयः Smile.

उत्स्य *a.* Coming from a well or fountain (as water).

उत्स्वन *a.* High-sounding. -**नः** A loud sound.

उत्स्वप्नायते Den. A. To talk in one's sleep, dream through uneasiness; सीतोत्स्वप्नायते U. 1; सांप्रतं मालविकामुत्स्वप्नायते M. 4.

उद् *ind.* A prefix to verbs and nouns. G. M. gives the following senses with illustrations:— 1 Superiority in place, rank or power, up, upwards, upon, on, over, above; (उद्गल). -2 Separation, disjunction; out, out off, from, apart &c.; उद्गच्छति. -3 Motion upwards (उत्तिष्ठति).-4 Acquisition, gain; उपार्जित. -5 Publicity; उच्चरति.-6 Wonder; anxiety; उत्सुक. -7 Liberation; उद्गत. -8 Absence; उत्पथ. -9 Blowing, expanding, opening; उत्फुल्ल. -10 Pre-eminence; उद्दिष्ट. -11 Power; उत्साहः; उत् प्राबल्यवियोगोर्ध्वकर्मलाभप्रकाशाश्चर्यमोक्षणाभावदलप्राधान्यशक्तिषु. With nouns it forms adj. and adv. compounds; उदर्चिस्, उच्छिख, उद्बाहु, उन्निद्र, उत्पथं, उद्दामं &c. It is sometimes used in the Veda as an expletive simply to fill out the verse.

उदु =उंदु q. v.

उदकं [उंद्-ण्वुल् नि० नलोपश्च Uṇ. 2. 39] Water; अनीत्वा पंकतां धूलिमुदकं नावतिष्ठते *Si.* 2. 34. उदकं दा, -प्रदा or कृ To offer a libation of water to a dead person. उदकं उपस्पृश् to touch certain parts of the body with water, bathe; [cf. Gr. *hudor*; L. *unda* 'a wave']. -**Comp.** -अंतः margin of water, bank, shore; ओदकांतात्स्निग्धो जनोऽनुगंतव्य इति श्रूयते S. 4. -अर्थिन् *a.* desirous of water, thirsty. -आत्मन् *a.* chiefly consisting of water. -आधारः a reservoir, a cistern, well. -उदंजनः a water-jar. -उदरं dropsy. -उदरिन् *a.* dropsical. -ओदनः rice boiled with water. -कर्मन्,-कार्यं, -क्रिया,-दानं presentation of (a libation) of water to dead ancestors or the manes; वृकोदरस्योदकक्रियां कुरु Ve. 6; Y. 3. 4. -कुंभः a water-jar. -कृच्छ्रः a kind of vow. -गाहः entering water, bathing. -गिरिः, -पर्वतः a mountain abounding in streams of water. -ग्रहणं drinking water; Pt. 1. -चंद्रः a kind of magic. -द,-दातृ,-दायिन्,-दानिक *a.* giver of water. (-दः) 1. a giver of water to the manes.-2. an heir, near kinsman. -दानं =°कर्मन् q. v. -धरः a cloud. -परीक्षा a kind of ordeal. -पूर्वकं *ind.* preceded by the pouring of

water, by pouring water on the hand as preparatory to or confirmatory of a gift or promise. —प्रतीकाश *a.* watery, like water. —भारः,-वीवधः a yoke for carrying water. —भूमः water or moist soil. —मंडलुः a water-pitcher (Ved.). —मंथः a kind of peeled grain. —मेहः a sort of diabetes (passing watery urine). —मेहिन् *a.* suffering from this disease. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower. -2. thunderbolt in the form of shower; *Si.* 8. 39. —शाकं any aquatic herb. —शांतिः *f.* sprinkling holy or consecrated water over a sick person to allay fever; cf. शांत्युदकं. —शुद्ध *a.* bathed, purified by ablutions. —सक्तुः ground rice moistened with water. —स्पर्शः 1. touching different parts of the body with water.-2. touching water preparatory to or in confirmation of an oath, gift, or promise. —हारः a water-carrier.

उदकेचरः An aquatic animal.

उदकेविशीर्ण *a.* Dried in water; figuratively used for anything unheard of or impossible.

उदक (कि)ल *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 97] Watery, containing water.

उदक्य *a.* [उदकमर्हति दंडा° यत्] 1 Requiring water. -2 Being in water. —क्या A woman in her courses (requiring water for purification).

उदग्र *a.* [उद्गतमग्रं यस्य] 1 With elevated top, projecting, pointing upwards; as in °दंत. -2 Tall, lofty, high, elevated, exalted (fig. also); उदग्रदशनांशुभिः *Si.* 2. 21, 4. 19; उदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दः R. 2. 53; उदग्रप्लुतत्वात् *S.* 1. 7 high leaps; *Si.* 12. 65; °भावन् Dk. 6; विक्रमोदग्रं शिरः R. 15. 27 exalted; गंधोदग्रं पुष्पं 16. 87 rich in odour. -3 Large, broad, vast, big; अवंतिनाथोयमुदग्रबाहुः R. 6. 32; Mu. 6. 12. -4 Noble, good-looking (उदार); Ki. 14. 41. -5 Advanced in age. -6 Conspicuous, distinguished, exalted, magnified, increased; स मंगलोदग्रतरप्रभावः R. 2. 71, 9. 64, 13. 50. -7 Intense, unbearable (as heat); *Si.* 4. 12. -8 Fierce, fearful; संदधे दृशमुदग्रतारकां R. 11. 69. -9 Excited, furious, enraptured; मदोदग्राः ककुद्मंतः R. 4. 22. -10 Mighty, strong; Ki. 18. 1; वेगोदग्रं विषं V. 5. 18 strong or sharp (deadly). **-Comp.** —दत् *a.* having projecting teeth, large-toothed.

उदग्रयति Den. P. To display prominently; Mu. 6. 13.

उदज् 1 U. [उद्-अज्] To drive out, expel, pull off.

उदजः Driving out or forth (of cattle &c.).

उदाजः The driving out (of cattle); leading out.

उदंच् 1 U. [उद्-अंच्] 1 To raise, elevate, lift or throw up, draw up (as water); एकैकमेव पादमुदच्य तिष्ठति अश्वः *Sat. Br.*; उदंचिततालः Bk. 2. 31; उदंचय मुखं मनाक् Vb. 3. 27. -2 To utter, send forth, cause to sound; हरिमनुगायति काचिदुदंचितपंचमरागं Git. 1. -3 (Intrans.) (*a*) To go up; (*b*) to rise, rise forth; उदंचन्मात्सर्य G. L. 6, Bv. 2. 76; K. 221; welter up; Mv. 3. 32.

उदक्त *p. p.* 1 Raised or lifted up (as water from a well); उदक्तमुदकं कूपात् Sk. -2 Risen, ascended. -3 Sent forth, uttered.

उदंकः [अंच्-घञ्] 1 A leathern vessel (for oil &c.).

उदच्, उदंच् *a.* (*m.* उदङ्, *n.* उदक्, *f.* उदीची) 1 Turned or going upwards. -2 Upper, higher; °कूलः, °तीरः &c. -3 Northern, turned towards the north. -4 Subsequent. —क् *ind.* 1 Above. -2 Northward, to the north of (with abl.); Ms. 3. 217. -3 Subsequently. **-Comp.** —अद्रिः the northern mountain, Himâlaya. —अयनं the sun's progress north of the equator (=उत्तरायणं q. v.). —आवृत्तिः *f.* return from the north; उदगावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33. —दश *a.* having its skirts or border turned upwards or towards the north (as a garment). —पथः a northern country. —प्रवण *a.* 1. inclining or sloping towards the north. -2. proceeding well (as a sacrifice). —भूमः,-भूमिः good or fertile soil. —मुख *a.* facing the north; उत्पतोदङ्मुखः खं Me. 14.

उदक्तात् *ind.* Towards the north, northwards.

उदंचनं [अंच् करणे- ल्युट्] 1 A bucket, a pail for drawing water out of a well; उदंचनं सरज्जुं पुरः चिक्षेप Dk. 130. -2 Throwing upwards. -3 Rising, ascending. -4 A cover or lid.

उदंचु *a.* [अंच्-उन्] Turned or going upwards.

उदीची The north; तेनोदीचीं दिशमनुसरेः Me. 57.

उदीचीन *a.* 1 Turned towards the north. -2 Northern.

उदीच्य *a.* Situated or living in the north. —च्यः 1 The country to the north and west of the river Sarasvati, northern country. -2 (pl.) The inhabitants of the north; R. 4. 66. —च्यं A kind of perfume. **-Comp.** —वृत्तं a kind of Vaitâliya metre.

उदंजलि *a.* One who hollows the palms and then raises them, folding the hands in supplication.

उदंडपालः 1 A fish. -2 A kind of snake.

उदाधिः See under 2. उदन्.

1. **उदन्** 2 P. (उद्-अन्) To breathe upwards, send out the breath in an upward direction (opp. अपान्).

उदानः [अन्-घञ्] 1 Breathing upwards. -2 Breathing, breath in general. -3 One of the five vital airs or life-winds which rises up the throat and enters into the head); the other four being प्राण, अपान, समान and व्यान; स्पंदयत्यधरं वक्त्रं गात्रनेत्रप्रकोपनः। उद्वेजयति मर्माणि उदानो नाम मारुतः॥. -4 (With Buddhists) An expression of praise or joy. -5 The navel. -6 An eye-lash. -7 A kind of snake.

2. **उदन्** *n.* [उंद्-कनिन्] Water (usually occurring in compounds either at the beginning or at the end, and as an optional substitute for उदक after the acc. dual. It has no forms for the first five inflections. In comp. it drops its न्); *e. g.* उदधि, अच्छोद, क्षीरोद &c. **-Comp.** —ओदनः water-meal. —कीर्णः-र्यः N. of a tree (महाकरंज) (the bark of which is rubbed and thrown in water to stun the fishes). —कुंभः a water-jar; Ms. 2. 182, 3. 68. —ग्रामः a cloud (Ved.). —ज *a.* aquatic, watery, produced in or by water. —धानः [उदकं धीयते अत्र] 1. a water-jar. -2. a cloud —धिः [उदकानि धीयंते-ऽत्र धा-कि उदादेशः] 1. the receptacle of waters, ocean; उदधेरिव निम्नगाशतेष्वभवन्नास्य विमानना क्वचित् R. 8. 8.

-2. a cloud. -3. a lake, any large reservoir of water. -4. a water-jar. -5. a symbolical expression for the number 4 or 7. °कन्या, तनया, सुता Lakshmî, the daughter of the ocean (produced from the ocean among the 14 jewels). °क्रमः, -क्राः m. a voyager, mariner. °मल: 1. cuttle-fish-bone. -2. the foam of the ocean. °मेखला the earth (girdled by the ocean, sea-girt). °राजः the king of waters, i.e. the chief ocean. —सुता N. of Lakshmî; and of Dvârakâ, the capital of Krishṇa (said to have been reclaimed from the ocean). —प a. crossing the water (as a boat). —पात्रं, -त्री a water-jug, vessel. —पानः, -नं a small pool or pond near a well, or the well itself; K. 50. °मंडूकः (lit.) a frog in a well; (fig.) one who has had no experience of the world at large. a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood; cf. कूपमंडूक. —पेषं a paste, anything ground with water. (-षं) ind. by grinding in water. —प्रुत् a. Ved. causing water to flow; swimming or splashing in water (?). —प्लुत a. swimming in water. —बिंदुः a drop of water; Ku. 5. 24. —भारः a water-carrier, i. e. a cloud. —मंथः barley-water. —मानः, -नं a fiftieth part of an आढक q. v. —मेघः 1. a watery cloud. -2. a shower of rain. —लावणिक a. salted, prepared with brine, briny. —वज्रः 1. a thunder-shower; water-spout. -2. thunderbolt in the form of water; Śi. 8. 39. —वापः one who offers waters to the manes. —वासः standing or residence in water; सहस्वरात्रीरुदवासतत्परा Ku. 5. 26. (-सं) a house on the borders of a stream or pond. —वासिन् a. standing in water; K. 23. —वाह a. bringing water. (-हः) a cloud. —वाहनं a water-vessel. —वीवधः a yoke for carrying water. —शरावः a jar filled with water. —शुद्धः a water-jar. —श्वित् n. [उदकेन जलेन श्वयति] butter-milk containing fifty per cent water (i. e. 2 parts of butter-milk and 1 part of water). [illegible] 1. a place full of water. -2. residence in water. —स्थाली [illegible] vessel for holding water. [illegible] vessel for drawing water.

—हार a. fetching or carrying water. (-रः) a cloud (water-carrier).

उदन्वत् a. Wavy, watery, abounding in water (Ved.). —m. The ocean; उदन्वच्छन्ना भूः B. R. 1. 8; R. 4. 52, 58, 10. 6; नवैरुदन्वानिव चंद्रपादैः Ku. 7. 73.

उदन्य a. 1 Thirsty. -2 Watery. —न्या Thirst; निर्वर्त्यतामुदन्याप्रतीकारः Ve. 6; व्यस्यन्नुदन्यां शिशिरैः पयोभिः Bk 3. 40. —Comp. —ज a. Ved. born or living in water.

उदन्यति Den. P. 1 To be thirsty. -2 To irrigate.

उदन्यु a. 1 Thirsty, seeking water. -2 Walking in water.

उदक् See under उदंच्.

उदंत a. [उद्गतोऽतो यस्य] Reaching to the end or border of anything. —तः [उद्गतोऽतो निर्णयो यस्मात्] 1 News, intelligence, report, full tidings, account, history; श्रुत्वा रामः प्रियोदंतं R. 12. 66; आत्मोदंतं कथयिष्यति K. 132; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात्किंचिदूनः Me. 100. -2 A pure and virtuous man (साधु). -3 Supporting oneself by sacrificing for others (वृत्तियाजनं). -4 One who gets a livelihood by a trade &c. (Wilson).

उदंतकः News, intelligence.

उदंतिका Satisfaction, satiety.

उदंत्य a. Living beyond a limit or boundary.

उदन्य See under उदन्.

उदंभस् a. Full of water; R. 4. 31.

उदयः, उदयन See under उदि.

उदरं [उद्-ऋ-अप्] 1 The belly; दुष्पूरोदरपूरणाय Bh. 2. 119; cf. कृशोदरी, उदरभरणं, उदरंभरि &c. -2 The interior or inside of anything, cavity; तडाग° Pt. 2.150; R. 5,70; U.2.16,4. 29; त्वां कारयामि कमलोदरबंधनस्थं Ś.6. 19; Śânti.1.5; Ś.1. 19; Amaru. 88; जलदोदरेभ्यः Mk.5; Rs.3.12; घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां Ś. 7.4. -3 Enlargement of the abdomen from dropsy or flatulence; तस्य होदरं जज्ञे Ait. Br. -4 Any morbid abdominal affection, such as liver, spleen &c. (said to be of 8 kinds वात°, पित्त°, कफ°, त्रिलिंग° or दूषी°, प्लीहा°, बद्धगुद°, आगंतुक° and जल°). -5 Slaughter. [cf. L. *uterus*; Zend. *udara*]. **—Comp.** —आध्मानः flatulence of the belly. —आमयः disease of the belly, dysentery, diarrhœa. —आमयिन् a. suffering from dysentery. —आवर्तः the navel. —आवेष्टः the tape-worm. —ग्रंथिः-गुल्मः disease of the spleen. —त्राणं 1. a cuirass, armour covering the front of the body. -2. a belly-band. —पिशाच a. [उदरे तत्पूर्तौ पिशाच इव] gluttonous, voracious (having a devilish appetite). (-चः) a glutton. —पूरं ind. till the belly is full; उदरपूरं भुंक्ते Sk. eats his fill. —पोषणं, -भरणं feeding the belly, support of life. —शय a. sleeping on the face or the belly. (-यः) fœtus. —सर्वस्वः a glutton, an epicure (one to whom the belly is all-in-all).

उदरक a. Abdominal.

उदरंभरि a. [उदरं बिभर्ति, भृ खि मुम्च P. III. 2. 26] 1 Nourishing one's own belly, selfish. -2 Gluttonous, voracious.

उदरवत्, उदरिक-ल a. Having a large belly, corpulent, fat.

उदरिन् a. [उदर-इनि] 1 Having a large belly, fat, corpulent. -2 Abdominal. —णी A pregnant woman.

उदर्य a. [उदर-यत्] Belonging to the belly. —र्यं Contents of the belly.

उदरथिः [उद्-ऋ-घाथिन् Uṇ. 4. 88] 1 The ocean. -2 The sun.

उदर्कः [Said to be fr. ऋच्] 1 (a) End, conclusion; °स्वादुनः कर्मणः Dk. 79; सुखोदर्के K. 328. (b) Result, consequence, future result of an action; उदर्कस्तव कल्याणो भविता Nala. 12. 67; किंतु कल्याणोदर्कं भविष्यति U. 4; प्रयत्नः सफलोदर्क एव Mâl. 8; Ms. 4. 176, 11. 10, 9. 25, 12. 18; Pt. 5. 73. -3 Remote consequence, reward. -4 Future time, futurity. -5 Elevation of a building (as a tower). -6 Surpassing. -7 N. of a tree Vanguiera Spinosa Roxb.

उदर्चिस् a. [ऊर्ध्वमर्चिः शिखाऽस्य] Shining or blazing upwards, resplendent, radiant, glowing; स्फुरन्नुदर्चिः सहसा तृतीयादक्ष्णः कृशानुः किल निष्पपात Ku. 3. 71, 7. 79; R. 7. 24, 15. 76. —m. 1 Fire; प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं Śi. 2. 42, 20. 75. -2 The god of love. -3 N. of Śiva.

उदर्दः [अर्द-अच्] (In Medic.) Erysipelas.

उदर्धः Scarlet fever.

उदवग्रहः A Svarita accent depending on an Udâtta which stands in the Avagraha q. v.

उदवसानीय *a.* Ved. Last, final.

उदवसितं [उद् -अव -सो -क्त] A house, dwelling; जानीषे रेभिलस्योदवसितं Mk. 4; Si. 11. 18.

उदश्रु *a.* [उद्गतान्यश्रूणि यस्य] Bursting into tears, one whose tears gush forth, weeping; तस्य पश्यन् ससौमित्रेरुदश्रुर्वसतिद्रुमान् R. 12. 14; Amaru. 11.

उदस् 4 P. [उद्-अस्] 1 To cast up, throw up; Si. 15. 81; to raise, lift up, elevate, erect; स्वयमिति मुग्धवधूमुदास सोर्म्या Si. 7. 49; पुच्छमुदस्यति Sk. -2 To throw down; उदस्ताधोरणः Dk. 35. -3 To throw out, expel, drive away, leave, quit; उदस्य धैर्यं दयितेन सादरं Ki. 8. 50. -4 To destroy, dispel; रिपुतिमिरं Ki. 1. 46. -5 To drive, propel; Ki. 8. 55. -6 To turn away. -7 To take pains, make efforts. —*pass.* To be driven off, fall off, deviate from; अतिमूढ उदस्यते नयात् Ki. 2. 49.

उदसनं 1 Throwing, raising, erecting. -2 Expelling, turning out.

उदस्त *p. p.* 1 Thrown or cast up, raised, erected. -2 Turned out, expelled. -3 Removed, scattered. -4 Shamed, humbled, humiliated.

उदासः [उद्-अस्-घञ्] 1 Throwing upwards, elevation, raising. -2 Expulsion.

उदात्त *a.* [उद्-आदा-क्त] 1 High, elevated, lofty, exalted, noble; °अन्वयैः K. 92; Ratn. 4; sublime; Ve. 1. -2 Noble, dignified; अस्युदात्तसुजनश्चंद्रकेतुः U. 6. -3 Generous, bountiful, donor. -4 Famous, illustrious, great; Si. 20. 82; ललितोदात्तमहिमा Bv. 1. 79. -5 Dear, beloved. -6 Highly or acutely accented (as a Svara), see below. —**त्तः** 1 The acute accent, a high or sharp tone; उच्चैरुदात्तः P. I. 2. 29; ताल्वादिषु सभागेषु स्थानेषूर्ध्वभागे निष्पन्नोऽजुदात्तः Sk.; see under अनुदात्त also; निहंत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव Si. 2. 95. -2 Gift, donation. -3 A kind of musical instrument, a large drum. -4 A variety of the hero; see धीरोदात्त. —**त्तं** (In Rhet.) A figure of speech which describes supermundane prosperity, or an action of one that is great represented collaterally to the subject in hand; लोकातिशयसंपत्तिवर्णनोदात्तमुच्यते। यद्वापि प्रस्तुतस्यांगं महतां चरितं भवेत् ॥ S.D. 752; cf. also K. P. 10; उदात्तं वस्तुनः संपन्महतां चोपलक्षणं. —**Comp.** —**श्रुति** *a.* pronounced with the acute accent.

उदात्ततर *a.* More elevated, more acute.

उदान See under 1. उदन्.

उदाप्यं *ind.* Ved. Against the stream.

उदायुध *a.* With uplifted weapon, upraising weapons; मनुजपशुभिर्निर्मर्यादैर्भवद्भिरुदायुधैः Ve. 3. 22; उदायुधानापततस्तान्दृप्तान्प्रेक्ष्य राघवः R. 12. 44.

उदार *a.* 1 Generous, liberal, munificent. -2 (*a*) Noble, exalted, dignified; स तथेति विनेतुरुदारमतेः R. 8. 91, 5. 12; वाचः 65; Bg. 7. 18. (*b*) High, lofty, great, best, illustrious, distinguished; °कीर्तेः Ki. 1. 18; तपसः Bh. 3. 51. -3 Honest, sincere, upright. -4 Good, nice, fine; उदारः कल्पः S. 5. -5 Proper, right. -6 Eloquent. -7 Kind, soft, agreeable; °वाचः कन्यकाः R. 14. 77. -8 Rich, plentiful; उदारभव्यवहारविधि Dk. 49; Mu. 3. 8. -9 Large, extensive, grand, splendid; साकेतोपवनमुदारमध्युवास R. 13. 79; उदारनेपथ्यभृतां 6. 6 richly dressed. -10 Beautiful, charming, lovely; Ku. 7. 14; Si. 5. 21; see उदारदर्शन below; R. 16. 26, 51. -11 Unperplexed. -12 Exciting, driving forth (Ved.). —**रं** *ind.* 1 Loudly; Si. 4. 33. -2 By means of arguments; Ki. 12. 40. —**रः** Ved. 1 A rising fog or vapour. -2 A sort of grain with long stalks. -3 A figure in Rhetoric which attributes greatness to inanimate objects. —**Comp.** —**आत्मन्**, -**चेतस्**, -**चरित**, -**मनस्**, -**सत्त्व** *a.* noble-minded, magnanimous; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकं H. 1. —**धी** *a.* 1. of sublime genius, highly intelligent; धियः समग्रैः स गुणैरुदारधीः R. 3. 30. -2. noble-minded. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu. (*-f.*) good abilities. —**दर्शन** *a.* good-looking (having large eyes): तया हि ते शीलमुदारदर्शने Ku. 5. 36. —**रमणीय** *a.* grand and lovely, transcendental; *S.* 7.

उदारता 1 Liberality, generosity. -2 Richness (as of expression); वचसां Mál. 1. 7; *S.* 6. (as applied to words) उदारता = काठिन्यवर्णघटनात्मपविकटत्वलक्षणा R. G.; (as applied to the sense)=चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये इत्यादिग्राम्यार्थपरिहारः *ibid.*

उदारथि *a.* 1 Going upwards. -2 Rising, enlightening the organs of sense. -3 Steaming (as a hot dish). —**थिः** N. of Vishṇu.

उदावत्सरः A year, one of the five years forming a period.

उदावर्तः A disease of the bowels, 'iliac passion' (characterized by the retention of excrements). —**र्ता** A painful menstruation with foamy blood; सफेनिलमुदावर्ता रजः कृच्छ्रेण मुंचति Susr.

उदास् 2 A. [उद्-आस्] To be indifferent or unconcerned, be careless or apathetic; to be passive or inactive; तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mál. 1; विधाय वैरं सामर्षे नरोऽरौ य उदासते Si. 2. 42; Bg. 9. 9; Sân. K. 20; not to share in, show no interest in; Mu. 1.

उदास,-सिन् *a.* Indifferent, apathetic, unconcerned. —**सः,-सिन्** *m.* 1 A stoic, philosopher. -2 One who has no passion for anything, a religious mendicant in general. -3 Indifference, apathy.

उदासितृ *a.* 1 Indifferent, apathetic.

उदासीन *pres. p.* 1 Indifferent, unconcerned, apathetic, passive; तदर्थिनमुदासीनं त्वामेव पुरुष विदुः Ku. 2. 13 (taking no part in the creation of the material universe); see सांख्य; Pt. 1. -2 (In law) Not involved in any dispute. -3 Neutral (as a king or nation). —**नः** 1 A stranger. -2 A neutral, an indifferent person; अरिमित्रोदासीनव्यवस्था Mu. 5; Ms. 7. 158; Y. 1. 345; Bg. 6. 9. -3 A common acquaintance.

उदास्थितः *a.* Set over, appointed to. —**तः** 1 A superintendent. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A spy, an emissary. -4 An ascetic who has given up his vow.

उदाहित *a.* Elevated, raised.

उदाहृ 1 P. 1 To relate, narrate, declare, announce. -2 To say, speak, utter; उदाजहार द्रुपदात्मजा गिरः Ki. 1. 27; Mk. 9. 4; Pt. 2.; चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरंति M. 2; Mál. 1: त्वां कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरंति V. 4. 11; mutter, repeat, धर्माक्षराणि Mk. 8. -3 To cite as an instance or illustration, illustrate; त्वमुदाह्रियस्व कथमन्यथा जनैः Si. 15. 29.

उदाहरणं 1 Relating, declaration, saying, utterance. -2 Narration, recital, opening a conversation; अथांगिरसमग्रण्यमुदाहरणवस्तुषु Ku. 6. 65; अद्भुतोदाहरणानि Mv. 5 stories or narrations. -3 A declaratory song or poem, a sort of panegyric beginning with words like जयति and full of alliteration; पत्रे निवेशितमुदाहरणं प्रियायाः V. 2. 14; चारणेभ्यस्त्वदीयं जयोदाहरणं श्रुत्वा V. 1; जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; (येन केनापि तालेन गद्यपद्यसमन्वितं। जयत्युपक्रमं मालिन्यादिप्रासविचित्रितम् ॥ तदुदाहरणं नाम विभक्त्यष्टांगसंयुतं । Pratâparudra.) -4 An instance, example, illustration; समूलघातमघ्नंतः परान्नोद्यंति मानिनः । प्रध्वांसितांधतमसस्तत्रोदाहरणं रविः ॥ Si. 2. 33; किमुदाहरणं Kási. -5 (In Nyâya) The third member of an Indian syllogism (which has five members).-6 Beginning, commencement, introduction. -7 Exhibition, illustration; U. 1. -8 (In Rhet.) An illustration reckoned as a figure of speech by some rhetoricians. It resembles अर्थांतरन्यास; *e. g.* अमितगुणोपि पदार्थो दोषेणैकेन निंदितो भवति । निखिलरसायणराजो गंधेनोग्रेण लशुन इव ॥ R. G. (For a clear distinction between the two figures see R. G., under उदाहरण).

उदाहारः 1 An example or illustration. -2 The beginning of a speech.

उदाहृत *p. p.* 1 Said, uttered. -2 Named, called; श्रुतान्वितो दशरथ इत्युदाहृतः Bk. 1. 1. -3 Illustrated.

उदाहृतिः *f.* An example, illustration.

उदि 2 P. 1 To rise (as a star, cloud &c.) (fig. also); come up; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं S. 7. 30; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च [illegible] Mál. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 36; [illegible] 18. 20; to be seen, appear. -2 To be produced, come out or arise from, spring or proceed from; उदितदयः Dk. 13; पुण्यः कृशानोरुदियाय धूमः R. 7. 26; उदितश्रियं 1. 93 v. l.; S. 1. 26. -3 To go out, escape. -4 To start up; R. 17. 77. -5 To rise up against: Ku. 2. 57; य एनमुदीयाद्रर्थी Mb.

उदय *a.* (In gram.) Following, coming after or upon (as a letter, accent &c.); उदयशब्दः परशब्दसमानार्थः: प्रातिशाख्येषु प्रसिद्धः. -यः 1 Rise (fig also): चंद्रोदय इवोदधेः R. 12. 36, 2. 73; going upwards, ascending (as of the sun, stars &c.). -2 (*a*) Rising up, coming forth; द्रविण° acquisition of wealth; Pt. 2.; so भाग्य° dawn of fortune, Amaru. 25. स्वगुणोदयेन Pt. 1. 94. (*b*) Appearance, becoming visible, production; घनोदयः प्राक् S. 7. 30; मेघ° Ku. 6. 54; हसितमन्यनिमित्तकृतोदयं S. 2. 11 raised from some other cause; Amaru. 88; S. 7. 8; फलोदय R. 1. 5 rising or accomplishment of the fruit; Ms. 3 169; Ku. 3. 18. -3 Creation (opp. प्रलय): यौ तौ स्वभावबोधौ तौ भूतानां प्रलयोदयौ Ku. 2. 8. -4 The eastern mountain (behind which the sun is supposed to rise); यैर्यत्र दृश्यते भास्वान्स तेषामुदयः स्मृतः; उदयगूढशशांकमरीचिभिः V. 3. 6. -5 Advancement, prosperity, rise; (opp. व्यसन); तेजोद्वयस्य युगपद्व्यसनोदयाभ्यां S. 4. 1: उदये मदवाच्यमुज्झता R. 8. 84; K. 5; importance, celebrity; °उन्मुखे त्वयि R. 11. 73. -6 Elevation, exaltation, rise, growth; उदयमस्तमयं च रघूद्वहात् R. 9. 9; तमुदयाय न वा नवयौवना 7; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिः Si. 2. 30, 11. 60. -7 Result, consequence; असुखोदयं कर्म Ms. 4. 70; Amaru. 42; following; नोदात्तस्वरितोदयं P. VIII. 4. 67. -8 Accomplishment, fulfilment; उपस्थितोदयं R. 3. 1; प्रारंभसदृशोदयः 1. 15. -9 Profit, advantage. -10 Income, revenue; Ms. 7. 55; Y. 2. 43.-11 Interest, consideration paid for the use of money; Y. 2. 67, 146. -12 Light, splendour. -13 Outlet, exit. -**Comp.** -अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः, -शैलः the eastern mountain behind which the sun moon &c. are supposed to rise; उदयगिरिवनालीबालमंदारपुष्पं Udb.; श्रितोदयाद्रेरभिसायमुच्चकैः Si. 1. 16; तत उदयगिरेरिवैक एव Mál. 2. 10. -क्रमः gradual rise; नाडीनां Mál. 5. 2 by gradually inflating or filling with wind the Nâdis, (as in the act of restraining the wind). -पुरं N. of the capital of Mârwâr. -प्रस्थः the plateau of the mountain behind which the sun is supposed to rise.

उदयनं 1 Rising, ascending, going up. -2 Result, consequence. -3 End, conclusion. -नः 1 N. of Agastya.-2 N. of the king Vatsa; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30. [A celebrated Prince of the lunar race, who is usually styled Vatsarâja. He reigned at Kausambi. Vasavadatta, Princess of Ujjayini, saw him in a dream and fell in love with him. He was decoyed to that city and there kept in prison by Chandamahasena, the king. But on being released by the minister he carried off Vasavadatta from her father and a rival suitor. Udayana is the hero of the play called Ratnavali and his life has been made the subject of several other minor compositions. See Vatsa also].

उदयनीय *a.* Belonging to the end or conclusion, concluding (as a ceremony). -या A concluding sacrifice.

उदयिन् *a.* 1 Rising or ascending. -2 Streaming or flowing forth; Mál. 5. 17. -3 Prosperous, flourishing.

उदित *p. p.* 1 Risen, ascended; उदितभूयिष्ठः Mál. 1 mostly risen; Bv. 2. 85; नित्योदितः Bh. 3. 80 ever-existing. -2 High, tall, lofty. -3 Grown, augmented. -4 Born, produced. -5 Spoken, uttered (fr. वद्). -तं A kind of perfume. -2 A kind of accent. -**Comp.** -उदित *a.* well grounded in the Sâstras. -होमिन् *a.* sacrificing after sunrise.

उदितिः *f.* 1 Ascending, rising (of the sun). -2 Setting. -3 Speech.

उदेध्यत् *a.* Increasing, rising; Si. 2. 76.

उदीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up, to, look at, view, behold; सप्रणाममुदीक्षिता: Ku. 6. 7, 7. 67; Amaru. 71. -2 To expect, look out for, wait for, शत्रुव्यसनं Mu. 4; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90.

उदीक्षणं 1 Looking up to. -2 Seeing, beholding, seeking.

उदीचीन, उदीच्य See under उदंच्.

उदीप *a.* [उद्गता आपो यत्र, अप ईप्] Flooded. —**पः** High water, inundation, flood.

उदीर् 2 A. [उद्-ईर्] 1 To rise (sound &c.); उदैरत गर्जितानि Dk. 123 were heard. -2 To start (to go or come). -3 To move upwards, ascend, go up. -4 To arise, originate. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to rise or move. -2 To utter, pronounce, speak; गिरमुदीरयति K. 13; U. 5. 6; उदीरितोऽर्थः पशुनापि गृह्यते Pr. 1. 43; so आलोकशब्दं R. 2. 9. -3 To call, name; सभीमरूपः शिव इत्युदीर्यते Ku. 5.77. -4 To put forth; यदशोकोऽयमुदीरयिष्यति R. 8. 62. -5 To cast, throw, roll down (as dice); उदीरयामास सलीलमक्षान् R. 6. 18; to discharge, drive forward. -6 To raise, throw up: उदीरितं रजः Si. 12. 58; उदैरयच्छिरः Dk. 103 expanded its hood. -7 To display, manifest, make visible, cause; तिसृभिस्त्वमवस्थाभिर्महिमानमुदीरयन् Ku. 2. 6; Si. 11. 7. -8 To bring about, effect; Ki. 13. 28. -9 To rouse, excite, stimulate; उदीरितेंद्रियः Ku. 4. 41; °धी acute-minded. —*pass.* 1 To be cast or thrown upwards, excited, uttered &c. -2 To sound. -3 To issue forth.

उदीरणं 1 Utterance, pronunciation, expression; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां न्यायैस्त्रिभिरुदीरणं Ku. 2. 12. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Throwing, discharging (as a missile.).

उदीर्ण *p. p.* [ईर्-क्त] 1 Grown, ascended, risen, produced, caused; Si. 18. 37. -2 Puffed up, elated, grown haughty; भवल्लब्धवरोदीर्णस्तारकाख्यो महासुरः Ku. 2. 32. -3 Excited, stimulated, roused; Si. 1. 32; Dk. 43, 47. -4 Increased, intense. -5 Generous, great; excellent. -6 Uttered, pronounced; Si. 13. 42. -7 Ready, strung; °धन्वा U. 5. 11. —**र्णः** N. of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** —दीधिति *a.* intensely bright. —वेग *a.* violent, impetuous in its course (as a torrent).

उदीषित *a.* Risen, elevated.

उदुंबरः See उडुंबर. °मशक =कूपमंडूक q. v.

उदुंबल *a.* Ved. Mighty, of extended power (उरुबल). —**लः** The fig-tree.

उदुष्ट *a.* Ved. Red.

उदूखल = उलूखल q. v.

उदृच् *f.* [उद्-ऋच्-क्विप्] 1 An excellent Rik. -2 Futurity. -3 Remainder, conclusion. -4 Prosperity, rise.

उद्वेजय *a.* Shaking, causing to tremble, terrifying; उद्वेजयान् भूतगणान् न्यषेधीत् Bk. 1. 15.

उदोजस् *a.* Very powerful, excellent (Ved.).

उद्गंधि *a.* 1 Fragrant; विकृष्टगंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47. -2 Having a strong smell (good or bad).

उद्गम् 1 P. 1 To rise or go up, ascend (as a star &c.); अन्तर्वोद्गतरेणुमंडला Rs. 1. 10. v. l. -2 To shoot up, dart upwards, appear; अचिरोद्गतपल्लवं V. 4. 23; Rs. 6. 18; so उद्गतशृंगो वत्सः. -3 To rise or spring from, proceed, originate, arise: इत्युद्गताः पौरवधूमुखेभ्यः शृण्वन् कथाः R. 7. 16; Amaru. 91. -4 To go out, break out, depart (as life &c.). -5 To be famous or well-known, spread; उद्गाम इत्युद्गतनामधेयः R. 18. 20.

उद्गत *p. p.* 1 Gone up, risen, ascended. -2 Proceeded forth or from. -3 Gone, departed. -4 Vomited. —**ता** N. of a metre. **-Comp.** —असु *a.* deceased, dead.

उद्गतिः *f.* 1 Going up, rising, ascent. -2 Appearance; कुसुम° K. 59; rise, origin. -3 Vomiting.

उद्गमः 1 Going up, rising (of stars); ascent; आज्यधूमोद्गमेन S. 1. 15. -2 Standing erect (of hair); रोमोद्गमः प्रादुरभूदुमायाः Ku. 7. 77; व्यक्तरोमोद्गमत्वात् M. 4. 1; Amaru. 36. -3 Going out, departure, expiry; as in प्राण°. -4 Birth, production, creation; पारिजातस्योद्गमः Mâl. 2; appearance; फलेन सहकारस्य पुष्पोद्गम इव प्रजाः R. 4. 9; V. 4. 38; Bh. 2. 70; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3.20; so मांस°, पक्ष°, ग्रंथि° &c.; Amaru. 81; origin, parentage; Mâl. 2. -5 Action, vision (of eyes); Mâl. 1. 35. -6 Projection, elevation; पयोधरोद्गमं Mâl. 7. -7 A shoot (of a plant); हरिततृणोद्गमशंकया मृगीभिः Ki. 5. 38. -8 Vomiting, casting up.

उद्गमनं Rising, becoming visible.

उद्गमनीय *pot. p.* To be gone up or ascended. —**यं** A pair of bleached garments or clothes (तन्मात्रमुद्गमनीयं स्मृतं धौतवस्त्रयुगं); धौतोद्गमनीयवासिनी Bk. 42; गृहीतप्रत्युद्गमनीयवस्त्रा Ku. 7. 11 where Malli. renders so by धौतवस्त्र, and says उद्गमनीयं न त्रयिकाभिन्नं &c., see ad loc.

उद्गाढ *a.* Deep, intense, violent, strong, excessive, much; उद्गाढरागोदयाः Mâl. 5. 7, 6. 7. —**ढं** Excess. —*ind.* Excessively, extremely.

उद्गातृ, उद्गार &c. See under उद्गै, उद्गृ.

उद्गुर् 6 A. To raise the voice in a menacing manner.

उद्गूर्ण *p. p.* [गुर्-क्त] 1 Raised, uplifted, held up; क्रोधोद्गूर्णगदस्य Ve. 6. 12; Si. 5. 25. -2 Erected, excited.

उद्गृ 6 P. 1 To eject, spit out, vomit; उद्गिरतो यद्गरलं फणिनः पुष्णासि परिमलोद्गारैः Bv. 1. 11; उद्गिरन्निव स्नेहं Si. 14. 1. -2 (*a*) To emit, send or put forth, pour down or out, discharge, belch out; स्वहांभवेवापरमुद्गिरंति Pr. 5. 67, निक्षेपणात रागमिवोद्गिरन्तौ Ku. 1. 33. (*b*) To send out of the mouth, speak, utter (as words); नदीपतेः शासनमुज्जगार R. 14. 53; Ve. 5. 11; यदुद्गिरति भ्रमरः Mu. 2. 11 (where it also means 'vomits' or 'emits'). -3 To breathe out. -4 To rise from. —*Caus.* To cause to pour forth, raise (as sound).

उद्गारः [उद्-गृ-घञ् P. III. 3. 29] 1 (*a*) Ejection, spitting out, vomiting, giving out, emitting; खर्जूरीस्कंधनद्धानां मदोद्गारसुगंधिषु R. 4. 57; Bh. 2. 36; सलिलोद्गारमुच्चैर्विमानाः Me. 63, 69; Si. 12. 9. (*b*) Oozing, flowing out, stream, issuing out; सनिर्झरोद्गार इवाद्रिराजः R. 6. 60; रुधिर°-दिग्धशिलातलाः Mv. 6. 33. -2 Repeating, narration, citing repeatedly; Mâl. 2. 13; साम° K. 42; H. 3. 106; सौजन्य° Mv. 4 expression of goodness. -3 Quantity, mass (thrown out); Mu. 3. -4 Spittle, saliva. -5 Eructation, belching. -6 Sound, roaring, echo, hissing sound (शब्दः, कंठगर्जनं, नागवाद्यकर्म); Sânti. 1. 21; गंभीरगह्वर° Mâl. 9.

उद्गारिन् 1 Going up, rising, being sent forth, Mv. 3. 29; U. 4. 29.

-2 Emitting, sending forth, pouring down : धारास्वनोद्गारिदरीमुखोऽसौ R. 13. 47 ; Mk. 5. 27.

उद्गिरणं 1 Vomiting. -2 Ejecting anything (as saliva) from the mouth, slavering. -3 Eructation, belch. -4 Extermination.

उद्गै 1 P. 1 To sing in a loud tone, sing aloud : उद्गास्यतामिच्छति किन्नराणां Ku. 1. 8 ; गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86 ; to sing (in general), उद्गीयमानं वनदेवताभिः R. 2. 12 ; निभृताभ्रमुज्जगे Si. 6. 20. -2 To begin to sing. -3 To sing or chant (applied to the singing of Sâmaveda): साम सामविद्संगमुज्जगौ Si. 14. 21 ; cf. उद्गातृ. -4 To announce, to celebrate in song. -5 To sing before one (with acc.). -6 To fill or make resonant with song.

उद्गातृ m. One of the four principal priests at a sacrifice, one who chants the hymns of the Sâmaveda.

उद्गाथा A variety of the Aryâ measure, the same as Giti q. v.

उद्गीतिः f. 1 Singing aloud. -2 Chanting of the Sâmaveda. -3 A variety of the Aryâ mètre ; see Appendix.

उद्गीथः [उद्-गै-थक्] 1 Chanting of the Sâmaveda (the office of an udgâtri). -2 The second part of the Sâmaveda ; भूयांस उद्गीथविदो वसंति U. 2. 3. -3 Designation of ओम्, the three syllabled name of God.

उद्ग्रंथ् 1. 9. U. 1 To bind up, tie into bundles. -2 To tie up, put or sew together (as garlands &c.) ; इयमुद्ग्रथते स्रजो विचित्राः Mu. 1. 4 ; tie or fasten, intertwine ; लताप्रतानोद्ग्रथितैः स केशैः R. 2. 8. -3 To unbind, loosen (as a knot &c.); Si. 10. 63.

उद्ग्रंथ a. Unbound, loosened. -थः A section, chapter.

उद्ग्रंथि a. 1 Untied (fig. also). -2 Free from worldly ties or attachments.

उद्ग्रह् 9 P. 1 To take up, lift up; पार्ष्णिं चोग्रामुदग्रहीत् Bk. 15. 52; elevate, erect, raise ; उद्गृहीतालकांताः Me. 8. -2 To take or draw out, take away. -3 To deposit. -4 To preserve. -5 To cease (to rain). -6 To break off, discontinue (speaking). -Caus. 1 To cause to take up, or out; cause to pay. -2 To state, place before, adduce : विशेषोद्ग्रहणः शास्त्रं यस्तवोद्ग्राहयते पुरः Si 2. 75. -3 To extol, laud up.

उद्ग्रभणं,-उद्ग्राभः 1 Ved. Taking up, raising. -2 Giving, donation.

उद्ग्रहः,-हणं 1 Taking up, raising. -2 An object that can be accomplished by religious or other acts. -3 Eructation.

उद्ग्राहः 1 Lifting or taking up. -2 (In the Prâtisâkhyas) The rule of Sandhi which causes the change of the terminations अः, ए and ओ to अ before a following vowel. -3 Replying in argument ; rejoinder. -4 An objection. -Comp. -पदवृत्तिः f. the Sandhi called Udgrâha ; see above.

उद्ग्राहणिका Replying in argument.

उद्ग्राहित p.p. 1 Lifted or taken up. -2 Taken away. -3 Excellent; exalted. -4 Deposited, delivered. -5 Bound, tied. -6 Recalled, remembered.

उद्ग्रीव, उद्ग्रीविन् a. With the neck uplifted ; उद्ग्रीवैर्मयूरैः M. 1. 21; Amaru. 93.

उद्घः [उद्-हन् अप् नि०] 1 Excellence, eminence ; (at the end of comp.) ; ब्राह्मणोद्घः = an excellent or superior Brâhmaṇa; उद्घस्यश्च नियतलिंगा न तु विशेष्यलिंगाः Sk. ; cf. मतल्लिकामचर्चिका प्रकांडमुद्घतल्लजौ प्रशस्तवाचकान्यमूनि Ak. -2 Happiness. -3 The hollow hand. -4 Fire. -5 A model. -6 Organic air in the body.

उद्घनः A carpenter's bench (the plank on which he works) ; लौहोद्घनघनस्कंधा ललितापघनां स्त्रियं Bk. 7. 62.

उद्घातिन् a. Uneven, rough.

उद्घट् 1 A. To open; Ku. 7. 53. -Caus. (घाटयति) 1 To open, unlock ; निरयनगरद्वारमुद्घाटयंती Bh. 1. 63 ; कपाटमुद्घाटयामि Mk. 3. -2 To peel off, shell. -3 To reveal, expose, make known. -4 To undertake, commence. -5 To rub over, stroke gently, tickle.

उद्घट्टितं A hint.

उद्घाटः A watch or guard-house.

उद्घाटकः 1 A key ; उद्घाटको भवति यंत्रदृढे कपाटे Mk. 3. 16. -2 The rope and bucket of a well (-कं also).

उद्घाटन a. (नी f.) Opening, unlocking ; धर्मं यो न करोति निंदितमतिः स्वर्गार्गलोद्घाटनं H. 1. 153. -नं 1 Opening ; Ve. 1. -2 Raising, lifting up, hoisting. -3 A key, any means of opening. -4 The rope and bucket of a well; a water-wheel.

उद्घाटित p. p. 1 Opened, manifested. -2 Undertaken ; commenced. -3 Raised, lifted up. -Comp. -अंग a. 1. naked. -2. intelligent, wise. -ज्ञ a. wise, intelligent.

उद्घट्टकः A kind of time (in music).

उद्घट्टनं,-ना 1 Friction, striking against ; Me. 61. -2 Opening upwards (as a lid).

उद्घट्टित a. 1 Opened, unlocked. -2 Separated ; Si. 11. 42.

उद्घसं Flesh.

उद्घातः 1 Beginning, commencement ; उद्घातः प्रणवो यासां Ku. 2. 12; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -2 Allusion, reference; कथोद्घाताः U. 2.-3 Striking, wounding, inflicting an injury.-4 A stroke, blow, wound. -5 Tripping, slipping, jolting, shaking (as of a carriage); यथावदुद्घातसुखेन सोऽध्वना Si. 12. 2; R. 2.72; Ve. 2. 28; चक्र° V. 1; U. 5. 1. -6 Rising, elevation. -7 A club, mallet. -8 A weapon (in general). -9 Breathing through the nostrils as a religious exercise (Wilson). -10 A division of a book, chapter; section.

उद्घुष् 1 P. To sound, cry out or shout. -10 P. or Caus. 1 To proclaim, declare aloud. -2 To fill with cries.

उद्घुष्ट p.p. Sounded out, proclaimed. -ष्टं A sound, noise.

उद्घोषः 1 Announcing aloud, proclaiming. -2 Popular talk, general report.

उद्घृष् 1 P. 1 To rub; lessen by rubbing. -2 To rub over, strike against.

उद्घर्षणं 1 Rubbing, rubbing up ; यस्योद्घर्षणलोष्टकैरपि सदा पृष्ठे न जातः किणः Mk. 2. 11. -2 Rubbing the skin with hard substances. -3 A cudgel.

उद्धृष्टं A peculiar fault in pronunciation.

उद्दंशः 1 A bug. -2 A louse. -3 A mosquito, gadfly.

उद्दंड *a.* 1 With the stalk, stem, or staff raised or rising up; उद्दंडपद्म गृहदीर्घिकाणां R. 16. 46; °धवलातपत्राः Mâl. 6 long; H. 2.29. -2 Formidable, terrific. **—Comp.** —पाल: 1. a punisher (whether king or magistrate). -2. a kind of fish. -3. a kind of serpent: cf. (उद्दंडपाल).

उद्दंतुर *a.* 1 Large-toothed or having projecting teeth. -2 High, tall (उत्तुंग). -3 Terrific, formidable (कराल).

उद्दमः Subduing, overpowering.

उद्दांत *a.* 1 Energetic. -2 Humble.

उद्दानं [दो बंधने ल्युट्] 1 Binding, confinement; उद्दाने क्रियमाणे तु मत्स्यानां तत्र रज्जुभिः Mb. -2 Taming, subduing. -3 The middle, the waist. -4 A fire-place. -5 The submarine fire. -6 Entrance of the sun into a zodiacal sign.

उद्दाम *a.* 1 Unbound, unrestrained, unchecked, free, bold; *Si.* 4. 10. -2 (*a*) Strong, powerful, violent; Pt. 3. 148; Mâl. 3, 7; °देहपरिदाहमहाज्वराणि 6. 13. (*b*) Furious, intoxicated; स्रोतस्युद्दामदिग्गजे R. 1. 78; *Si.* 11. 19; U. 3. 6. -3 Dreadful, formidable; °शरीरसंनिवेशः Mâl. 3. -4 Self-willed. -5 Luxuriant, large, great, excessive; Me. 25; उद्दामोत्कलिकां Ratn. 2. 4, 4. 22; गंधोद्दामा धरा exhaling great smell Mk. 5. 22. -6 Proud, haughty; पौलस्त्यविजयोद्दाम Mv. 3. 45 elated. -7 Unlimited, extraordinary. **—मः** 1 N. of Yama. -2 N. of Varuṇa. **—मं** *ind.* Violently, fiercely, strongly; अद्योद्दामं ज्वलिष्यतः U. 3. 9.

उद्दित *a.* [उद्-दो-क्त] Tied, bound.

उद्दालः 1 N. of a plant, Cordia Myxa or Latifolia (बहुवारक) (Mar. भोंकरी). -2 The sage उद्दालक.

उद्दालकः = 1 उद्दाल q. v. -2 N. of a sage. **—कं** A kind of honey. **—Comp.** —पुष्पभंजिका [उद्दालकानां पुष्पाणि भज्यंते यत्र क्रीडायां ण्वुल्] a sort of game played by the people in the eastern districts (in which Uddâlaka flowers are broken or crushed).

उद्दिनं Midday.

उद्दिश् 6 U. 1 To point out, signify, declare, denote, mention, tell: अथनोद्दिष्टमास्पदं Ku. 6. 35; Ms. 8. 52. 3. 182; Me. 30; यथोद्दिष्टव्यापारा S. 3; अनेडमूक उद्दिष्टः शठे Med. denotes or signifies. -2 To enunciate, prophesy; त्वं साध्वभिरुद्दिष्टः S. 5. -3 To refer or allude to, have reference to; स्मरमुद्दिश्य Ku. 4. 38; S. 6, see उद्दिश्य below. -4 To mean, intend, aim at, direct towards, destine for, assign to, dedicate to; K. 40; उद्दिष्टामुपनिहितां भजस्व पूजां Mâl. 5. 25; फलमुद्दिश्य Bg. 17. 21. -5 To explain, teach, advise; सतां केनोद्दिष्टं विषममसिधाराव्रतमिदं Bh. 2. 28.

उद्दिश्य *ind.* 1 With reference to, aiming at, in the direction of, towards; वध्यशिलामुद्दिश्य प्रस्थितः Pt. 1. -2 For, for the sake of, on account of, in the name of; त्वां° S. 3 on thy account; किं° for what purpose, on what account; निमित्त° Pt. 1. 283 for some cause; त्वामुद्दिश्य सभाजनाक्षराणि M. 5 in your name. -3 Demanding, stipulating for.

उद्दिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Mentioned, particularized, specially told. -2 Desired, wished for. -3 Explained, taught &c.

उद्देशः 1 Pointing to or at, directing; सूर्योद्देशेन तिला दातव्याः Pt. 2 in the name of. -2 Mention, specification; सार्धप्रहरद्वयोद्देशे Pt. 5; स्वरसंस्कारोद्देशः Nir. -3 Illustration, explanation, exemplification. -4 Ascertainment, determination, inquiry, investigation, search. -5 A brief statement or account; एष तूद्देशतः प्रोक्तो विभूतेर्विस्तरो मया Bg. 10. 40. -6 Assignment, allotment. -7 Stipulation, bargain. -8 Object, motive. -9 A spot, region, place; अहो प्रवातसुभगोयमुद्देशः *S.* 3; M. 3; वन° a part of the forest. -10 Upper region, high position. -11 (In phil.) The enunciation of a thing by its name (which is to be further discussed and explained), the other two processes being लक्षण and परीक्षा.

उद्देशक *a.* Illustrative. **—कः** 1 An illustration, example. -2 An illustrator, a guide. -3 (In Math.) A question, problem; अत्रोद्देशकः (frequently occurring in Lilâvatî).

उद्देश्य *pot. p.* 1 To be illustrated or explained. -2 To be intended or aimed at. -3 That to which one refers or which one has in view. **—श्यं** 1 The object in view, an incentive. -2 The subject of an assertion (opp. विधेय); see the word अनुवाद्य also.

उद्देष्टृ *a.* 1 Pointing out. -2 One who acts with a certain object in view.

उद्दीप् 4 A. To flame, blaze up, be kindled: बाणवदनमुददीपि भिये *Si.* 15. 48; उद्दीप्यस्व जातवेदः Kaus. —*Caus.* 1 To light up, inflame, illuminate, kindle; उद्दीपितकोपानलाः Ve. 2. -2 To excite, animate, fire: पुत्रवधामर्षोद्दीपितेन Ve. 2; न वैरमुद्दीपयति प्रशांतं Mb.

उद्दीपः 1 Inflaming, lighting. -2 An inflamer. -3 That which animates or excites. **—पं** Bdellium.

उद्दीपक *a.* 1 Exciting, rendering more intense; गरलस्योद्दीपकतया Dk. 9 virulence. -2 Lighting, inflaming.

उद्दीपनं 1 Inflaming, exciting; क्रोध°, अग्नि°. -2 (In Rhet.) That which excites or feeds (a sentiment or *rasa*), any aggravating or attendant circumstance which gives poignancy to a feeling or passion; उद्दीपनविभावास्ते रसमुद्दीपयंति ये S. D. 160; see आलंबनं also. -3 Illuminating, lighting, setting fire to, burning; Ve. 5. 25. -4 Burning of a body.

उद्दीप्त *p. p.* 1 Lighted, set on fire. -2 Shining, bright. -3 Inflamed, excited, aggravated (as passion).

उद्दीप्र *a.* [दीप्-रन्] Shining, blazing. **—प्रः, —प्रं** Bdellium.

उद्दृश् 1 P. 1 To see above, look upwards (lit.). -2 To look into the future; expect; look up to; Mv. 6; उत्पश्यतः सिंहनिपातमुग्रं R. 2. 60. -3 To doubt. -4 To be aware of. —*Caus.* To make visible.

उद्दर्शनं Making visible.

उद्देहिका The white ant.

उद्द्युत् 1 A. To blaze up, shine. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to shine; (hence) adorn, grace; जाते पुनरप्युद्द्योतयोरुत्सर्गं U. 4; अलमुद्द्योतयामासुर्देवारण्यमिवर्तवः R. 10. 80.

उद्द्योत *a.* Shining, blazing. **—तः** Light, lustre (lit. and fig.); किरि-

नैत्रैः कृतोद्द्योतं Mb.: कुलोद्द्योतकरी तव Râm. adorning or gracing. -2 Revelation. -3 A division of a book, chapter, section.

उद्राव *a.* Running away. **-वः** Flight, retreat.

उद्धन् 2 P. [उद्-हन्] To raise up, elevate (fig. also); see उद्धत.

उद्धत *p. p.* 1 Raised up, elevated, lifted up; लांगूलमुद्धतं धुन्वन् Bk. 5. 7; आत्मोद्धतैरपि रजोभिः S. 1. 8 raised; खुर° R. 9. 50, heaved; Ki. 8. 53. -2 Excessive, very much, exceeding. -3 Haughty, vain, puffed up; अश्वमेधोद्धतः R. 12. 63. -4 Harsh, Si. 16. 27. -5 Excited, inflamed, intensified; ° मनोभिरागा Ki. 9. 68, 69; मदोद्धताः प्रत्यनिलं विचेरुः Ku. 3. 31. -6 Majestic, stately; ill-mannered. **-तः** A king's wrestler. **-Comp. -मनस्, -मनस्क** *a.* high-minded, haughty, proud.

उद्धतिः *f.* 1 Elevation. -2 Pride, haughtiness; Si. 3. 28. -3 Rudeness, insolence; 16. 72. -4 A stroke, shaking.

उद्धम See under उद्ध्मा.

उद्धर, उद्धार See under उद्धृ.

उद्धर्ष *a.* Delighted, glad. **-र्षः** 1 Great joy or delight. -2 Courage to undertake a thing. -3 A festival (especially a religious one).

उद्धर्षण *a.* Animating, encouraging, exciting; हितमुद्धर्षणं चैव उवाच प्रथितं वचः Râm. **-णं** 1 Animating. -2 Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill.

उद्धर्षिन् 1 *a.* Encouraging. -2 Ved. One whose hair is erect.

उद्धवः 1 A sacrificial fire. -2 A festival, holiday. -3 N. of a Yâdava, uncle and friend of Krishna. [When Krishna was taken by Akrura to Mathura Uddhava was implored by the citizens of Gokula to go and fetch him. He was very much attached to Krishna. On seeing the destruction of the Yadavas to be inevitable, he went to Krishna and asked him what to do; whereupon he was told to go to Badarikasrama to practise penance and to secure heaven. He is the subject of two short poems, उद्धवदूत and उद्धवसंदेश.]

उद्धस्त *a.* Extending or raising the hands.

उद्धा I. 3 P. Ved. 1 To abandon or expose (an infant). -2 To set up, erect, build. II. 3 A. 1 To go or move upwards, rise (as the sun, dust &c.); यतो रजः पार्थिवमुज्जिहीते R. 13. 64; Mu. 4. 21; Bk. 18. 27; N. 22. 45, 55. -2 To go away from, depart; उज्जिहानजीवितां Mâl. 10. -3 To raise; शिरसा चरणमुज्जिहीते Katy. -4 To throw up, knit (as eyebrows); Bk. 3. 47.

उद्धान *a.* 1 Ejected, vomited. -2 Inflated, corpulent, fat. -3 Gone up, ascended, risen. **-नं** 1 A fire-place. -2 Ejecting, vomiting.

उद्धिः [उद्-धा-कि] Ved. 1 A particular part of a carriage (the part which rests on the axles). -2 An earthen stand on which the Ukhâ rests.

उद्धित *p. p.* Set up, erected.

उद्धान्त *a.* Ejected, vomited. **-तः** An elephant out of rut (from whose temples ichor ceases to flow).

उद्धुर *a.* [उद्गता धूरस्मात्] 1 Freed from a burden or yoke, unrestrained, unchecked, free. -2 Firm, intrepid, bold; अभियोग° Mv. 6. -3 Victorious, conquering. -4 High, loud (voice &c); पितरमुद्धुरध्वनिमहाजनानुयातमानीय Dk. 104. -5 Heavy, full of; Si. 5. 64. -6 Thick, gross. -7 Lively, cheerful. -8 Able, competent; Bv. 4. 40.

उद्धू 5. 9. U. 1 To shake, move up, raise, throw up, wave (as a chawari); कैर्नोद्धूतानि चामराणि K. 117, 200; Ku. 2. 29; उद्धुनीयात सत्केतून् Bk. 19. 8; Ki. 5. 39. -2 To shake or throw off; Si. 18. 8, dispel, destroy (fig.), उद्धूतपापाः Me. 55. -6 To disturb, excite, rouse up.

उद्धूत *p. p.* 1 Shaken off, fallen from; raised or thrown up; मारुतभरोद्धूतोऽपि धूलिव्रजः Dhan. V. -2 Exalted, high, loud.

उद्धूननं 1 Throwing upwards, raising. -2 Shaking.

उद्धूपनं Fumigating.

उद्धूलनं 1 Powdering, sprinkling with dust or powder; भस्मोद्धूलन K. P. 10; K. 129. -2 An article used to season food.

उद्धूलयति Den. P. To powder, sprinkle with powder or dust.

उद्धूषणं Erection of the hair (on the body), thrill, horripilation.

उद्धृ I. 1. 10 P. 1 To draw out, raise up. -2 To save, deliver; भगवति तव स्पृष्टानद्धिश्चिरादुदधीधरत् U. 1. 23. -II. [उद्-हृ] 1 To draw or take out, extract, extricate; शरं... उद्धर्तुमैच्छत् R. 2. 30; 3. 64; to deliver from, relieve of, save, rescue, protect (with abl.); मां तावदुद्धर शुचो दयिताप्रवृत्त्या V. 4. 15; Pt. 1. 358; Bg. 6. 5. -2 To uproot, extirpate, eradicate, tear or pull out; नमयासास नृपाननुद्धरन् R. 8. 9, 4. 66; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं S. 7. 3; Mv. 3. 13; Mâl. 9. 22; उद्धरणीये चक्षुषी Dk. 102. -3 To pluck up (flowers &c.); K. 21, 144. -4 To raise, lift up, elevate, extend (as hands); पातयितुमेव शक्तिर्नान्यापि तुमुद्धर्तुं Pt. 1. 363; Ms. 4. 62; V. 4. 34. -5 To take up, absorb (water); R. 4. 66; Si. 3. 75. -6 To sustain, bear up; राज्यधुरमुद्धर्तुं Pt. 1. -7 To separate, abstract. -8 To remove, put away. -9 To deduct, subtract. -10 To select, pick out; Ms. 9. 116. -11 To present, offer; Y. 1. 159. -12 To prove; Y. 2. 28. -13 To divide (as with partners). -14 To publish, make known. **—***Caus.* To cause to extract or draw out; R. 9. 78.

उद्धरणं 1 Drawing or taking out, taking off (clothes &c.). -2 Extraction, pulling or tearing out; कंटक° Ms. 9. 252; चक्षुषोरुद्धरणं Mit.; so शल्य°. -3 Extricating, deliverance, rescuing (from danger); दीनोद्धरणोचितस्य R. 2. 25; स बंधुर्यो विपन्नानामापदुद्धरणक्षमः H. 1. 3. -4 Destruction, eradication, extermination, deposition, dethronement; चंद्रगुप्तस्योद्धरणात् Mu. 4. -5 Lifting, raising. -6 Taking a part or share. -7 Taking from the Gârhapatya fire to supply the other sacred fires. -8 Vomiting. -9 Anything vomited. -10 Final emancipation. -11 Acquittance of debt.

उद्धर्तृ, उद्धारक *a.* 1 One who raises or lifts up. -2 A sharer, coheir. -3 One who recovers property. **—***m.* 1 A destroyer, exterminator; Y. 2. 271. -2 A saviour, deliverer.

उद्धारः 1 Drawing out, extraction. -2 Deliverance, redemption, sav-

ing, rescuing, extrication. -3 Raising, lifting up. -4 Deduction. a part to be set aside. -5 (In law) A part to be set aside from the paternal property for the benefit of the eldest son; the surplus allowed by Law to the eldest beyond the shares of the younger brothers; Ms. 9. 112. -6 The sixth part of booty taken in war which belongs to the king: Ms. 7. 97. -7 An obligation. -8 Debt, particularly such as bears no interest. -9 Recovering property. -10 Marching out. -11 Citing (a passage), quoting. -12 Final beatitude. -13 Prosperity, elevation. —रा The plant गुडूची. —रं A fire-place.

उद्धारणं 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Rescuing, drawing out of (danger), delivering. -3 Sharing, dividing.

उद्धृत *p. p.* 1 Drawn up or out (water), extracted &c. -2 Raised, elevated, lifted up, thrown up or upwards; निक्षेपणाय पदमुद्धृतमुद्वहन्ती Ku. 5. 85. -3 Uprooted, eradicated; उद्धृतारिः R. 2. 30. -4 Separated, set apart. -5 Divided, partitioned. -6 Selected. -7 Dispersed, scattered. -8 Holding, containing. -9 Uncovered. -10 Vomited, cast up. **-Comp.** —उद्धार *a.* 1. one who has received his share of the patrimony. -2. that from which the proper part has been deducted; Ms. 10. 85. —स्नेह *a.* skimmed (as milk).

उद्धृतिः *f.* 1 Drawing or pulling out, extracting. -2 An extract, passage selected. -3 Delivering, rescuing. -4 Especially, delivering or purifying from sin, final liberation; जपंते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28.

उद्ध्मा 1 P. 1 To breathe out, puff, blow. -2 To inflate, to make known by blowing (a trumpet).

उद्धम *a.* [उद्-ध्मा-श] Sounding, blowing. —मः 1 Sounding, blowing. -2 Breathing hard, panting.

उद्ध्मानं A fire-place, stove.

उद्ध्यः [P. III. 1. 115; cf. उज्झत्युदकमिति उद्ध्यः Malli.] N. of a river; वीचयसगम इवोद्ध्यभिद्ययोः R. 11. 8.

उद्ध्वंसः Hoarseness (of sound).

उद्बंध् 9 P. To hang, tie up; कंठमुद्बध्नाति Mu. 6: पाशेन आत्मानमुद्बध्य व्यापादयामि Ratn. 3; Pt. 2.

उद्बद्ध *a.* Loosened. R. 16. 67. —धः-धनं 1 Tying up, hanging. -2 Hanging oneself.

उद्बंधकः N. of a mixed tribe (doing the duty of washerman); cf. Usana.— [illegible] ||

उद्बंधुकः One who hangs up (Ved.)

उद्बल *a.* Strong, powerful.

उद्बाष्प *a.* Filled or suffused with tears; Ki. 3. 59. न...नम नयनयोरुद्बाष्पत्वं सखे न भविष्यति V. 2. 10 tears will gush up in the eyes.

उद्बाहु *a.* 1 Having the arms raised, stretching or extending the arms; प्रांशुलभ्ये फले लोभादुद्बाहुरिव वामनः R. 1. 3. -2 Having the trunk upraised (as an elephant).

उद्बिल *a.* Out of the hole (an animal).

उद्बुध् 1 P. 1 To awaken, remind. -2 To arouse, animate, excite.

उद्बुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Awakened, aroused, excited; मनसि उद्बुद्धमात्रो विकारो भावः S. D. -2 Opened, expanded, full-blown; °कनकाब्ज Mal. 1. 40. -3 Reminded, made to think of. -4 Recalled to memory (as an object seen before). **-Comp.** —संस्कारः association of ideas, calling anything to mind.

उद्बोधः, -धनं 1 Awakening, reminding. -2 Recalling to memory, rousing up; ननु कथं रामादिरत्याद्युद्बोधकारणैः सीतादिभिः सामाजिकानां रत्युद्बोधः S. D. 3; so रस°.

उद्बोधक *a.* 1 Reminding, that which reminds or calls to remembrance. -2 Exciting, rousing. -3 Discovering, exhibiting, showing. —कः N. of the sun.

उद्भट *a.* 1 Excellent, pre-eminent; पदे पदे संति भटा रणोद्भटाः N. 1. 132. -2 Exalted, magnanimous. —टः 1 A fan for winnowing corn. -2 A tortoise.

उद्भव, उद्भावना &c. See under उद्भू.

उद्भास् 1 A. To shine. —*Caus.* 1 To light up, illuminate, render bright, decorate; ornament; उद्भासितं मंगलसंविधाभिः R. 7. 16; कालिंदीमुद्भासितं M. 5. 35. -2 (fig.) To bring into prominence, elevate, exalt; उद्भासिताखिलखलस्य Bh. 2. 59.

उद्भासः Radiance, splendour.

उद्भासिन्, उद्भासुर *a.* Shining, radiant, splendid; विद्रुमभंगोद्भासीनि निरन्तरं Ku. 5. 78; [illegible] Mk. 5. 35; Bh. 1. 89; Amaru. 81.

उद्भिद् 7 U. To break up. —*pass.* To break out, burst forth, become visible, be produced; अद्यापि पक्षाववि नोद्भिद्येते K. 347; उद्भिद्यमानश्मश्रु: 33, 29. 46; उद्भिन्नयौवना K. 100 developed; Ve. 1. 10. —*Caus.* To bring out, develop, unfold; Mu. 4. 3.

उद्भिद् *a.* [उद्-भिद्-क्विप्] 1 Sprouting, germinating, shooting forth. -2 Penetrating. -3 Destroying. -4 Causing to come forth. —*m.* 1 A sprout or shoot (of a plant); अंकुरोद्भिन्नवोद्भिदि Ak. -2 A plant; उद्भिदस्तरुगुल्माद्याः Ak. -3 A spring, fountain. **-Comp.** —ज *a.* (उद्भिज्ज) sprouting, germinating (as a plant). (-ज्जः) a plant; उद्भिज्जाः स्थावराः सर्वे बीजकांडप्ररोहिणः Ms. 1. 46. —विद्या the science of botany.

उद्भिद *a.* Sprouting, germinating. —दं Culinary salt.

उद्भिन्न *p. p.* 1 Produced, generated, developed; formed; स्वयमेव ब्रह्मवंधुनोद्भिन्नो दुर्नयप्रयोगः M. 4; R. 13. 21; Rs. 1. 20. -2 Shot forth, germinated; नीतिपादपस्य पुष्पमुद्भिन्नं M. 1; Ku. 1. 24. -3 Opened, expanded, budded; as in यौवनोद्भिन्नशैशवा. -4 Breaking out, appearing; °रोमपुलकैः Ch. P. 34; S. 6. -5 Betrayed; उद्भिन्नास्मि सहवासिन्या विस्रंभेण Mal. 7; Kam. 17. 45.

उद्भेदः,-दनं 1 Breaking through or out, becoming visible, appearance, display, manifestation, growth, development; किसलयोद्भेदप्रतिद्वंद्विभिः S. 4. 4; उमास्तनोद्भेदमनु प्रवृद्धः Ku. 7. 24; तं यौवनोद्भेदविशेषकांतं R. 5. 38; Si. 18. 36; Mu. 5. 3. -2 Breaking, splitting; प्रस्तरोद्भेदयोग्यः U. 3. 25. -3 A spring, fountain. -4 Horripilation; as in पुलकोद्भेद, रोमोद्भेद. -5 Treason, betrayal.

उद्भू 1 P. 1 To arise, spring up, be produced from: उद्भून्मुरजध्वनिः, अंतरीक्षात्सरस्वती &c. see उद्भव below. -2 To occur, take place; उद्भवत्तीन्रो दुर्भिक्ष: Ks. 27. 94. -3 To ascend, go up, mount. -4 To suffice. -5 To rise in arms, revolt, rebel. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to exist, create, produce; नायं नयोद्भाव्य प्रतीक्षितोसि R. 2. 62. -2 To proclaim; माहात्म्यं K. 109. -3 To use, employ. -4 To raise, elevate.

उद्भवः 1 Production, creation, birth, generation (lit. and fig.): इति हेतुस्तदुद्भवे K. P. 1; Y. 3. 80. oft. at the end of comp. in the sense of 'springing or arising from,' 'produced from'; ऊरूद्भवा V. 1. 3; मणिराकरोद्भवः R. 3. 18. -2 Source, origin; उद्भवो यदास: K. 54. -3 N. of Vishṇu: उद्भवः क्षोभनो देवः V. Sah. -**Comp.** —**कर** *a.* productive. —**क्षेत्रं** birth-place.

उद्भावः 1 Production, generation. -2 Magnanimity.

उद्भावनं 1 Thinking, thinking over. -2 Production, generation, creation. -3 Speaking, saying. -4 Inattention, neglect, disregard.

उद्भावयितृ *a.* Raising upwards, lifting up, exalting (fig. also); उद्भावयिता बंधून् Dk. 153.

उद्भूत *p. p.* 1 Born, produced, generated. -2 Lofty (lit. and fig.). -3 Visible, perceptible, capable of being perceived by the senses; as a गुण.

उद्भूतिः *f.* 1 Generation, production. -2 Elevation, exaltation, prosperity; वरः शंभुरलं ह्येष त्वत्कुलोद्भूतये विधिः Ku. 6. 82.

उद्भ्रम् 1. 4. P. To wander, roam about; धावत्युद्भ्रमति प्रमीलति पतत्युद्याति मूर्छत्यपि Git. 4.

उद्भ्रमः 1 Whirling, turning round, flourishing (as of a sword). -2 Wandering. -3 Regret. -4 N. of a class of beings attending on Siva.

उद्भ्रमणं 1 Moving or wandering about. -2 Rising.

उद्भ्रांत *p. p.* 1 Agitated, bewildered, distracted; °चेतनं R. 12. 74; gone mad; Mv. 4. -2 Terrified, frightened; मारीचोद्भ्रांतहारीताः R. 4. 46; U. 6. -3 Whirled, flourished, waved (as a sword). -4 Wandering upwards. —**तं** 1 Flourishing a sword. -2 (°-तकं) Rising (in the air).

उद्मन् *a.* Ved. Flooding.

उद्यम् 1 A. (P. in some cases) 1 To raise, elevate, lift up; बाहू उद्यम्य S. 1: परस्य दंडं नोद्यच्छेत् Ms. 4. 164, 8. 280; Bg. 1. 20; R. 15. 23, 11.17; भारमुद्यच्छते Sk.; Bk. 4. 31, 17.92. -2 To offer, give. -3 To prepare, become ready for, begin, set about (with dat., loc. or inf.); उद्यच्छमाना गमनाय पश्चात् R. 16. 29; Bk. 8. 47; see उद्यत. -4 To strive, be diligent, strive hard for; उद्यच्छति वेदं Sk. -5 To reign, manage, govern. -6 To keep back, stop, hinder. -7 To rise. —*Caus.* To prompt, stimulate; Ki. 9. 66.

उद्यत *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up; उद्यतेष्वपि शस्त्रेषु H. 3. 15; so °असिः, °पाणिः &c. -2 Persevering, diligent, active. -3 Bent, drawn (as a bow); Ki. 1. 21. -4 Ready, prepared, on the point of, eager, bent or intent on, engaged in; with dat., loc., inf., or usually in comp.; अनर्थायोद्यता Râm.; उद्यतः स्वेषु कर्मसु R. 17. 61; हंतुं स्वजनमुद्यताः Bg. 1. 45; पक्षच्छेदोद्यतं शक्रं R. 4. 40; जय°, वध° &c. -5 Trained, disciplined. —**तः** 1 Time (in music). -2 A section, chapter, or any such division of a book.

उद्यत् *a.* Rising. —*m.* A star.

उद्यतिः *f.* 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Effort, exertion.

उद्यंतृ *a.* Raising, elevating.

उद्यमः 1 Raising, elevation. -2 Strenuous or assiduous effort, exertion, diligence, perseverance; निशम्य चैनां तपसे कृतोद्यमां Ku. 5.3; शशाक मेना न नियंतुमुद्यमात् 5, firm resolve; उद्यमेन हि सिध्यंति कार्याणि न मनोरथैः Pt. 2. 131. -3 Readiness, preparation; गंतुमुद्यमो विहितः became ready to go Pt. 1. -**Comp.** —**भंगः** discouragement. —**भृत्** *a.* undergoing exertions, striving hard; Bh. 2. 74.

उद्यमनं Raising, elevation.

उद्यमिन् *a.* Diligent, persevering, active.

उद्यामः 1 Erecting, stretching out, elevation. -2 A rope, a cord.

उद्या 2 P. 1 To go up, rise, ascend; क्रमशस्ते पुनस्तस्य चापात्सममिवोद्ययुः R. 12. 47; पतत्युद्याति Git. 4. -2 To originate, spring, arise; इति मतिरुदयासीत् पक्षिणः प्रेक्ष्य भैमीं N. 2. 109.

उद्यानं (-नः also) 1 Going or walking out. -2 A garden, park, pleasure garden; बाह्योद्यानस्थितहरशिरश्चंद्रिकाधौतहर्म्या Me. 7, 26, 33; oft. opp. to वन; cf. दूरीकृताः खलु गुणैरुद्यानलता वनलताभिः S. 1. 17. -3 Purpose, motive. -4 N. of a country to the North of India. -**Comp.** —**पालः,-पालकः,-रक्षकः** a gardener, superintendent or keeper of a garden; उद्यानपालसामान्यमृतवस्तमुपासते Ku. 2. 36.

उद्यानकं A garden, park.

उद्यापनं Bringing to a conclusion, completing, finishing (as व्रतोद्यापन).

उद्यापित *a.* Brought to a conclusion, accomplished.

उद्यावः [उद्-यु-घञ्] Mixing, joining; blending.

उद्यासः [उद्-यस्-घञ्] Effort, exertion (Ved.).

उद्युज् 7 U. (Usually A. only) 1 To excite, make active or quick, stimulate to exertion. -2 (Intrans.) To exert, attempt, strive (with inf.); भवंतमभियोक्तुमुद्युंक्ते Dk. 3. -3 To prepare.

उद्युक्त *p. p.* Zealously active, persevering, diligent, industrious; engaged, ready.

उद्योगः 1 Effort, exertion, industry; तद्दैवमिति संचिंत्य त्यजेन्नोद्योगमात्मनः Pt. 2. 140; उद्योगः खलु कर्तव्यः फलं मार्जारवत् भवेत्. -2 Work, duty, office; तुल्योद्योगस्तव दिनकृतश्चाधिकारो मतो नः V. 2. 1. -3 Perseverance, diligence. -**Comp.** —**पर्वन्** *n.* title of the 5th book of the Mahâbhârata.

उद्योगिन् *a.* Active, diligent, persevering, industrious; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीर्दैवं हि दैवमिति कापुरुषा वदंति Pt. 1. 361.

उद्रः A kind of aquatic animal.

उद्रिन् *a.* Springing; abounding in water.

उद्रंकः,-गः N. of the town of हरिश्चंद्र.

उद्रथः [उद्गतो रथो यस्मात्] 1 The pin of the axle of a carriage. -2 A cock.

उद्रावः A loud noise, uproar.

उद्रिच् (chiefly used in *pass.*) 1 To excel, surpass (with abl.): मनैर्वाद्रिच्यते जन्म-तद जन्मनः Mb. -2 To increase, exceed, prepon-derate. -3 To abound in.

उद्रिक्त *p. p.* 1 Increased, exces-sive, abundant. -2 Distinct, evi-dent.

उद्रेकः 1 Increase, excess, prepon-derance, abundance; ज्ञानोद्रेकाद्विघ-टिततमोग्रंथयः सत्त्वनिष्ठाः Ve. 1. 23; गत्वोद्रेकं जघनपुलिने Si. 7. 74; so मोह°, धन°, मद°. -2 Commencement, outset. -का The plant (महानिंब). -Comp. -भंगः discouraging a thing at the very beginning.

उद्रेकिन् *a.* Abounding in, in-creasing.

उद्रुज *a.* 1 Destroying, breaking down. -2 Undermining (as a bank); as in कूलमुद्रुज q. v.

उद्रोधनं Rising, growth.

उद्वत् *a.* 1 Excellent. -2 Raised, elevated. -*f.* An elevation, hill (Ved.).

उद्वत्सरः A year.

उद्वप् 1 P. 1 To pour out, send forth. -2 To raise, elevate.

उद्वपनं 1 A gift, donation. -2 Pouring or shaking out.

उद्वापः 1 Ejection, throwing out. -2 Shaving. -3 (In logic) Non-existence of a subsequent conse-quent on the absence of an ante-cedent (Wilson). -4 Rooting up. -5 Raising, elevating.

उद्वम् 1 P. To throw up, eject, vomit (fig. also); उद्ववाम वरौ R. 12. 5 spoke out or uttered; shed (tears &c.); Mu. 6. 13.

उद्वमनं, उद्वांतिः *f.* Vomiting, ejecting.

उद्वांत *p. p.* 1 Vomited. -2 Out of rut (as an elepant). -3 Dropped down; S. 6.

उद्वयस् *a.* Throwing down food (as wind) (अन्नापातक).

उद्वर्धनं 1 Increase. -2 Sly or suppressed laughter.

उद्वस् *Caus.* To banish, expel, drive away.

उद्वासः 1 Banishment. -2 Aban-donment. -3 Killing.

उद्वासनं 1 Expelling, banishing. -2 Abandoning. -3 Taking out of or away (from the fire). -4 Kill-ing, slaughter.

उद्वास्य *a.* 1 Relating to the kill-ing of a sacrificial animal. -2 To be raised or lifted up. -3 To be taken out or extracted.

उद्वस् *a.* From which honey has been extracted (as a bee-hive) Vb. 1. 11.

उद्वह् 1 P. 1 To marry, lead home (as a bride). पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघूद्वहः R. 11. 54; नोद्वहेत्कपिलां कन्यां Ms. 3. 8. 10, 15; Y. 1. 52; Bk. 2. 48. -2 To bear up, raise up, elevate. -3 To hold up, sustain, support पदमुद्वहंतं Ku. 5.85; उद्वह धुरं K. 109; Ku. 6. 30; आत्मानमुद्वोढुमशक्नुवन्त्यः R. 16. 60, 11. 66; Si. 9. 73; Bk. 9. 7; भारं &c. -4 To suffer, ex-perience, feel; Mal. 6. 9; स्वाम्य-र्थमुद्वहन् Mu. 2. 21 adhering to his master's cause. -5 To possess, have, assume, be endowed with: पुरुषा-भिमानमुद्वहद्भिः Mu. 4; यौवनमुद्वहंत्या Ku. 1. 19; श्रियमुद्वहति मुखं ते बालात-परक्तकमलस्य V. 4. 42; M. 5. 14: so शब्दं, अंगुलिं, पाणिं, ज्ञानं, गर्वं, &c.मोदं &c. -6 To carry off or away, take or lead away; तमुद्वहंतं पथि भोजकन्यां R. 7. 35, 70. -7 To lead to termination, finish; प्रारब्ध-मुत्तमजनास्त्वमिवोद्वहंति Mu. 2. 17 v. 1. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to marry. -2 To spread above; Si. 12. 73.

उदूढ *p. p.* 1 Married. -2 Coarse, gross. -3 Acquired, obtained; Si. 1. 74. -4 Tall, protuberant, high; Ki. 14. 31. -5 Heavy, fat. -6 Ma-terial, substantial. -7 Excessive.

उद्वह *a.* 1 Carrying, leading up, taking up or away. -2 Continuing, perpetuating (as a family); कुल° U. 4; so रघु° 4. 22; R. 9. 9; 11. 54. -3 Eminent, head, principal, best, foremost. -हः 1 A son. -2 One (*i. e.* the 4th) of the seven courses of air. -3 The vital air which conveys nourishment upwards. -4 One of the seven tongues of fire. -5 Marriage. -हा A daughter.

उद्वहनं 1 Marrying. -2 Support-ing, holding or lifting up, bearing, carrying; भुवः प्रयुक्तोद्वहनक्रियायाः R. 13. 8; कैलासनाथोद्वहनाय भूयः 14. 20; Mâl. 10; R. 2. 18; Ku. 3. 13. -3 Being carried on, riding; खरेणोद्व-हनं तथा Ms. 8. 370. -4 Possessing, having; लज्जा°, विनय° &c.

उद्वाहः 1 Bearing up, supporting. -2 Marriage, wedding; सवर्णाग्रे द्विजातीनां प्रशस्ता दारकर्मणि Ms. 3. 12. (The Smṛitis mention 8 forms of mar-riage:— ब्राह्मो दैवस्तथा चार्षः प्राजापत्यस्तथा-सुरः। गांधर्वो राक्षसश्चैव पैशाचश्चाष्टमः स्मृतः॥).

उद्वाहन *a.* That which raises or draws up (in comp.) घटीयंत्रं सलि-लोद्वाहनं यंत्रं Ak. -नं 1 Lifting up.-2 Ploughing a field twice.-3 Marriage. -4 Anxiety, anxious regret.-नी 1 A cord, rope. -2 A small shell, *cowrie* (वराटिका).

उद्वाहिक *a.* [उद्वाह-ठक्] Relating to marriage, matrimonial (as a Mantra); Ms. 9. 65.

उद्वाहित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Married. -3 Eradicated, pull-ed up.

उद्वाहिन् *a.* 1 Raising, drawing up. -2 Marrying. -नी A rope, cord.

उद्वोढृ *m.* A husband.

उद्वादनं Crying aloud.

उद्वान *a.* Vomited, ejected. -नं 1 Ejecting, vomiting. -2 A stove.

उद्वास,-सस् *a.* One who has put off one's clothes.

उद्विज् 6 A. (P. epic.) 1 To be grieved or afflicted, be agitated; नोद्वि-जेत्प्राप्य चाप्रियं Bg. 5. 20; tremble, shake (lit. and fig.). -2 To fear, be afraid of, shrink from, abhor(with abl.); तीक्ष्णादुद्विजते Mu. 3. 5; Bg. 12. 15; लोकापवादान्नोद्विग्नं K. 197 नायमुद्विजितुं कालः स्वामिकार्यात् Bk. 7. 92. -3 To be tired or sick of, be disgusted with; जीवितादुद्विजमानेन Mâl. 3; sometimes with gen.; या ममोद्विजते नित्यं साद्य मामवगूहते Pt. 4. 76. -4 To grieve, afflict, frighten. -*Caus.* 1 To trouble, harass, afflict, oppress; उद्वेजयत्यंगुलिपार्ष्णिभागान् Ku. 1. 11; उद्वेजिता वृष्टिभिः 5; म्लेच्छैरुद्वेज्य-माना Mu. 7. 19. -2 To terrify, frighten; उद्वेजिताः कूजितैः U. 2. 29.-3 To produce disgust or abhorrence; रमणीयाप्युद्वेजयति K. 12; सीधुपानोद्वे-जितस्य M. 3; S. 2.

उद्विग्न *p. p.* 1 Grieved, afflicted, sorrowful, anxious (as for any ab-sent lover); °चित्त,-मनस् depressed in mind, sorry, anxious. -2 Alarm-ed, frightened; U. 4.

उद्वेग *a.* [उद्गतो वेगोऽस्मात्] 1 Going swiftly (as an express messenger).

courier. -2 Steady, calm, tranquil. -3 Ascending, mounting. -4 One whose arms by long practice continue always raised above the head (as an ascetic). —नः 1 Trembling, shaking, waving. -2 Agitation, excitement: Bg. 12. 15. -3 Alarm, fear; शांतोद्वेगस्तिमितनयनं दृष्टभक्तिर्भवान्या Me. 36; उत्तरोद्वेगलिंगं प्रजेभ्यः R. 8. 7.-4 Anxiety, regret, sorrow, distress (caused by separation from one's favourite object). -5 Admiration, astonishment. —नं A betel-nut (fruit.).

उद्वेजि (गि) न्, -जक *a.* 1 Agitating, distressing, causing pain or distress. -2 Suffering distress, anxious, unhappy.

उद्वेजन *a.* Causing to tremble (with fear): hurting the feelings. —नं 1 Agitation, anxiety. -2 Infliction of pain, torture, affliction; उद्वेजनकरैर्दंडैश्चिह्नयित्वा प्रवासयेत् Ms. 8. 352 painful. -3 Regret, sorrow for one's absence.

उद्वेजयितृ *a.* Terrifying: Si. 3. 19.

उद्वीक्ष् 1 A. 1 To look up, view, see, perceive; दृष्टिरधिकं सांद्रैरुद्वीक्षते Amaru. 24: प्रियस्य पद्वीमुद्वीक्ष्य 74 looking at (waiting for): R. 13. 68. -2 To examine, consider: आत्मनः शक्तिमुद्वीक्ष्य Pt. 1. 236.

उद्वीक्षणं 1 Looking up or upwards. -2 Sight, an eye; seeing, looking at; सखीजनोद्वीक्षणकौमुदीमुखं R. 3. 1.

उद्वीज् 10. P. 1 To fan. -2 To blow upon or towards.

उद्वीजनं Fanning.

उद्बृंहणं Increase, growth.

उद्वृत् 1 A. 1 To go upwards, ascend. -2 To fly asunder, burst out; उद्वर्तमानमूलबंधनं U. 4 the strings of which are giving way or being snapped. -3 To tumble over, fall down. -4 To go out, depart. -5 To rise, swell, increase. -6 To be puffed up with pride, be haughty. —*Caus.* 1 To extirpate, eradicate, destroy; उद्वर्तितं रसांतरेण लज्जालुत्वं Mv. 2. -2 To throw up, elevate. -3 To turn round, roll (as eyes). -4 To anoint, smear.

उद्वृत्त *a.* 1 Superfluous, redundant, plentiful. -2 Left over as a remainder, surplus. —तं: 1 A remainder, surplus. -2 Excess, preponderance. -3 Rubbing or smearing the body with perfumes.

उद्वर्तक *a.* 1 Causing to rise. -2 Rubbing and cleaning the body. —कः (In Math.) The quantity assumed for the purpose of the operation (Colebrooke).

उद्वर्तनं 1 Going up, rising. -2 Springing up, growth (of plants, grain &c.). -3 Prosperity, elevation. -4 Turning from side to side, springing up, popping the head, चटुलशफरोद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40. -5 Grinding, pounding. -6 Drawing out metal, wire-drawing. -7 Anointing, smearing; करोद्वर्तनार्थं चंदनं समर्पयामि. -8 Particularly, rubbing and cleaning the body with perfumes or fragrant unguents, or the unguents used for this purpose or to relieve pain: Y. 1. 152; Ms. 4. 132 (अभ्यंगमलापकर्षणपिष्टकादि Kull.).-9 Bad behaviour or conduct, rudeness.

उद्वर्तित *a.* 1 Risen, elevated. -2 Sprung up, drawn out. -3 Perfumed, scented, rubbed, kneaded.

उद्वृत्त *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated (स्तन, दंत, भेय &c.). -2 Flowing out, not contained in, swollen, overflowing; हृदयसरितोद्वृत्तविस्मय Mál. 4; अपामुद्वृत्तानां Mu. 3. 8 overflowing; उद्वृत्तः क इव सुखावहः परेषां Si. 8. 18. (where उ० means also 'gone astray, ill-behaved'). -3 Grown, increased. -4 Exalted, prosperous. -5 Proud, furious, haughty; °मृगपति K. 90. -6 Vomited up. -7 Left as a remainder. -8 Ill-conducted, ill-mannered, rude. -9 Agitated; उद्वृत्तनक्रात् सहसोन्ममज्ज R. 16. 79.

उद्वृह् 6 P. raise up, elevate. -2 To draw up, eradicate, uproot.

उद्वृहित *a.* Drawn up; eradicated.

उद्वेग See under उद्विज्.

उद्वेदि *a.* [उन्नता वेदिर्यत्र] Having a raised seat or throne in it; विमानं नवमुद्वेदि R. 17. 9.

उद्वेपः Shaking, trembling, excessive tremor.

उद्वेल *a.* [उत्क्रांतो वेलां] 1 Overflowing its banks (as a river); भयमप्रलयोद्वेलादाचख्युर्नैर्ऋतोदधेः R. 10. 34; K. 333. -2 Transgressing the proper limits. -3 Excessive; K. 138.

उद्वेल्ल् 1 P. 1 To shake, wave, Mál. 2, 6; उद्वेल्लद्वालकदली Ratn. 2. -2 To roll or move about, turn round; उद्वेल्लंति पुराणरोहिणतरुस्कंधेषु कुंभीनसाः U. 2. 29: Mv. 5. 2; Mál. 8. 9.

उद्वेल्लित *p. p.* Shaken, tossed up. —तं Shaking.

उद्वेष्ट *a.* Investing, surrounding, covering on all sides. —टः 1 Surrounding. -2 Investing or besieging (as a town &c.). -3 Devastating. -4 Overcoming in battle.

उद्वेष्टन *a.* 1 Loosened; कदाचिदुद्वेष्टनवांतमाल्यः R. 7. 6; Ku. 7. 57. -2 Freed from bonds, unfettered, unbound. —नं 1 The act of surrounding or enclosing. -2 An enclosure, fence. -3 A pain in the buttocks or back of the body; हृदय° convulsive pain in the heart.

उद्वेष्टयति Den. P. To open, unfasten, untie.

उद्वेष्टित *a.* Surrounded, invested.

उधस् An udder; see ऊधस्.

उध्रस् 9. 10. P. (उध्रस्नाति, उध्रासयति) 1 To glean or gather little by little at a time. -2 To throw or cast upwards.

उंद् 7 P. [उनत्ति, उंदांचकार, औंदीत्, उंदितुं, उत्त-उन्न;] 1 To wet, moisten, bathe; याः पृथिवीं पयसोंदंति. -2 To flow or issue out, spring (as water). —*Caus.* (aor. औंदिदत्) To wet. —*desid.* (उंदिदिषति) [cf. L. *unda*].

उंदनं Moistening, wetting.

उन्न *p. p.* 1 Wet, wetted, moist. -2 (fig.) Kind, moved to pity.

उंदरुः, उंदुरः, उंदुरुः, उंदूरः [उंद्-उरउरु वा] A mouse, rat. -**Comp.** —**कर्णी, -कर्णिका** the plant Salvinia Cucullata.

उन्नद् 1 P. To roar or below aloud, sound, roar (in general); असोढसिंहध्वनिरुन्ननाद Ku. 1. 56; कालमेघ इवोन्नदन् Mb.

उन्नादः Crying out, roar, humming, chirping &c.

उन्नम् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To rise, appear; उन्नम्योन्नम्य लीयंते दरिद्राणां मनोरथाः Pt. 2. 91. (*b*) To hang over, arise, impend; उन्नमत्यकालदुर्दिनम् Mk. 4, 5 an untimely storm impends; बहलोन्नमदंबुधराः Mál. 9. 18. (*c*) To rise, ascend, go up (fig. also); उन्नमति नमति वर्षति गर्जति मेघः

Mk. 5; नम्रत्वेनोन्नमंत: Bh. 2. 69. -2 To bend up, raise, elevate, erect; Ki. 16. 35. —*Caus.* (नमयति) 1 To bend upwards, raise, erect: मुखमुन्नमय्य Ku. 7. 23; Ś. 3. 25, R. 1. 41. -2 (fig.) To elevate, raise to eminence; उन्नमय बंधुवर्गं K. 109.

उन्नत *p. p.* 1 Raised, elevated, uplifted (fig. also); उपास्तिगुरुनरुन्नाभिमानोन्नता: Bk. 3. 24; Ku. 9. 79; ... -2 High, ... also), tall, lofty, great, eminent, ... सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वी क्रान्त्वा ... R. 1. 14; V. 5. 22; Ki. 5. 15. 14. 23; Pt. 1. 29; ... R. 6. 71; Si. 7. 27; °चेतस् *a.* noble-minded; Pt. 1. 122. -3 Projecting, plump, full (as breasts); M. 2. 3; Rs. 1. 7. —त: A boa (अजगर). —तं 1 Elevation. -2 Ascension, altitude.—**Comp.**—आनत *a.* elevated and depressed, uneven, high and low; बंधुरं तून्नतानतं Ak. —चरण *a.* with uplifted paws, rampant. —नाभि *a.* having a projecting navel, *i. e.* corpulent, fat. —शिरस् *a.* carrying the head high, holding up the head, proud.

उन्नतत्वं Height, sublimity, majesty; R. 5. 37.

उन्नति: *f.* 1 Elevation, height (fig. also); see उन्नतिमत् below. -2 Exaltation, dignity, rise, prosperity, increase; स्तोकेनोन्नतिमायाति स्तोकेनायात्यधोगतिं Pt. 1. 150; ध्वजानामुन्नति: K. 55; Si. 16. 22, 72; Bv. 1. 40; महाजनस्य संपर्क: कस्य नोन्नतिकारक: H. 3. v. 1.; मान° Bh. 2. 23. -3 Raising. -4 The wife of Garuḍa.—**Comp.** —ईश: N. of Garuḍa (Lord of उन्नति).

उन्नतिमत् *a.* 1 Elevated, projecting, plump (as breasts); सा पीनोन्नतिमत्पयोधरयुगं धत्ते Amaru. 30; Si. 9. 72. -2 High, sublime.

उन्नमनं 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 Height, elevation.

उन्नमित *p. p.* 1 Raised, lifted up. -2 Heightened, increased, proved to be superior; °उपदेशा: M. 3.

उन्नम्र *a.* Erect, upright, lofty, high (fig. also); उन्नम्रताम्रपटमंडपमंडितं तत् Si. 5. 68; °ता erectness, uprightness (of the body).

उन्नाम: Raising, lifting up; शतबुद्धि: कृतोन्नाम: Pt. 5. 45 lifted up.

उन्नय-यनं See under उन्नी.

उन्नस *a.* [उन्नता नासिका यस्य] Having a prominent nose; उन्नसं दधती वक्त्रं Bk. 4. 18.

उन्नह् 4 P. 1 To tie up, bind up, fasten round. -2 To draw out, pull out. -3 To come out of, free from ...

उन्नद्ध *p. p.* 1 Tied or bound up, fastened, ... R. 17. ... -2 ... unbound, ... वीर्य ... etc.

उन्नाह: 1 Projection, protuberance; स्तन° Māl. 9. ... K. 26. -2 Tying up. -3 Sour gruel made from the fermentation of rice.

उन्नाभ *a.* 1 Having a projecting navel, corpulent.—भ: N. of a king of the Solar race.

उन्नाल *a.* With the stalk prominently appearing; Māl. 9. 13.

उन्निद्र *a.* [उद्गता निद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Sleepless, awake, without a wink of sleep, ... Me. 88; ... S. 6. 4; Mu. 4. 2; Māl. 3. -2 Expanded, full-blown, budded (as lotuses); °अरविंदं K. 22; ... Si. 4. 13, 31. 8. 28.

उन्नी 1 P. 1 To lead upwards, bring up. -2 To raise, erect, lift up (A.); दंडमुन्नयते Sk.; स्वदंष्ट्रयोन्नीतधरो वराह: Bhāg. -3 To bring out of, free from, help, rescue, redeem; रसाया लीलयोन्नीतां उर्वीं Bhāg. -4 To draw up (as water). -5 To stroke, straighten out. -6 To lead out or aside, lead away; एकांतमुन्नीय Mb. -7 To press out, extract. -8 To infer, ascertain, guess, conjecture; कथमपि स इत्यन्वेतव्यस्तथापि दृशो: प्रिय: U. 3. 22, 1. 29, 6. 26; V. 4, प्रकृतिप्रत्ययाद्यर्थै: संकीर्णे लिंगमुन्नयेत् Ak. -9 To fill completely. -10 To lead off (in singing).

उन्नय:, उन्नाय: 1 Raising, elevating. -2 Height, elevation. -3 Analogy, resemblance. -4 Inference.

उन्नयन *a.* With the eyes raised upwards; R. 4. 3. —नं 1 Raising, elevating, lifting up. -2 Drawing up water. -3 The vessel out of which a fluid is taken. -4 Leading away, extracting. -5 Making straight, smoothing; सीमंत°. -6 Deliberation, discussion. -7 Inference; ... अन्वीक्षा उन्नयनं.

उन्नायक *a.* 1 Raising, lifting up. -2 What leads to an inference or conclusion.

उन्नेतृ *a.* 1 Raising, leading up. -2 Leading to an inference. —*m.* One of the 16 priests at a sacrifice. ... the ...

उन्मज्ज् (मज्ज्) 6 P. To emerge, rise up; वन्य: सरित्तो गज उन्ममज्ज R. 5. 43. 16. 79; उन्ममज्ज दानकैस्तुहिनांशु: Ki. 9. 23; S. 7. 8. Si. 9. 30.

उन्मज्जक *a.* Emerging, rising up. —क: A kind of ascetic; कंठदघ्ने जले स्थित्वा तप: कुर्वन् प्रवर्तते। उन्मज्जक: स विज्ञेयस्तापसो लोकपूजित: ॥.

उन्मज्जनं Emerging, coming out of water. —न: An attendant of Śiva.

उन्मथ्, उन्मंथ् 1. 9. P. 1 To shake up, disturb, excite, stir; pain. -2 To strike, kill, destroy; मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 33; धैर्यमुन्मथ्य Māl. 1. 18; ... Prab. -3 To tear, cut off, peel off; वन्यद्विपेनोन्माथिता त्वगस्य R. 2. 37. -4 To mix.

उन्मथन *a.* Tearing, disturbing, paining. —नं 1 Shaking off, throwing off or down. -2 Killing, slaughter; अन्योन्यसूतोन्मथनात् R. 7. 52.

उन्मंथ: 1 Agitation, disturbance. -2 Killing, slaughter. -3 A disease of the outer ear.

उन्मंथक *a.* 1 Shaking off, agitating, stirring. -2 Throbbing, beating. —क: Inflammation of the outer ear.

उन्मंथनं 1 Shaking off, agitating. -2 Killing, slaughter, hurting. -3 Beating (with a stick). -4 Probing, stirring a dart lodged in the body. -5 The instrument used for this purpose.

उन्माथ *a.* Destroying or killing. —थ: 1 Torment, pang, deep pain; °वेगा: Māl. 9. 45. -2 Shaking, agitation. -3 Killing, slaughter. -4 A snare or trap; प्रयोजयति चोन्माथं नित्यमस्तं गते रवौ Mb.

उन्माथिन् *a.* 1 Shaking, agitating. -2 Tormenting, excruciating; Māl. 9. 10.

उन्मद् 4 P. 1 To be or become mad. -2 To delight, gratify.—*Caus.* (म-मा-दयति) To madden, inebriate, render drunk (lit. and fig.); लक्ष्म्योन्मादिता: K. 107; Ki. 4. 16.

उन्मत्त *p. p.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Insane, frantic, mad; द्वावत्रोन्मत्तौ V. 2; अहो उन्मत्तास्मि संवृत्ता U. 3, 5. 30; *S.* 6; Ms. 9. 79. -3 (*a*) Puffed, elevated. (*b*) Furious, wild; मदोन्मत्तस्य भूपस्य कुंजरस्य च गच्छतः Pt. 1 161; U. 2; *Si.* 6. 31. -4 Possessed by a ghost or an evil-spirit; Y. 2. 32; Ms 3. 161 (वातपित्तश्लेष्मसंनिपातग्रहसंभवेनोपद्रुतः Mit.). —त्तः The thorn apple (धत्तूर); N. of another tree (मुचकुंद).-**Comp.** —कीर्तिः,-वेशः N. of *S*iva. —गंगं N. of a country (where the Gangâ roars furiously along). —दर्शन,-रूप *a.* maniac-like, mad in appearance. —प्रलपित *a.* spoken in drunkenness or madness. (-तं) the words of a madman. —लिंगिन् *a.* pretending to be mad.

उन्मत्तक *a.* 1 Insane, mad. -2 Drunk, intoxicated.

उन्मद *a.* 1 Intoxicated, drunk; उदीरयामासुरिवोन्मदानाम् R 2. 9, 16.54. -2 Mad, furious, extravagant; *Si.* 10. 4, 12. 44, 77; 16. 59. -3 Causing intoxication, intoxicating; मधुकरांगनया मुहुरुन्मदध्वनिभृता निभृताक्षरमुज्जगे *Si.* 6. 20. —दः 1 Insanity. -2 Intoxication, ecstacy.

उन्मदन *a.* [उद्गतो मदनोऽस्य] Affected or inflamed with love; तदाप्रभृत्युन्मदना बभूव Ku. 5. 55.

उन्मदिष्णु *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Intoxicated, drunk. -3 In rut (as an elephant); *Si.* 12. 28.

उन्माद *a.* 1 Mad, insane. -2 Extravagant. —दः 1 Madness, insanity; अहो उन्मादः U. 3; Mâl. 9. -2 Intense passion, intoxication or extravagance of love; Mâl. 3, 2. 11; वीररसोन्मादः Mv. 2.22 rapturous joy. -3 Lunacy, mania (considered as a disease of the mind); मदयंत्युद्धता दोषा यस्मादुन्मार्गमाश्रिताः। मानसोऽयमतो व्याधिरुन्माद इति कीर्तितः॥ Susr. -4 (In Rhet.) Madness considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; चित्तसंमोह उन्मादः कामशोकभयादिभिः S. D. [illegible] or according to R. G. [illegible]विप्रलंभमहापत्तिपरमानंदादिजन्मा ऽन्यस्मिन्नन्या[illegible] -2 Bloom; उन्मादं वीक्ष्य [illegible] S. D. 2.

उन्मादक: N. of the plant धत्तूर.

उन्मादन *a.* Maddening, exciting, intoxicating. —नः One of the five arrows of Cupid.

उन्मादयितृक *a.* Intoxicating, enrapturing; *S.* 1.

उन्मादिन् *a.* Mad, intoxicated.

उन्मादुक *a.* Fond of drinking (Ved.).

उन्मनस्,-नस्क *a.* [उद्भ्रांतं मनोऽस्य] 1 Excited or disturbed in mind, perplexed, agitated, uneasy; उन्मनाः प्रथमजन्मचेष्टितान्यस्मरन्नपि बभूव राघवः R. 11. 22; Ki. 14. 45.-2 Regretting, repining for a lost or departed friend.-3 Anxious, eager, impatient; गंतुं पावकमुन्मनस्तदभवत् Bh. 2. 75. -4 Proud (मनस्विन्); *Si.* 16. 3 (where it also means "anxious").

उन्मनायते Den. A., उन्मनीभू 1 P. To become excited or disturbed in mind, be uneasy, regret; अस्मद्विना मा भृशमुन्मनीभूः Ki. 3. 39.

उन्मनीकृ 8 U. To make excited, disturb; Ki. 10. 37.

उन्मयूख *a.* Shining, radiant; R. 16. 69.

उन्मर्दनं 1 Rubbing, kneading. -2 A fragrant essence used for the purpose of rubbing. -3 Act of purifying air.

उन्मा Ved. A measure.

उन्मानं 1 Weighing, measuring upwards; ऊर्ध्वमानं किलोन्मानं. -2 A measure of size or quantity. -3 Price.

उन्मित *a.* Measured.

उन्मितिः *f.* Measure; price.

उन्मेय *a.* To be weighed; what is weighed. —यं Weight.

उन्मार्ग *a.* [उत्क्रांतः मार्गात्] Going to a wrong path.—र्गः 1 A wrong road, deviation from the right road (fig. also); नित्यमुन्मार्गगामिनां Pt. 1. -2 An improper conduct, evil course, moral turpitude; उन्मार्गप्रस्थितानि इंद्रियाणि K. 155; °प्रवर्तकः 103. —र्गे *ind.* Astray, by a wrong way; Pt. 1. 161. —**Comp.** —गत *a.* going wrong.—गमनं following evil courses. —गामिन्,-वर्तिन् *a.* going wrong, erring, taking a wrong road.

उन्मार्गिन् *a.* Going astray; finding an outlet (as water).

उन्मिश्र *a.* Mixed with, variegated.

उन्मिष् 6 P. 1 To open the eyes; उन्मिमेष तदा मुनिः Bhâg, Bg. 5. 9; Dk. 111. -2 To open (as the eyes); प्रलयांतोन्मिषिते विलोचने Ku. 4. 2. -3 To open, bloom, be expanded (as lotuses); उन्मिषदुदरलवन K. 22. -4 To rise, peep up (as stars); उन्मिषत्सु ग्रहग्रामणीषु K. 176. -5 To shine, glitter, flash; as तेजस्. -6 To arise, originate; उन्मिषद्रोमहर्ष, उन्मिषत्तोष &c.

उन्मिष *a.* Blown, opened. —षः Opening the eyes.

उन्मिषित *p. p.* Opened (as eyes), blown, expanded &c. —तं 1 A look, glance; Ku. 5. 25; K. 72. -2 Opening; R. 5 68.

उन्मेषः,-षणं 1 Opening (of the eyes), winking, twinkling (of eyes); प्रत्यग्रोन्मेषजिह्मा Mu. 3. 21. -2 Blowing, opening, expansion; उन्मेषं यो मम न सहते जातिवैरी निशायां K. P. 10; दीर्घिकाकमलोन्मेषः Ku. 2. 33. -3 Light, flash, brilliancy; सतां प्रज्ञोन्मेषः Bh. 2. 114 light or flash; विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81.-4 Awakening, rising, becoming visible, manifestation; ज्ञान ° Sânti. 3. 13.

उन्मेषिन् *a.* Flying about, glittering about; Mâl. 6. 5.

उन्मील् 1 P. 1 To open (as the eyes); उदमीलीच लोचने Bk. 15. 102; 16. 8. -2 To be awakened or roused, be excited; उन्मिमील विशदं विषमेषुः *Si* 10. 72; Bk. 1. 33. -3 To expand, blow (as lotuses); सरोभिरुन्मीलितपद्मलोचनैः Ki. 4. 3; Mâl. 1. 38, 9. 15. -4 To be diffused or spread, cluster round; प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20; उन्मीलन्मधुगंध Gît. 1. -5 To appear, become manifest; खं वायुर्ज्वलनो जलं क्षितिरिति त्रैलोक्यमुन्मीलति Prab. 1. 2. -6 To break forth, burst out; U. 4. —*Caus.* 1 To open (eyes, lotuses &c.); तदेतदुन्मीलय चक्षुरायतं V. 1. 5; Mk. 1. 33.-2 To display, show; त्वयाद्य साधुतोन्मीलिता.

उन्मीलः,-लनं 1 Opening (of the eyes), awaking; ज्ञानांजनशलाकाभिर्नेत्रोन्मीलनकारकः Mb. -2 Unfolding, opening (in general); प्रियागुणसहस्राणामेकोन्मीलनपेशलः U. 6. 34. -3 Touching up, painting; आलेख्य ° K. 267. -4 Expanding, blowing.

उन्मीलित *p. p.* 1 Opened; अज्ञानतिमिरांधस्य ज्ञानांजनशलाकया । चक्षुरुन्मीलितं येन तस्मै पाणिनये नमः ॥ Sik. 58 Ki. 16. 12. -2 Blown, expanded: ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः; K. P. 1; awakened; Mv. 1.48; K.110.-3 Touched up, painted; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. —तं (In Rhet.) An open reference (to anything).

उन्मुख *a.* (खी *f.*) [उद्-ऊर्ध्वं मुखं यस्य] 1 Raising the face, looking up; °दर्शन looking upwards; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14, 100; R. 1. 39, 11. 26: आश्रम° 1. 53. -2 Ready, intent on, on the point of, about to, prepared for: तमरण्यसमाश्रयोन्मुखं R. 8. 12 about to retire to the woods; 16. 9, 3. 12; उदयोन्मुखचंद्रिका M. 5. 7; भेदोन्मुखं V. 2. 7; Ku. 6. 48. -3 Eager, waiting for, expecting, looking up to; तस्मिन् संयमिनामाद्ये जाते परिणयोन्मुखे Ku. 6. 34; लक्ष्मीरिव गुणोन्मुखी R. 12. 26, 6. 21, 11. 23. -4 Sounding, speaking or making a sound; परभृतोन्मुखी Ku. 6. 2 speaking through the cuckoo.

उन्मुखर *a.* Loud-sounding, noisy.

उन्मुच् 6 U. 1 To unfasten, pull off; उन्मुच्य सूत्रेण विनैव हाराः R. 6. 28; take off (clothes &c.); आत्मकंठादुन्मुच्य K. 147, 67; Bk. 3. 22. -2 To loosen, liberate, free from (as a bond); ऋणमुन्मुच्य देवानां Mb.; open (as a letter); लेखमुन्मुच्य Râj. T. 3. 235; K. 221. -3 To raise, elevate, send forth (as sound); आर्तनादो हि यः पौरैरुन्मुक्तः Râm. -4 To fling, hurl (as a missile). —*Caus.* 1 To extricate, loosen, free; Kv. 6. 46. -2 To deliver.

उन्मुक्त *p. p.* Pulled off, loosened &c.; °कंठं bitterly.

उन्मोचनं Unfastening, loosening.

उन्मुद्र *a.* [उद्गता मुद्रा यस्मात्] 1 Unsealed. -2 Opened, blown, expanded (as a flower).

उन्मूल् 10 P. To eradicate, pluck up by the roots, exterminate; समूलमुन्मूलयतीव मे मनः Ki. 1. 41; उन्मूलिता हलधरेण पदावघातैः Udb.

उन्मूलनं 1 Plucking up by the roots, eradication, destroying, uprooting; न पादपोन्मूलनशक्ति रंहः R. 2. 34.

उन्मृज् 2 P. 1 To rub or wipe off, clean by washing; Y. 1. 20. -2 To efface, blot out, obliterate. -3 To receive, accept (Ved.).

उन्मार्जनं Rubbing, wiping off, removing; मनःशल्य° Dk. 161.

उन्मृजावमृजा Repeatedly rubbing up and down.

उन्मृष्ट *p. p.* Blotted out, effaced, cleared, removed, wiped off: R. 15. 32; Y. 2. 91.

उन्मेदा *f.* Corpulence, fatness.

उप *ind.* 1 As a prefix to verbs and nouns it expresses towards, near to, by the side of, with, under, down (opp. अप). According to G. M. the following are its senses:- उप सामीप्यसामर्थ्यव्याप्त्याचार्यकृतिमृतिदोषदानक्रियावीप्सारंभाध्ययनपूजनेषु :— (1) nearness, contiguity; उपविशति, उपगच्छति goes near; (2) power, ability; उपकरोति; (3) pervasion; उपकीर्णः (4) advice, instructing as by a teacher; उपदिशति, उपदेशः (5) death, extinction, उपरत; (6) defect, fault; उपघात; (7) giving; उपनयति, उपहरति; (8) action, effort; उप त्वा नेष्ये; (9) beginning, commencement; उपक्रमते, उपक्रम; (10) study; उपाध्यायः; (11) reverence, worship; उपस्थानं, उपचरति पितरं पुत्रः. It is also said to have the senses of disease, ornament, command, reproof, killing, wish, resemblance &c. -2 As unconnected with verbs and prefixed to nouns, it expresses direction towards, nearness, resemblance, relationship, contiguity in space, number, time, degree &c., but generally involving the idea of subordination or inferiority; उपकनिष्ठिका the finger next to the little finger; उपपुराणं a secondary Purâṇa; उपगुरुः an assistant master: उपाध्यक्षः a vice-president. It usually, however, forms Avyayî. comp. in these senses; उपगंगं=गंगायाः समीपे; उपकूलं, °वनं &c.; these are again compounded with other words; उपकूपजलाशयः, उपकंठनिवासिनी. Prefixed to proper nouns it means a 'younger brother'; उपेंद्रः. -3 With numerals it forms संख्याबहुव्रीहि and means ', nearly,' 'almost'; उपत्रिंशाः nearly thirty; उपविंशाः about twenty &c. -4 As a separable preposition (*a*) with acc. when it means inferiority (P.I. 4. 87); उप हरिं सुराः Sk the gods are under *i. e.* are inferior to Hari; शक्रादय उपाच्युतं Vop. (*b*) With loc. it expresses (1) over, above, superior to: उप निष्के कार्षापणं, उप परार्धे हरेर्गुणाः; (2) addition; (3) near to, towards, in the direction of, under; (4) at, on, upon; (5) up-to, in, above; *e.g.* उप सानुषु on or above the peaks: वयो न वसतीरुप; or sometimes (*c*) with the instr.; with, at the same time with, according. to -5 As a separable adverb it is rarely used in the senses of further, moreover. (उपासनेऽधिके हीने सादृश्यप्रतियत्नयोः । नयोगव्याप्तिपूजासु शक्तावारंभदानयोः ॥ दक्षिणाचार्यकरणदोषाख्यानात्ययेषु च ।. [cf. Gr. *hupo*; L. *sub*; Goth. *up;* Germ. *ob.*].

उपकक्ष *a.* Ved. Reaching to the shoulder.

उपकंठ *a.* Near, proximate. —ठः, -ठं 1 Proximity, vicinity, neighbourhood; प्राप तालीवनश्याममुपकंठं महोदधेः R. 4. 34; 13. 48; Ku. 7. 51; Mâl. 9. 2; आकृष्य चापं श्रवणोपकंठे *S.* 3.5 to the very ear. -2 Space near a village or its boundary. -3 One of a horse's paces. —*ind.* 1 Upon the neck, near the throat; प्रेम्णोपकंठं मुहुरंकभाजः *Si.* 3. 36. -2 In the vicinity of, near.

उपकथा A short story or tale.

उपकनिष्ठिका [उपगता कनिष्ठिकां] The finger next to the little finger, the last but one finger (अनामिका); *S*ik. 44.

उपकन्या The friend of one's daughter; °पुरं near the woman's apartments.

उपकर्ण् 10 U. To hear; *Si.* 20.5.

उपकर्णं *ind.* Close to the ear, into the ear.

उपकर्णनं Hearing.

उपकर्णिका Rumour, report.

उपकिरण See under उपकॄ.

उपकीचकः 1 A relation or follower of Kîchaka. -2 The army of Virâṭa under Kîchaka.

उपकुंचिः,-चिका 1 The plant Nigella Indica (कृष्णजीरक). -2 Small cardamoms.

उपकुंभ *a.* 1 Near, proximate. -2 Solitary, retired, secluded. —भं *ind.* Near a jar.

उपकुल्या 1 The plant Piper Longum. -2 A canal, trench.

उपकुशः Gum-boil; a disease of the mouth.

उपकूज् 1 P. To fill with cooing.

उपकूजित *p. p.* Made to resound (with cooing). -तं Filling with cooing.

उपकूपं-पे *ind.* Near a well; °जलाशयः a trough near a well for watering cattle.

उपकूलं *ind.* On the shore; R. 15. 28.

उपकृ 8 U. (*a*) उपकरोति-कुरुते. 1 To place or bring near, furnish or provide with, do or render; किं न भूयः प्रियमुपकरोतु [illegible] V. 5; Ms. 2. 149. 24[illegible] 5. [illegible] -2 To assist, serve, befriend, oblige, favour, benefit, help; अर्थिष्वनुपकुर्वन् Pt. 1. 83; Bk. 8. 18; (oft. with gen. of person); सा लक्ष्मीरुपकुरुते यया परेषां Ki. 7. 28, 8. 13; आत्मनश्चोपकर्तुं Me. 101; *Si.* 20. 74; K. 174; न हि दीपौ परस्परस्योपकुरुतः S. B.; sometimes with loc. also; Ms. 8. 394. -3 To foster, take care of. -4 To render homage, serve, wait or attend upon (with acc.); हरिमुपकुरुते Sk. -5 To begin, set about anything (with dat.). -6 To subdue, overcome. (*b*) उपस्करोति-स्कुरुते. 1 To add, supply (वाक्याध्याहारे), उपस्कृतं ब्रूते P. VI. 1. 139 Sk. -2 To provide or furnish with; सितातपत्रव्यजनैरुपस्कृतः Bhâg. -3 To attend or wait on, serve. -4 To adorn, decorate, elaborate, refine, polish, prepare, perfect; राजतं चानुपस्कृतं Ms. 5. 112; उपस्कृता कन्या Sk.; Bh. 2. 15. -5 (*a*) To care for, take care of (with acc. of person); P. I. 3. 32, VI. 1. 139. (*b*) To make efforts (with gen. of thing); एधोदकस्योपस्कुरुते, मा कस्यचिदुपस्कृथाः Bk. 8. 19, 119. -6 To furnish badly, deform; Ms. 3. 257. -7 To corrupt, defile, censure; 7 98. -8 To bring or call together; उपस्कृता ब्राह्मणाः (= समुदिताः Sk.).

उपकरणं 1 Doing service or favour, helping, assisting. -2 Material, implement, instrument, means; स्वैरुपकरणैः U. 5; ° द्रव्यं Mk. 3; उपकरणीभावमायाति U. 3. 3 serve as helping instruments, or assistants; परोपकारोपकरणं शरीरं K. 207; स्नान° bathing materials, Pt. 1; व्यायाम° athletic materials; आत्मा परोपकरणीकृतः H. 2. 24; K. 80, 102, 198, 204; Y. 2. 276; Ms. 9. 270. -3 An engine, machine, apparatus, paraphernalia (in general). -4 Means of subsistence, anything supporting life. -5 A means or expedient; कर्म°, वेद°, यज्ञ° &c. -6 Fabricating, composing, elaborating. -7 The insignia of royalty. -8 The attendants of a king.

उपकर्तृ *a.* One who does a service or favour, useful, friendly; [illegible] Dk. 160; हीनान्यनुपकर्तॄणि प्रवृद्धानि विकुर्वते R. 17. 58; उपकर्त्री [illegible] S. D. 621, Si. 2. 37.

उपकारः 1 Service, help, assistance, favour, kindness, obligation (opp. अपकार); उपकारापकारौ हि लक्ष्यं लक्षणमेतयोः *Si.* 2. 37; शाम्येत्प्रत्यपकारेण नोपकारेण दुर्जनः Ku. 2. 40, 3. 73; Y. 3. 284; Pt. 1. 22; उपकारे वृत् to be of service or useful (to another). -2 Preparation. -3 Ornament, decoration. -4 Particularly, flowers, garlands &c. suspended at gate-ways as embellishments on festive occasions. -री A royal tent, palace. -2 Caravansera.

उपकारक *a.* Doing service or favour, helping, contributing to, assisting, productive (of good results); उपकारकमायतेर्भृशं Ki. 2. 43.

उपकारिका 1 Protectress, a female assistant. -2 A palace. -3 A tent, a caravansera. -4 A kind of cake.

उपकारिन् *a.* Helping, serving, beneficial &c.; subservient, benefactor.

उपकार्य *a.* 1 Deserving assistance or favour, fit to be assisted. -र्या A royal house, palace; रम्यां रघुप्रतिनिधिः स नवोपकार्यां बाल्यात्परामिव दशां मदनोऽध्युवास R. 5. 63; a royal tent; तस्योपकार्यारचितोपचाराः 5. 41, 11. 93, 13. 79, 16. 55, 73.

उपकुर्वाण *a.* Doing service &c. -णः A Brâhmaṇa in a state of pupilage (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who wishes to pass on to the state of a householder (गृहस्थ).

उपकृत *p. p.* Assisted, benefited, served &c. -तं Aid, favour, obligation; गता नाशं तारा उपकृतमसाधाविव जने Mk. 5. 25.

उपकृतिः *f.*, **उपक्रिया** Favour, obligation.

उपकॄ 6 P. To bestrew, scatter or throw down, scatter or pour upon; रत्नोपकीर्णां वसुधां Mb. -2 (उपस्कॄ) (*a*) To cut up, split, lop. (*b*) To hurt, strike.

उपकिरणं 1 Scattering or throwing over, covering up; burying. -2 Pervasion. -*ind.* Near the rays.

उपक्लृप् 1 A. 1 To be fit for; तत्रेदमुपकल्पते Bhâg. -2 To be prepared or ready (at hand); आसनेषूपक्लृप्तेषु Ms. 3. 208, 8. 333. -3 To result in, serve as, lead to (with dat.); वार्यपि श्रद्धया दत्तमक्षयायोपकल्पते Ms. 3. 202. -4 To become, take a (particular) form or shape. -*Caus.* 1 To prepare, get ready, equip; रथं Ve. 2. -2 To appoint, assign, allot; उपकल्पितं पशुं Pt. 1; U. 2; Y. 1. 109. -3 To vow, promise; दैवतोपकल्पित Pt. 4. -4 To set up, exhibit. -5 To render (homage), communicate. -6 To bring near, fetch. -7 To assume, take.

उपकल्पनं,-ना 1 Preparation; एवं विज्ञाय मतिमान् भोजनस्योपकल्पनां Susr. -2 Fabricating, making &c.

उपकल्पित *p. p.* 1 Prepared, made &c. -2 Secondary, substituted.

उपक्लृप्त *p. p.* 1 Brought near, at hand. -2 Ready, prepared. -3 Fitted for, adapted to. -4 Formed, produced.

उपक्रम् 1 A., 4 P. 1 To go near, approach, come to, advance towards; राज्ञस्तस्याज्ञया देवी वसिष्ठमुपचक्रमे Mb.; Bk. 8. 25. -2 To do, perform, set about; यथोक्तं निपुणमुपक्रान्तवान् Dk. 120; माधवसमक्षमुत्तरमुपक्रमिष्ये Mâl. 3, 2. 7; Y. 3. 200. -3 To begin, commence. (with inf. or dat.); (Atm.); प्रसभं वक्तुमुपक्रमेत कः Ki. 2. 28; प्रतिमहीतुं....त्रिलोचनस्तामुपचक्रमे च Ku. 3. 66; R. 17. 13. -4 To go against, attack, assail, उपचक्रमाते वाग्भिः Râm. -5 To make advances (of love) to; सर्वोपायैरुपक्रम्य सीतां Râm.; win over; Dk. 65. -6 To step over, stride, traverse. -7 To treat, act towards, attend on (as a physician); cure or heal

(as wounds); यत्नादुपक्रम्यतां S. 3 v. l. ; सर्वथोपक्रांतः Dk. 68 ; °व्रणा 75.

उपक्रंतृ A beginner, one who undertakes.

उपक्रमः 1 Beginning, commencement; रामोपक्रममाचख्यौ रक्षःपरिभवं नवं R. 12. 42 begun by Râma ; किमुपक्रमो रावणः Mv. 2. -2 Approach, advance ; साहस° forcible advance Mâl. 7, so योषितः सुकुमारोपक्रमाः *ibid*. -3 An undertaking, work, enterprize. -4 A plan, contrivance, means, expedient, stratagem, remedy ; सामादिभिरुपक्रमैः Ms. 7. 107, 159 ; M. 3 ; R. 18. 15 ; Y. 1. 345 ; Si. 20. 76. -5 Attendance on a patient, treatment, practice of medicine, physicking. -6 A test of honesty, trying the fidelity of a friend &c. ; see उपधा. -7 A kind of ceremony preparatory to reading the Vedas.

उपक्रमणं 1 Approaching. -2 Undertaking. -3 Commencement. -4 (Medic.) Treatment, physicking.

उपक्रमणिका A preface, introduction.

उपक्रमणीय *a*. 1 To be gone to, approached, commenced &c. -2 Relating to the attendance (on a patient). —यं A work on medicine.

उपक्रमितव्य, उपक्रम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be commenced or undertaken. -2 Curable ; अनुपक्रम्य आतंकः V. 2.

उपक्रमितृ *a*. One who begins &c.

उपक्रीडा A play-ground, a place for playing.

उपक्रुश् 1 P. To blame, chide, revile.

उपक्रोशः, -शनं Censure, reproach, ignominy ; प्राणैरुपक्रोशमलीमसैर्वा R. 2. 53 ; वाक्संतक्षणैर्लोकोपक्रोशनैः Dk. 41, 60.

उपक्रोष्टृ *a*. Censuring, blaming —*m*. An ass (braying aloud).

उपक (का) णं [उप-कण्-शब्दे, अप् -घञ् वा] The sound of a lute.

उपक्लसः Ved. A kind of worm or insect.

उपक्षि 1 P. or *pass*. 1 To waste away, decay, be exhausted, disappear. -2 (2. 6.P.) To dwell near (Ved.).

उपक्षय *a*. Decayed, wasted. —यः 1 Waste, decay, loss. -2 Expenditure. —यं *ind*. Near the abode.

उपक्षित *a*. Ved. 1 Dwelling near. -2 Clinging or attached to.

उपक्षीण *p. p.* 1 Decayed, exhausted, consumed, disappeared. -2 Powerless.

उपक्षेतृ *a*. One who draws near or one who dwells near, attached to.

उपक्षिप् 6 P. 1 To throw at, cast on, hurl against ; वपुषि वधाय तत्र तत्र शस्त्रमुपक्षिपतः Mâl. 5. 31 ; to direct ; त्वयि उपक्षिप्त आत्मा M. 2 ; to entrust, assign ; M. 3. -2 To insult, upbraid, accuse, charge with ; परस्परं वाग्भिरुपक्षिपंति Râm.-3 To throw out (a hint), hint, indicate, put forth, adduce ; छत्रं कार्यमुपक्षिपंति Mk. 9.3; इति उपक्षिप्तमनेन Mu. 1, Mâl. 1. -4 To throw down. -5 To commence, introduce, set on foot, begin; उपक्षिप्तमनेन किमपि Mu. 1 ; K. 162; Dk. 59 ; उपक्षिप्तो भित्तिबंधः M. 5.

उपक्षेपः 1 Throwing at, hurling. -2 Mention, allusion, hint, suggestion ; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3 ; दारुणः खलूपक्षेपः पापस्य Ve. 5. -3 A threat, specific mention or charge ; कर्णनासाच्छेदोपक्षेपभीषिताभ्यां Dk. 61. -4 Commencement ; उपाय° M. 3. -5 Poetical or figurative style (Wilson).

उपक्षेपणं 1 Throwing or casting down. -2 Accusing, charging ; °धर्मः =शूद्रस्वामिकामात्रस्य पाकार्थं ब्राह्मणगृहे समर्पणं Sabdak.

उपगण *a*. Forming a small or subordinate class. —णः 1 A small or subordinate class. -2 A small number less than a troop.

उपगंधः Perfume, scent.

उपगम् 1 P. 1 To go to, approach ; attain, reach (fig. also.), arrive at, visit ; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85 ; so दैवादुपगतं तूर्णं Pt. 4; परमुपगता Bh. 2. 10 ; Bk. 1. 1 ; तदुपगतं Mu. 5 duly received. -2 To enter into, penetrate ; Si. 9. 39. -2 To undergo, suffer ; तपो घोरमुपागतं Râm. -4 To go to the state of, attain, acquire ; तानप्रशायित्वमिवोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8 ; प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ Si. 9. 6 ; so निद्रावशं, हर्षं, तृप्तिं, शांतिं, विषादं &c. -5 To approach a woman (for sexual intercourse) ; सुप्तां मत्तां प्रमत्तां वा रहो यत्रोपगच्छति Ms. 3. 34, 4. 40. -6 To come upon, attack. -7 To occur, happen, present itself; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109 v. l. -8 To undertake, begin. -9 To suffer, share in. -10 To admit, agree to, consent, allow ; वेदांतोपगतं फलं Ms. 2. 160. —*Caus*. To cause to come near or approach.

उपग *a*. (At the end of comp. only) 1 Approaching, following, joining. -2 Receiving ; ओषध्यः फलपाकांता बहुपुष्पफलोपगाः Ms. 1. 46 ; Si. 16. 68.

उपगत *p. p.* 1 Gone to, approached, arrived. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Near, at hand. -4 Got, obtained. -5 Undergone, experienced. -6 Furnished with. -7 Gone to, become. -8 Promised, agreed. -9 Passed away, dead. -10 Feeling, suffering (actively used). —तं 1 Wealth acquired. -2 Receipt ; धनी वोपगतं दद्यात् स्वहस्तपरिचिह्नितं Y. 2. 93.

उपगतिः *f*. 1 Approach, going near. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance.-3 Acceptance, receipt. -4 Attainment, acquirement.

उपगंतृ *a*. 1 Approaching. -2 Getting, acquiring. -3 Knowing. -4 Accepting, receiving.

उपगमः, -मनं 1 Going to, drawing towards, approach ; सीमंते च त्वदुपगमजं यत्र नीपं वधूनां Me.65 your advent ; व्यावर्ततान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69, 9. 50. -2 Knowledge, acquaintance. -3 Attainment, acquiring; विश्वासोपगमादभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14. -4 Intercourse (as of the sexes). -5 Society, company; न पुनरधमानामुपगमः H. 1.136.-6 Undergoing, suffering, feeling. -7 Acceptance, receipt. -8 An agreement, promise. -9 A particular high number.

उपगामिन् *a*. Coming near.

उपगिरि-रं *ind*. Near a mountain. —रिः N. of a country situated near a mountain in the north.

उपगु *ind*. Near a cow.

उपगुप्त *a*. Hidden, concealed °वित्त whose wealth is concealed.

उपगुरुः An assistant teacher —रु *ind*. Near a teacher.

उपगुह् 1 U. 1 To clasp, embrace तरंगहस्तैरुपगूहतीव R. 13. 63, 18. 47 Bk. 14. 52 ; Si. 9. 38. -2 To hide conceal, cover, encircle, gird round वनमालोपगूढः K. 24, 38.

उपगूढ *p. p.* 1 Hidden, concealed. R. 13. 30. -2 Embraced, clasped. -3 Held, supported; कश्चित्कराभ्यामुपगूढनालं R. 6. 13. -4 Suppressed. —ढं An embrace; उपगूढानि सवेपथूनि च Ku. 4. 17; Si. 10. 88; कंठाश्लेषोपगूढं Bh. 3. 82; Me. 97.

उपगूहनं 1 Hiding, concealing. -2 An embrace. -3 Astonishment, surprise.

उपगोह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be embraced. -2 To be taken or seized. —ह्यः 1 An embrace. -2 A kind of fire regarded as impure (and therefore to be hidden).

उपगै 1 P. 1 To sing to any one (with dat. or acc.); साम्नैनमुपागात् Ch. Up. -2 To join in singing. -3 To praise in song, celebrate, extol; तपोलक्ष्म्या दीप्तं दिनकृतमिवोच्चैरुपजगुः Ki. 18. 47.

उपगा *m.* (गाः) A priest in a sacrifice who sings the hymns. —*f.* Accompaniment of a song.

उपगातृ *a.* Singing near. —*m.* One who accompanies the song of the Udgâtṛi priest, a chorister.

उपगीत *p. p.* 1 Celebrated, sung by bards. -2 Commencing to sing; *Si.* 4. 57.

उपगीतिः *f.* A variety of the *Aryâ* metre; see App.

उपग्रंथः A subsidiary writing or a class of such writings.

उपग्रह् 9 U. 1 To hold under, seize or collect from below; as रसं. -2 To seize, take, take possession of; तत्रैव पादावुपगृह्य Râm.; उपगृह्यास्त्रं चैव Ms. 7. 184. -3 To meet with, obtain; स मृत्युमुपगृह्णाति गर्भमश्वतरी यथा Châp. 19. -4 To subdue, vanquish. -5 To provide. -6 To conciliate, take as one's ally, favour, support; तदुपगृहीतेन म्लेच्छराजबलेन Mu. 1. -7 To conceive with one's mind, grasp mentally. -8 To decide, determine. -9 To accept, approve.

उपग्रहः 1 Confinement, seizure. -2 Defeat, frustration; Mu. 4. 2. -3 A prisoner. -4 Joining, addition. -5 (*a*) Favour, encouragement, assistance, conciliation; सोपग्रहं K. 56. (*b*) Favourableness, kindness, complacence; सोपग्रहं K. 264. -6 Use. -7 A kind of peace purchased by giving over every thing; cf H. 4. 121. -8 The voice or pada of a verb. -9 A pile or heap of kuśa grass. -10 The presiding spirit or cause which directs a planet's motion. -11 A minor planet (राहु, केतु &c.), a secondary heavenly body, such as a comet, meteor.

उपग्रहणं 1 Seizing (from below); taking hold of; as in पादोपग्रहणं. -2 Seizure, capture, taking one prisoner. -3 Supporting, furthering, promoting. -4 Holy study, study of the Vedas (after being initiated into them), वेदोपग्रहणार्थाय तावग्राहयत प्रभुः Râm.

उपग्राहः 1 Making a present. -2 A present; उच्चावचानुपग्राहान् राजभिः प्रापितान् बहून् Mb.

उपग्राह्य *pot. p.* To be favoured or retained in service; Mu. 5. —ह्यः 1 An offering or present. -2 Particularly, a present or offering to a great man or king; the modern *Nazarânâ*.

उपघात See under उपहन्.

उपघुष् 1. 10. P. To fill with noise, make resonant.

उपघुष्ट *p. p.* 1, Resounding with, noisy. -2 Resonant. -3 Sounding.

उपघोषणं Proclaiming, publication, making known.

उपघ्नः [उप-हन्-क] 1 Contiguous support; पर्वतोपघ्नः Sk.; छेदादिवोपघ्नतरोर्व्रतत्यौ R. 14. 1. -2 Shelter, support, stay, protection. -3 That which rests upon or is supported by.

उपचक्रः [उपगतः चक्रं चक्रवाकं] A variety of the ruddy goose.

उपचक्षुस् *n.* [उपगतं चक्षुरिव] An eye-glass, spectacles; cf. उपनेत्रं.

उपचर् 1 P. 1 (*a*) To serve, wait or attend upon; गिरिशमुपचचार Ku. 1. 60; निमित्तज्ञान् K. 64; Ms. 3. 193, 4. 254; समसुपचर भद्रे सुप्रियं चाप्रियं च Mk. 1. 31; K. 326. (*b*) To honour, worship; प्रतिमाः पूजासत्कारेणोपचर्यंते K. 40, 323; V. 3. -2 To treat, deal with, act towards; entertain; मित्रत्वेन उपचरितस्य Dk. 71 treated as a friend; भोजनाकिना मामुपाचरत् 77, 117; तां प्रियसखीमिवोपाचरत् 134; उपाचरत् कृत्रिमसंविधाभिः R. 14. 17 honoured or entertained; 5. 62; स्थाने इयं देवीशब्देनोपचर्यते V. 3 honoured with the title of queen. -3 To attend on (as a patient), treat, tend, nurse; यत्नादुपचर्यतां S. 3; मंत्रवादिभिरुपचर्यमाणः Pt. 1. -4 To approach, go towards. -5 To undertake, begin (mostly Vedic in these senses). —*pass.* To be used figuratively or metaphorically, be applied figuratively to any one (with loc.): तस्माच्चिननवदुपचर्यते S. B.; पर एवात्मा बालैः शारीर इत्युपचर्यते *ibid*; कालोय द्विपरार्धाख्यो निमेष उपचर्यते Bhâg.; अुक्ता ब्राह्मणा इत्यत्र अन्वस्य भुक्तत्वं ब्राह्मणेषूपचर्यते Malli. on Ki. 1. 1; Bṛi. S. 5. 15; प्रत्यासत्त्या उपचर्य योज्यते K. P.

उपचरः 1 Cure, treatment; स्वभेदी व्रणः सूपचरः easily curable. -2 —उपचरणं Approach.

उपचर्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or waited upon; to be honoured or worshipped; Ms. 5. 154; अनुपचर्यै (भृत्ये) Pt. 1. 101 not requiring flattery, unassuming; दुःख° Mu. 3. 5 difficult to serve. —र्या 1 Service, attendance. -2 Physicking, treating, curing.

उपचारः 1 Service, attendance; honouring, worshipping, entertaining; Mk. 4; अस्खलितोपचारां R. 5. 20; K. 344. -2 Civility, politeness, courtesy, polite behaviour, (external display of courtesy); °परिभ्रष्टः H. 1. 133 devoid of civility, uncourteous; °विधिर्मनस्विनीनां M. 3. 3; उपचारैरुपाचरत् Ks. 16. 29; मिथ्योपचारैश्च वशीकृतानां H. 1. 78; नोपचारेण ब्रूयाः Râm.; °पदं न चेदिदं Ku. 4. 9 a merely complimentary saying, a flattering compliment; °मात्रमधुरं K. 222, 207; M. 4; °क्रिया Ms. 8. 357 showing marks of favour, courting, (sending perfumes &c.). -3 Salutation, usual or customary obeisance, homage; नोपचारमर्हति S. 3. 18; °यंत्रणया M. 4; °अतिक्रमं 4, 5; °अंजलिः R. 3. 11 folding the hands in salutation. -4 A form or mode of address or salutation; रामभद्र इत्येव मां प्रत्युपचारः शोभते तातपरिजनस्य U. 1; यथा गुरुस्तथोपचारेण 6; V. 5; *Si.* 9. 78. -5 External show or form, ceremony; मातृवेष्यैरेव लिंगैर्मम राजोपचारः V. 4 royal service, pomp or state of royalty; भूषणाद्युपचारेण Mu. 3. 23 v. 1. -6 A remedy, physicking, application of cure or remedy; शिशिर° Dk. 15;

शीत° Pt. 1; Dk. 23; K. 102. -7 Practice, performance, art, conduct, management, procedure, व्रतचर्या° Ms. 1. 111; प्रसाधन° 10. 32, 9. 259; कामोपचारेषु Dk. 81 in the conduct of love-affairs; समंतं सोपचारं (अर्थं) Mb.; अंतेशसदृशप्रणयोपचारां Mk. 8. 23 course of love &c.; वाक्योपचारे कुशला Rām. skilled in the employment of words; use, usage; यत्र लौकिकानामुपचारः v. l. for व्याहारः in U. 6. -8 Means of doing homage or showing respect; प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारं (राजमार्गं) R. 7. 4 (hanging garlands &c.); 5. 41. -9 Hence, any necessary or requisite article (of worship, ceremony, decoration, furniture &c.), presenting flowers, perfumes &c.; सन्मंगलोपचाराणां R. 10. 77; कृतोपचारां चतुरस्रवेदीं Ku. 7. 88; कुसुमैः कृतोपचारः V. 2; so °रमणीयतया S. 6; °वस्तु मंचेषु R. 6. 1 the necessary decorations (canopy &c.); (the Upachāras' or articles of worship are variously numbered, being 5, 10, 16, 18 or 64). -10 Behaviour, conduct, demeanour; वैश्यशूद्रोपचारं च Ms. 1. 116; (religious) conduct in life; साधूनामुपचारज्ञः Rām.; परिजन° Mk. 1. -11 Use, employment; K. 183. -12 Any religious performance, a ceremony; प्रयुक्तपाणिग्रहणोपचारौ Ku. 7. 86; Mv. 1. 24. -13 (a) Figurative or metaphorical use, secondary application (opp. मुख्य or primary sense); अचेतनेपि चेतनवदुपचारदर्शनात् S. B; कूलं पिपतिषतीत्यचेतनेपि कूले चेतनवदुपचारो दृश्यते Mbh. on P. IV. 3. 86 personification; so छत्रिणो गच्छंतीत्येकेनापि छत्रिणा बहूनां छत्रित्वोपचारदर्शनात् S. B.; करणे कर्तृत्वोपचारात् *ibid*. न चास्य क्रारभूतत्वं तत्त्वतोस्तीति मुख्येपि उपचार एव शरणं स्यात् K. P. 10. (b) Supposed or fancied identification founded on resemblance; उभयरूपा चेयं शुद्धा उपचारेणामिश्रितत्वात् K. P. 2. (S. D. explains उपचार by अत्यंतं विशकलितयोः सादृश्यातिशयमाहिम्ना भेदप्रतीतिस्थगनमात्रं). -14 A bribe. -15 A pretext; Si 10. 2. -16 A request, solicitation. -17 Occurrence of स् and ष् in the place of Visarga.

उपचारिन् *a.* Attending, serving.

उपचार्य *pot. p.* To be served or waited upon; to be worshipped &c. -र्यः Practice of medicine. -र्यं Treatment.

उपचर्म-र्मे *ind.* On the skin, near the skin.

उपचि 5 U. 1 To gather together, heap up, accumulate, collect; शश्वत्सिद्धैरुपचितबलिं Me. 55. -2 To add, increase, strengthen; उपचिन्वन् प्रभां तन्वीं प्रत्याह परमेश्वरः Ku. 6. 25; चेतःपीडामुपचिनोति Mu. 2; अधोधः पश्यतः कस्य महिमा नोपचीयते H. 2. 2; Bk. 6. 33, Si. 4. 10. 8. 6; उपचीयमानगर्भा K. 66 being developed; बलेनेव सहोपचीयते मदः K. 290; क्षीणोप्युपचीयते पुनश्चंद्रः Bh. 2. 87 waxes. -3 To cover over with; Si. 9. 35; Ms. 6. 41. —*pass.* 1 To be collected or accumulated; to increase, become strong, to be covered with &c.; see above. -2 To be prosperous, succeed, thrive, be better off; चत्वारस्तूपचीयंते विप्र आढ्यो वणिङ् नृपः Ms. 8. 169.

उपचयः 1 Accumulation, addition, accession. -2 Increase, growth, excess; बल° K. 105; स्वशक्त्युपचये Si. 2. 57; अंभसामुपचयाय 9. 32; भाग्य° Ratn. 1. 6 dawn of good fortune; so ज्ञान°, मांस°. -3 Quantity, heap -4 Prosperity, elevation, rise. -5 The third, sixth, tenth and eleventh house or position from the first of a zodiacal sign (or a *lagna* q. v.). —Comp. —अपचय (du.) rise and fall, prosperity and decay. —भवनं a species of the Daṇḍaka metre.

उपचायिन् *a.* 1 Increasing, growing. -2 Thriving, prosperous.

उपचाय्यः [उपचीयतेऽग्निरत्र आधारे ण्यत् P. III. 1. 131] 1 A kind of sacred fire. -2 A place for holding sacrificial fire, altar, hearth.

उपचित *p. p.* 1 Collected, gathered together, accumulated; अस्रैरुपचितैः Me. 105. -2 Increased, grown; U. 6. 28; R. 9. 27; °अवयवा मंजरी 9. 44 full-grown. -3 Grown in power, strengthened; Si. 6. 63; R. 17. 54; °महामोहगहनः Māl. 1. 30; °वपुः Me. 32; लोकप्रसिद्धिः उपचिता Mu. 2 the popular idea was strengthened. -4 Full of, abounding in, covered over with; R. 9. 53; वियदुपचितमेघं Bh. 1. 35. -5 Abundantly furnished with, plastered, smeared.

उपचितिः *f.* Accumulation, collection, growth, increase.

उपचित्रा 1 N. of a tree (चित्रा). -2 N. of a lunar mansion स्वाति; also हस्त.

उपचलनं Heating, burning.

उपच्छदः A coverlet, cover in general.

उपच्छंद् 10 P. 1 To wheedle, flatter, coax, entice, invite; जलेनोपच्छंदितः S. 5 coaxed to drink water; परदारानुपच्छंदयति Sk. -2 To conciliate. -3 To beseech, request; R. 5. 58. -4 To persuade one to do a thing. -5 To give one something.

उपच्छंदनं 1 Coaxing, persuading; उपच्छंदनैरेव स्वं ते शापयितुं प्रयतिष्यते Dk. 65. -2 Inviting; उपमंत्रणमुपच्छंदनं Sk.

उपच्यवः Passing into the chamber (from the house); Rv. 1. 28. 3; passing close to (in sexual intercourse (?).

उपजगती A variety of the Trishṭubh metre in which three Pâdas contain twelve instead of eleven syllables.

उपजन् 4 A. 1 To be born or produced, originate, arise, grow; उष्मणश्चोपजायंते Ms. 1. 45; H. Pr. 44; संगात्संजायते Bg. 2. 62; 14. 11. -2 To happen, take place, become visible, appear; प्राणविपत्तिरुपजायते K. 160. -3 To be or become, be or exist; सतीत्वमुपजायते Pt. 1. 138. -4 To be born again; सर्गेपि नोपजायंते Bg. 14. 2; Y. 3. 256. —*Caus.* (जनयति) To produce, cause, rouse; उत्तराप्रलापोपजनितकृपः K. 175.

उपज *a.* Increased, being produced in addition.

उपजनः 1 Addition, increase. -2 Appendage. -3 Rise, origin. -4 Addition of a letter in the formation of words; वर्ण° Nir. -5 Any letter, syllable or affix so added; अनर्थका उपजनाः Nir.—नं The body.

उपजा Ved. Remote posterity.

उपजात *p. p.* 1 Produced, caused; °कोप, °क्रोध excited, moved to anger; °विश्वास confiding, believing, trusting. -2 Happened, taken place; U. 4.

उपजातिः *f.* A mixed metre (see App.).

उपजप् 1 P. 1 To whisper into the ears of (another), win over to one's party by secretly suggesting anything in the ear; अंगारवर्ष राजवधायोपजप्य Dk. 104; अथारं कुरुराजस्तु शनैः कर्णमुपाजपत् Mb. -2 (Hence) to instigate to rebellion or treachery, conspire with: उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197. -3 To commit mischief.

उपजप्य *a.* To be brought over or instigated to rebellion by whispering in the ear; उपजप्यानुपजपेत् Ms. 7. 197.

उपजापः 1 Secretly whispering into the ear or communicating; परकृत्य° Mu. 2. -2 Secret overtures or negotiations (with the enemy's friends), sowing the seeds of dissension, treachery, treason; instigating to rebellion; उपजापः कृतस्तेन तानाकोपवतस्त्वयि Si. 2. 99; उपजापसहान् विलंघयन् स विधाता नृपतीन्मदोद्धतः Ki. 2. 47, 16. 42; अपि सहते अस्मदुपजापं प्रजाः Mu. 2. -3 Disunion, separation.

उपजापक *a.* 1 Whispering into the ears of, instigating to rebellion; Ms. 9. 275. -2 Treacherous, traitor.

उपजरस् *ind.* Towards old age or in old age.

उपजल्प् 1 P. 1 To talk to, converse with, chatter. - To advise.

उपजल्पनं, उपजल्पितं A talk.

उपजल्पिन् *a.* Giving advice.

उपजिह्वा, -ह्विका 1 The uvula or soft palate. -2 Enlargement of the under side of the tongue. -3 A kind of ant.

उपजीक *a.* Living upon, subsisting by. -कः Ved. A water-deity.

उपजीव् 1 P. 1 To live upon, subsist by, derive livelihood from, be supported by; उपजीव्यमानपादच्छायः K. 5; कां वृत्तिमार्य उपजीवति Mk. 2; संवाहकस्य वृत्तिं *ibid.*; शेषास्तमुपजीवेयुर्यथैव पितरं तथा Ms. 9. 105; Y. 2. 301. -2 To live under, be dependent on, serve; Si. 9. 32. -3 To make use of, derive materials (for writing from); तदेतद्भारतं नाम कविभिरुपजीव्यते Mb. -4 To practise; Ms. 10. 74.

उपजीव *a.* Ved. Living on &c.

उपजीवक,-विन् *a.* 1 Living upon, subsisting by (instr. or in comp.); जातिमात्रोपजीविनां Ms. 12. 114, 8. 20; नानापण्योपजीविनां 9. 257; द्यूतोपजीव्यस्मि Mk. 2. -2 Living under, depending upon, subject to, a dependant, servant (-*m.*): भीमकान्तैर्नृपगुणैः स बभूवोपजीविनाम् R. 1. 16; अस्मद° K. 61. -कं Means of subsistence, profession.

उपजीवनं,-जीविका 1 Living. -2 Subsistence, livelihood; निंदितार्थोपजीवनं Y. 3. 236; क्षत्रियस्यैतदेवाहुर्धर्मं कृष्णोपजीवनं Mb. -3 A means of living, such as property; किंचिद्दत्त्वोपजीवनं Ms. 9. 207.

उपजीव्य *pot. p.* 1 Affording a livelihood; Y. 2. 227. -2 Giving patronage, patronizing (as a king &c.). -3 (fig.) Supplying materials for writing, that from which one derives his materials; सर्वेषां कविमुख्यानामुपजीव्यो भविष्यति Mb. -व्यः 1 A patron. -2 A source or authority (from which one derives his materials); इत्यलमुपजीव्यानां मान्यानां व्याख्यानेषु कटाक्षनिक्षेपेण S. D. 2. -व्यं A means of subsistence.

उपजुष्ट *a.* 1 Approached, received with courtesy; Mv. 3. 26. -2 Frequented, resorted to; Mv. 4.

उपजोषः,-षणं 1 Affection. -2 Enjoyment. -3 Frequenting, resorting to. -षं *ind.* 1 According to one's desire or pleasure. -2 Silently.

उपज्ञा 9 A. 1 To ascertain; to know. -2 To invent, find out, hit upon: (उपज्ञातं=विनोपदेशेन ज्ञातं); see उपज्ञा below.

उपज्ञा [उपज्ञायते इत्युपज्ञा कर्मण्यङ्] 1 Knowledge acquired by oneself and not handed down by tradition, invention, primitive or untaught knowledge; usually in comp. which is treated as a neuter noun (P. II. 4. 21): पाणिनेरुपज्ञा पाणिन्युपज्ञं ग्रंथः Sk.; प्राचेतसोपज्ञं रामायणं R. 15. 63. -2 Undertaking or commencing a thing not done before; लोकेऽभूद्यदुपज्ञमेव विदुषां सौजन्यजन्यं यशः Malli. on Raghuvamsa.

उपज्ञात *a.* Invented.

उपज्मन् *a.* Ved. Striding or stepping upon.

उपज्वलित *a.* Lighted, inflamed.

उपढौक् *Caus.* 1 To present (as an offering), make a respectful offering: एकैकं पशुमुपढौकयामः H. 2. -2 To carry out, accomplish.

उपढौकनं A respectful offering or present, *Nazarānā.*

उपतटः The skirt or border; Me. 57. -टं *ind.* Near the skirt.

उपतप् 1 P. 1 To make warm, heat; उपतप्तोदका नद्यः Rām.; Si. 9. 65 (where it means to pain also). -2 To feel pain, become sick; आहिताग्निश्चेदुपतपेत् *Asval.* -3 To afflict, befall (as a sickness); sometimes used impersonally. -*pass.* 1 To be pained, become ill, be afflicted with; इत्यपूर्वमुपतप्यतेऽस्माभिः Mv. 2; so दुःखेनोपतप्यते &c. -2 To be emaciated with penance, practise penance; उपतप्यामहे तपः Av. -*Caus.* 1 To kindle, ignite, burn. -2 To torment, hurt, pain. -3 To offend, oppress. -4 To mortify the body by penance.

उपतपत् *m.* Interior heat, disease (Ved.).

उपतपन *a.* Paining, afflicting; Ki. 12. 3.

उपतप्त *p. p.* 1 Heated, parched; consumed. -2 Distressed, pained, tormented.

उपतप्तृ *a.* Burning, heating. -*m.* 1 Morbid or extraordinary heat. -2 Any cause of heat, burning or inflammation. -3 A kind of disease.

उपतापः 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Trouble, distress, pain, sorrow; सर्वथा न कंचन न स्पृशंत्युपतापाः K. 135, 177; शारीरोपतापेन Māl. 3. -3 Calamity, misfortune. -4 Sickness, disease, injury. -5 Haste, hurry.

उपतापक *a.* Heating, igniting.

उपतापनं 1 Heating. -2 Distressing, tormenting.

उपतापिन् *a.* 1 Heating, inflaming; causing pain. -2 Suffering heat or pain, being sick; गुर्वर्थं पितृमात्रर्थं स्वाध्यायार्थ्युपतापिनः Ms. 11. 1.

उपतारक *a.* Overflowing (as water).

उपतिष्यं 1 N. of the lunar mansion or asterism called अश्लेषा. -2 N. of another asterism called पुनर्वसु.

उपतृण्यः Ved. A serpent (lurking in the grass).

उपत्य *a.* Situated under or below.

उपत्यका [उप-त्यकन् P. V. 2. 34; पर्वतस्यासन्नं स्थलं उपत्यका Sk.] A land at the foot of a mountain, low land; मलयाद्रेरुपत्यकाः R. 4. 46; एते खलु हिमवतो गिरेरुपत्यकारण्यवासिनः संप्राप्ताः S. 5.

उपदंश् 1 P. To bite or eat anything (as a relish or condiment).

उपदंशः 1 Anything which excites thirst or appetite, a relish, condiment &c., द्विधातुपदंशानुपपाद्य Dk. 133; अयमांसोपदंशं पिब नवशोणितासवं Ve. 3 -2 Biting, stinging. -3 The venereal disease, chancre. -4 (*a*) A tree the root of which is used for horse-radish (शिग्रु). (*b*) N. of another plant (समष्ठिल).

उपदंशिन् *a.* Afflicted with chancre.

उपदश *a.* (pl.) About or nearly ten.

उपदस् 4 P. To fail, be wanting, dry up or be consumed. —*Caus.* To cause to fail or cease, extinguish.

उपदस्क *a.* Ved. Wanting.

उपदा 3 U. 1 To give in addition. -2 To offer, give, grant (in general). -3 To add. -4 (1 A.) (Ved.) (*a*) To take upon oneself. (*b*) To erect, raise, support.

उपदा *a.* Ved. Giving a present. —दा (cf. P. III. 3. 106) 1 A present, an offering to a king or a great man, a *Nazarána*; उपदा विविशुः शश्वन्नोत्सेकाः कोसलेश्वरं R. 4. 70, 5. 41, 7. 30; P. V. 1. 47. -2 A bribe.

उपदीकृ 8 U. To offer as a present; तस्य रत्नमुपदीकृतं नृपाः Si. 14. 39.

उपदानं,-नकं 1 An oblation, a present (in general). -2 A gift made for procuring favour or protection, such as a bribe.

उपदानवी N. of the daughter of the demon Vrishaparvan and mother of Dushyanta.

उपदिग्ध *a.* 1 Smeared, covered, anointed. -2 Spotted over.

उपदेहः 1 An ointment, liniment. -2 A cover. -3 A minor or secondary body (such as that which grows on diseased parts of the body).

उपदिश् 6 U. 1 To instruct, teach, explain, advise; यद्यन्प्रयोगविषये भाविकमुपदिश्यते मया तस्य...तत्त्वस्मृत्युपदिशतीव मे बाला M. 1. 5; सुखमुपदिश्यते परस्य K. 156 it is easy to advise others; ज्ञानमुपदेक्ष्यन्ति Bg. 4. 34, R. 16. 43. -2 To point, indicate, refer to; गुणशेषामुपदिश्य भामिनीं R. 8. 73; दुर्वर्णपरमार्गमुपदेक्ष्यति K. 120. 92 point out or tell. -3 To assign the right place to a thing, arrange. -4 (*a*) To mention, specify, tell; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणं Mk. 9. 7; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. (*b*) To inform, announce. -5 To prescribe, settle, sanction, lay down; न द्वितीयश्च साध्वीनां क्वचिद्भर्तोपदिश्यते Ms. 5. 162, 2. 190, 3. 14, 43; पृषोदरादीनि यथोपदिष्टं P. VI. 3. 109. -6 To rule over, govern, command. -7 To name, call; द्रुतविलम्बितमित्युपदिश्यते Srut. 28; Ms. 12. 89.

उपदिश् *f.*, उपदिशा An intermediate quarter, such as ऐशानी, आग्नेयी, नैर्ऋती and वायवी.

उपदिश्य *a.* Being in an intermediate quarter.

उपदिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Specified, pointed out, particularized; पृथूपदिष्टां दुदुहुर्धरित्रीं Ku. 1. 2. -2 Taught, instructed, advised. -3 Put forward as a plea or reason. -4 Initiated. —ष्टं Advice.

उपदेशः 1 Instruction, teaching, advice, prescription; शुचिरूक्षितोपि सर्वं उपदेशेन निपुणो भवति M. 1 (see the act *inter alia*); स्थिरोपदेशामुपदेशकाले प्रपेदिरे प्राक्तनजन्मविद्याः Ku. 1. 30; अभिरूपवृत्तोपदेशं नाट्यं M. 1, 2. 10; S. 2. 3; Ms. 8. 272; Amaru. 26; R. 12. 57; K 26; M. ; परोपदेशे पाण्डित्यं H. 1. 103. -2 Pointing out or referring to; शब्दानामितरेतरोपदेशः Nir. -3 Specification, mentioning, naming. -4 A plea, pretext. -5 Initiation, communication of an initiatory Mantra or formula; चंद्रसूर्यग्रहे तीर्थे सिद्धक्षेत्रे शिवालये। मंत्रमात्रप्रकथनमुपदेशः स उच्यते ॥. -6 (In gram.) A form in a rule, an indicatory form (any word or part of a word, such as an affix, augment &c. with its *anubandhas* which show what particular grammatical rules are to be applied. —Comp. —अर्थवाक्यं, -वचनं a parable, moral fable. —सहस्री N. of a philosophical work by Sankaráchárya.

उपदेशक *a.* Giving instruction, teaching. —कः An instructor, a guide, preceptor.

उपदेशता 1 The state of being a precept or rule. -2 Instruction, teaching. -3 Doctrine.

उपदेशनं Advising, instructing. —ना Information, doctrine.

उपदेशिन् *a.* Advising, instructing. —*m.* 1 A teacher, adviser. -2 A word or affix &c. in the form in which it appears in grammatical rules.

उपदेष्टृ *a.* Giving instruction or advice. —*m.* (ष्टा) A teacher, preceptor; especially a spiritual preceptor; चत्वारो वयमृत्विजः स भगवान्कर्मोपदेष्टा हरिः Ve. 1. 23.

उपदी N. of a plant (वंदाक).

उपदीका A kind of ant.

उपदीक्षिन् *a.* 1 Partaking in an initiatory or other religious rite. -2 A near relation.

उपदृश् 1 P. 1 To see, behold, look at, perceive. —*pass.* To be or become visible. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to see, show or exhibit. -2 To place before, show up, communicate, make (one) acquainted (with); राज्ञः पुरो मामुपदर्श्य H. 3; नयविद्भिर्नवे राज्ञि सदसच्चोपदर्शितं R. 4. 10. -3 To present a false appearance, deceive a person by a false appearance, illude. -4 To explain, illustrate; Y. 2. 8.

उपदर्शक *a.* Showing. —कः 1 One who shows the way, a guide. -2 A door-keeper. -3 A witness.

उपदर्शनं A commentary.

उपदृश् *a.* Seeing, witnessing (as the sun and the moon). —*f.* Aspect, view (Ved.).

उपदृष्टिः *f.* Show, view, appearance.

उपद्रष्टृ *a.* Seeing, overlooking. —*m.* 1 A supervisor, inspector. -2 A witness; Bg. 13. 22.

उपदेवः, -देवता A minor or inferior god (as the Yakshas, Gandharvas and Apsarasas.).

उपदोहः 1 A nipple of the udder of a cow. -2 A milking vessel.

उपद्रु 1 P. 1 To run near to, run towards; Si. 12. 42. -2 To attack, assault, rush at; तमुपाद्रवदुद्यम्य दक्षिणं दोर्निशाचरः R. 15. 23; प्राग्ज्योतिषमुपाद्रवत् Mb.

उपद्रवः 1 An unhappy accident, misfortune, calamity. -2 Injury, trouble, harm; पुंसामसमर्थानामुपद्रवायात्मनो भवेत्कोपः Pt. 1. 324; निरुपद्रवं स्थानं Pt. 1. -3 Outrage, violence. -4 A national distress (whether caused by the king or famine, seasons &c.). -5 A national disturbance, rebellion. -6 A symptom, a supervenient disease (one brought on whilst a person is suffering from another).

उपद्रविन् *a.* 1 Attacking, oppressive, tyrannical, factious. —*m.* 1 A tyrant, an oppressor. -2 A rebel.

उपद्रुत *p. p.* 1 Visited by calamities, oppressed, attacked, infested; वेदनाभिरुपद्रुतं H. 4. 88. -2 (In astr.) Eclipsed. -3 Boding evil, inauspicious. —तं A term used by the Bâshkalas for a kind of Sandhi, also called उद्ग्राहवत् q. v.

उपद्वीपः An island.

उपधर्मः A bylaw, a secondary or minor religious precept (opp. पर); Ms. 2. 237, 4. 147. -2 A heretic.

उपधा 3 U. 1 To place or lay upon, place under or in; अधिजानु बाहुमुपधाय Si. 9. 54; उपहितं शिशिरापगमश्रिया मुकुलजालमशोभत किंशुके R. 9. 31; Bk. 15. 47; Ku. 1. 44; हृदि चैनामुपधातुमर्हसि R. 8. 77 treasure up-lay to heart; Ms. 4. 54; उपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना S. 1. 19. -2 To place, lay; वामहस्तोपहितवदना S. 4 resting on. -3 (*a*) To place near; Mv. 4. 56. (*b*) To put to or yoke (as a horse to a carriage &c.). -4 To cause, bring on or produce; Mk. 1. 53. -5 To impose, entrust with, charge with (as a duty); तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. -6 To lay a command upon, enjoin, instruct in (with acc.); क्रीडु नृत्यमुपधाय शिक्षयन् R. 19. 36. -7 To lie down upon, use as a pillow; उपधाय वामभुजमशायिषि Dk. 111. -8 To apply, employ, lay or bestow upon, क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -9 To place over, cover, conceal. -10 To add, place in addition. -11 To communicate, impart, give, bestow; उपहितशोभा Bk. 2. 55. -12 To locate; एतदुपहितं चैतन्यं Vedânta S. -13 (In gram.) To precede without the intervention of another syllable.

उपधा 1 Imposition, forgery, fraud, deceit, trick, pretence: Ms. 8. 193. -2 Trial or test of honesty, (धर्माद्यैर्यत्परीक्षणं); (said to be of 4 kinds, 1 loyalty, 2 disinterestedness, 3 continence, 4 courage); (शौचहेतु) धर्मोपधाभिर्विप्रैश्च सर्वाभिः सचिवान् पुनः Kâlikâ P. -3 A means or expedient; अयशोभिदुरा लोके कोपधा मरणादृते Si. 19. 58. -4 (In gram.) A penultimate letter (अन्त्यादल्पूर्व उपधा)

-Comp. —भृतः a servant who has been guilty of dishonesty. —शुचि *a.* tried, of approved loyalty.

उपधान *a.* Used (as a Mantra) in the putting up of the sacrificial bricks; P. IV. 4. 125. —नं 1 Placing or resting upon. -2 A pillow, cushion; विपुलमुपधानं भुजलता Bh. 3. 79. -3 Peculiarity, individuality (विशेष); फलोपधानाभावात् P. VI. 3. 39 Sk. -4 Affection, kindness. -5 A religious observance. -6 Excellence or excellent quality; सोपधानां धियं धीराः स्थेयसीं खट्वयंति ये Si. 2. 77. (where उ॰ also means a pillow). -7 Poison.

उपधानीय *a.* To be placed near. —यं A pillow.

उपधायिन् *a.* Using as a pillow; अशेत सा बाहुलतोपधायिनी Ku. 5. 12.

उपधिः [उप-धा-कि] 1 Fraud, dishonesty; अरिषु हि विजयार्थिनः क्षितीशा विदधति सोपधि संधिदूषणानि Ki. 1. 45, see अनुपधि also. -2 (In law) Suppression of the truth, a false suggestion; Ms. 8. 165. -3 Terror, threat, compulsion, false inducement; बलोपधिविनिर्वृत्तान् व्यवहारान्निवर्तयेत् Y. 2. 31, 89. -4 The part of a wheel between the nave and the circumference, or the wheel itself. -5 Foundation (with the Buddhists).

उपधिकः A cheat, knave, one who imposes by threats, fraud &c.; see औपधिक, the more correct form.

उपहित *p. p.* 1 Placed in or upon, deposited; S. 1; °मध्यमस्वर M. 1. 21 taken as a basis. -2 Preceded by. -3 Joined, mixed, connected with. -4 Possessed of; Si. 16. 7. -5 Ready; deputed to act as a spy. -6 Given, bestowed.

उपधातुः An inferior metal, semi-metal. They are seven; सप्तोपधातवः स्वर्णं माक्षिकं तारमाक्षिकं । तुत्थं कांस्यं च रातिश्च सिंदूरं च शिलाजतु ॥. -2 A secondary secretion of the body (six in number); *e. g.* milk, menses, adeps, sweat, teeth, hair, and lymph; स्तन्यं रजो वसा स्वेदो दंताः केशास्तथैव च । औजस्यं सप्तधातूनां क्रमात्सप्तोपधातवः ॥.

उपधाव् 1 U. 1 To run towards, approach hastily. -2 To resort to. -3 To run, glide (A).

उपधावनः A follower. —नं 1 Going after, following. -2 Meditating upon.

उपधिः See under उपधा.

उपधूपित *a.* 1 Fumigated. -2 Being at the point of death. -3 Suffering extreme pain. —तः Death.

उपधृ 1. 10. P. 1 To hold up, support, sustain. -2 To bear, carry. -3 To hold as, consider or regard as; सत्त्वं तदुपधारयेत् Ms. 12. 27; Bg. 7. 6, 9. 6. -4 To comprehend, perceive, hear, experience, observe; पुरुषो रामचरितश्रवणेरुपधारयन् Bhâg. -5 To reflect or meditate upon.

उपधारणं 1 Consideration, reflection. -2 Drawing, pulling (as by a hook).

उपधृतिः *f.* 1 A ray of light. -2 Holding up.

उपध्मा 1 P. To blow or breathe out, excite by blowing, fan; नाग्निं मुखेनोपधमेत् Ms. 4. 53.

उपध्मा 1 Blowing upon, breathing. -2 The effort of the voice which gives rise to the sound उपध्मानीय q. v. below

उपध्मानः A lip. —नं Blowing upon, breathing.

उपध्मानिन् *a.* Blowing upon, fanning.

उपध्मानीयः The aspirate Visarga before the letters प् and फ्; उपूपध्मानीयानामोष्ठौ Sk.

उपध्वस्त *a.* 1 Destroyed. -2 Mixed.

उपनक्षत्रं A subordinate constellation, secondary star (their number

is said to be 729; सप्तविंशतिः स्मर्त्रिंशतिश्चोपनक्षत्राण्येकैकं नक्षत्रमुपनितिष्ठन्ते Sat. Br.

उपनखं A disease of the finger nails, whitlow.

उपनगरं A suburb.

उपनम् 1 P. 1 To come to, arrive at, approach, bend or tend towards. -2 To befall, fall to the lot of, occur, happen (used by itself or with gen., dat., or acc. of person); मत्संभोगः कथमुपनमेत् स्वप्नजोऽपि Me. 91; तत्तस्योपनमेत् Bh. 2. 121; अंघ आत्मने नोपनमति Bhag.; उपैनं सहस्रं नमति Ait. Br. -3 To share in. —*Caus.* 1 To lead towards, introduce (with gen.). -2 To offer, give.

उपनत *p. p.* 1 (*a*) Come near, brought, arrived, approached, brought near to; *S.* 5. 19; R. 12. 102. (*b*) Got, obtained; अचिरोपनतां स मेदिनीं R. 8. 7, 5. 52; चिंतितोपनतां K. 129; V. 3. 22; V. 2. -2 Presenting itself, fallen to the lot of, befallen, occurred; कस्यात्यंतं सुखमुपनतं दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; यदेवोपनतं दुःखात्सुखं तद्रसवत्तरं V. 3. 21; अनुपनतमनोरथस्य 22; 4, 3; so सुहृदुपनतः Me. 100; Mâl. 10; K. 33, 132, 348; सुख° that readily or without efforts presented itself *S.* 3; अकामोपनतं R. 10. 39 unconsciously committed. -3 Formed, brought about, effected. -4 Presented to, offered, given; परलोकोपनतं जलांजलिं R. 8. 68. -5 Bent down, humbled, subjected, surrendered; दंडोपनतचरितं R. 17. 81, 8. 81; दंडोपनतं शत्रुं Mb. -6 Dependent on (for protection). -7 Approximate, near (in time or space.)

उपनतिः *f.* 1 Approach. -2 Bending, bow, salutation.

उपनामुक *a.* Ved. Bending towards.

उपनह् 4 P. To tie up, tie together. -2 To form into a bundle, bind together -3 To inlay, set with; as चर्मोपनद्ध.

उपनहनं 1 A cloth in which anything is bound up. -2 Binding, tying together.

उपनाहः 1 A bundle. -2 An unguent applied to a wound or sore: शोफयोरुपनाहं कुर्यात् Susr. -3 The tie of a lute, a peg to which the strings of a lyre are attached and by which they are tightened. -4 Inflammation of the ciliary glands, stye.

उपनाहनं 1 Applying an unguent. -2 Anointing, plastering.

उपनागरिका A variety of वृत्त्यनुप्रास. It is formed by sweet-sounding letters (माधुर्यव्यंजकवर्णैः; *e. g.* cf. the example cited in K. P. 9: अपसारय घनसारं कुरु हारं दूर एव किं कमलैः। अलमलमालि मृणालैरिति वदति दिवानिशं बाला॥.

उपनामन् *n.* A surname, nickname.

उपनासिकं The part which is near the nose.

उपनिक्षिप् 6 U. To throw or place down, deposit.=नि.क्षिप् q. v.

उपनिक्षेपः 1 The act of depositing or placing down. -2 An open deposit, any article given in another's charge by letting him know its form, quantity &c. Y. 2. 25; (on which Mit. says:-उपनिक्षेपो नाम रूपसंख्याप्रदर्शनेन रक्षणार्थं परस्य हस्ते निहितं द्रव्यं). -3 A deposit sealed or covered up (?).

उपनिधा 3 U. 1 To put or place near; to bring or lead near to: कर्णयोरुपनिधाय (मुखं) Asval.; वहति समीरे मदनमुपनिधाय Git. 5. -2 To produce, cause; Bk. 4. 45. -3 To present; Mâl. 5. 25. -4 To deposit, entrust; Ms. 8. 37, 196.

उपनिधातृ,-धायक *a.* Depositing, placing near.

उपनिधानं 1 Placing near. -2 Depositing, entrusting to one's care. -3 A deposit.

उपनिधिः 1 A deposit, pledge, property entrusted to another. -2 (In law) A sealed deposit; Y. 2. 25; Ms. 8. 145, 149; cf. Medhâtithi:- यदप्रदर्शितरूपं सचिह्नवस्त्रादिना पिहितं निक्षिप्यते; also cf. Y. 2. 65 and Nârada quoted in Mit.

उपनिहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited with. -2 Placed near to. -3 Presented, offered.

उपनिपत् 1 P. 1 To fly down to. -2 To take place in addition. -3 To be stated incidentally or casually.

उपनिपातः 1 Approaching, coming near. -2 A sudden and unexpected attack or occurrence.

उपनिपातिन् *a.* Coming (unexpectedly); रंध्रोपनिपातिनोऽनर्थाः *S.* 6.

उपनिबंध् 9 P. To compose, write; किंचिदुपनिबद्धं U. 7.

उपनिबंधनं 1 A means of accomplishment. -2 Binding.

उपनिमंत्रणं Invitation, inauguration.

उपनिवपनं The act of scattering or pouring down upon.

उपनिवेशित *a.* Placed, established, colonized; स्वर्गाभिष्यंदवमनं कृत्वेवोपनिवेशितं Ku. 6. 37; R. 15. 29.

उपनिवेशिन् *a.* Attached to, inherent.

उपनिषद् *f.* [said to be from उप-नि-सद् 'knowledge derived from sitting at the feet of the preceptor'; but, according to Indian authorities, it means 'to destroy ignorance by revealing the knowledge of the Supreme Spirit and cutting off the bonds of worldly existence'; यथा य इमां ब्रह्मविद्यामुपयंत्यात्मभावेन श्रद्धाभक्तिपुरःसराः संतस्तेषां गर्भजन्मजरारोगाद्यनर्थपूगं निशातयति परं वा ब्रह्म गमयति अविद्यादिसंसारकारणं चात्यंतमवसादयति विनाशयतीत्युपनिषद् उपनिपूर्वस्य सदेरेवमर्थस्मरणात् Sankara] 1 N. of certain mystical writings attached to the Brâhmaṇas, the chief aim of which is to ascertain the secret meaning of the Vedas; Bv. 2. 40; Mâl. 1.7; (other etymologies also are given to explain the name:— (1) उपनीय तमात्मानं ब्रह्मापास्तद्वयं यतः। निहंत्यविद्यां तज्जं च तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत्॥ or (2) निहत्यानर्थमूलं स्वाविद्यां प्रत्यक्तया परं। नयत्यपास्तसंभेदमतो वोपनिषद्भवेत्॥ or (3) प्रवृत्तिहेतून्निःशेषांस्तन्मूलोच्छेदकत्वतः। यतोवसादयेद्विद्या तस्मादुपनिषद्भवेत्॥. In the मुक्तिकोपनिषद् 108 Upanishads are mentioned, but some more have been added to this number. They are said to have been the source of the six Darsanas or systems of philosophy, particularly of the Vedânta philosophy. The more important Upanishads are:—ईशकेनकठप्रश्नमुंडमांडूक्यतित्तिरिः। ऐतरेयं च छांदोग्यं बृहदारण्यकं तथा॥. -2 (*a*) An esoteric or secret doctrine, mystical meaning, words of mystery. (*b*) Mystical knowledge or instruction; मंत्रपारायण° U. 6; Mv. 2. 2. -3 True knowledge regarding the Supreme Spirit. -4 Sacred or religious lore. -5 Secrecy, seclusion. -6 A neighbouring mansion. -7 A lonely place. -8 A religious observance.

उपनिषादिन् *a.* 1 Sitting at the feet (of another, such as a preceptor). –2 Subjected.

उपनिष्करः A street, a principal road, high way.

उपनिष्क्रमणं 1 Going out, issuing. –2 One of the Saṃskâras or religious rites, *i. e.* taking out a child for the first time into the open air (which is usually performed in the fourth month of its age): cf. Ms. 2. 34. –3 A main or royal road.

उपनी 1 P. 1 To bring near, fetch; उपनयति मुनिकुमारकेभ्यः फलानि K. 45, 62; विधिनैवोपनीतस्त्वं Mk. 7. 6; अन्नं Ms. 3. 225; M. 2. 5, Y. 3. 122; तेन हुतनयं शर V. 5; R. 10. 52; Ku. 7. 72. –2 (*a*) To offer, present to; हरये स्वदेहमुपानयत् R. 2. 59; Bk. 6. 70; Ku. 3. 65, आर्यस्यासनमुपनय Mk. 9; M. 3. (*b*) To hand over, give over; अंतःपुरपरिचारिकामध्यमुपनीता K. 101; Mal. 1; S. 1; U. 2; अचिरोपनीता वः शिष्या M. 1 recently made over (for instruction). –3 To bring to, subject, expose or put to; आत्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः S. 1; R. 13. 39; K. 173. –4 To bring about, cause, produce, accomplish; उपनयन्नर्थान् Pt. 3. 180; उपनयन्नंगैरनंगोत्सवं Gît. 1; K. 171. –5 To bring information, communicate –6 To bring into any state, lead or reduce to; अयोऽभेद्यमुपायेन द्रवतामुपनीयते Kâm. 11. 47. –7 To take into one's possession, lead away, lead; K. 169.–8 To bring near to oneself, *i.e.* invest with the sacred thread (Atm. P. I. 3. 36); क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; माणवकमुपनयते Sk.; R. 3. 29; Bk. 1. 15; Ms. 2. 49, 69, 140. –9 To hire, employ as hired servants; कर्मकरानुपनयते Sk.—*Caus.* To cause (a master) to receive (a pupil), cause to invest with the sacred thread.

उपनयः 1 Bringing near, fetching. –2 Gaining, attaining, procuring. –3 Employing. –4 Investiture with the sacred thread, initiation into sacred study, handing a youth of the first three castes to a teacher; गृह्योक्तकर्मणा येन समीपं नीयते गुरोः। बालो वेदाय तद्योगात् बालस्योपनयं विदुः॥ (By this ceremony spiritual birth is conferred upon the youth, and he becomes a द्विजन्मन्; the ages at which the ceremony may be performed by the three castes are respectively 8-16, 11-22 and 12-24; (see Ms. 2. 36-38; of what materials &c. the cords should be is mentioned in 2. 41-46). –5 The fourth member of the five-membered Indian syllogism (in logic), the application to the special case in question; व्याप्तिविशिष्टस्य हेतोः पक्षधर्मताप्रतिपादकं वचनमुपनयः Tarka K.

उपनयनं 1 Leading to or near. –2 Presenting, offering; V. 4. 4. –3 Investiture with the sacred thread; आपातमनिर्बन्धेभ्यो ह्युपनयनाद् द्विजः Ms. 2. 108, 173.

उपनायः, -नायनं = उपनय q. v.

उपनायक *a.* Leading to. –**कः** 1 (उप गौणो नायकः) A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the hero; (नायकस्य गुणैर्न्यूनः कथकः उपनायकः); *e. g.* Lakshmaṇa in Râm.; Makaranda in Mâl. &c. &c. –2 A paramour.

उपनायिका A character in a dramatic or any other work of art next in importance to the heroine; *e. g.* Madayantikâ in Mâl.

उपनीत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. –2 Known. –3 Obtained, attained. –4 Presented, given. –5 Adduced. –**तः** A youth led to the teacher and invested with the sacred thread.

उपनेतव्य *pot. p* 1. To be brought near; M. 2. 4. –2 To be employed or observed &c.

उपनेतृ *a.* One who leads or brings near, fetching; Ku. 1. 60; नालस्याभिज्ञानस्योपनेत्री Mâl. 9. —*m.* (ता) A preceptor who performs the उपनयन ceremony, an *Achârya*; Pt. 4. 66.

उपनृत् 4P. To dance before some body; dance with insulting gestures.

उपनृत्यं A place for dancing.

उपन्यस् 4 P. 1 To lay upon, place or put down, put near, place before. –2 To entrust any one with, commit to the care of. –3 To explain, describe minutely. –4 To propose, suggest, hint, point out, state; यथोपन्यस्तेषु मंत्रेषु H. 3; इत्युभयलोकाविरुद्धं वचनमुपन्यस्तं Mâl. 2 spoken; सदुपन्यस्यति कृत्यवर्त्म यः Ki. 2. 3 tells or points out; किमिदमुपन्यस्तं S 5 what is this that is proposed or said. –5 To prove, establish argumentatively; Y 2. 10.

उपन्यस्त *p. p.* 1 Placed near, deposited. –2 Said, proposed, spoken. –3 Pledged, entrusted. –4 Given, communicated. –5 Brought forward as an example, adduced, hinted.

उपन्यासः 1 Placing near to, juxta position. –2 A deposit, pledge. –3 (*a*) Statement, suggestion, proposal; प्राकृतः खलु एष वचनोपन्यासः S. 5, Mâl. 1. 3. 8. (*b*) Preface, introduction; निर्यातः शनकैरलीकवचनोपन्यासमालीजनः Amaru. 23, चतुरो मधुरश्चायमुपन्यासः Ak.; so शम° Ve 5 overtures of peace. (*c*) Allusion, reference, hinting at; आत्मन उपन्यासपूर्वं S. 3, M. 4, S. D. 363. –4 A precept, law. –5 A kind of peace; H. 4. 114. –6 Propitiating (प्रसादनं).

उपपक्षः Ved. The shoulder.

उपपक्ष्य *a.* Near the shoulder.

उपपतिः [उपमितः पत्या, उप गौणः पतिः] A paramour; उपपतिरिव नीचैः पश्चिमांतेन चंद्रः Si. 11.65, 15. 63; Ms. 3. 155; 4. 216, 217.

उपपथ *ind.* Near the road.

उपपद् 4 A. 1 To reach, come to, approach, go near; यमुनातटमुपपेदे Pt. 1; उपपद्यस्व स्वकर्मोचितां गतिं Dk. 93. –2 To be got or obtained, fall to one's share; Bg. 6. 39; 13. 18. –3 To take place, occur, happen, be produced; देवि एवमुपपद्यते M. 1 even as you say, just so; अर्थास्तस्योपपत्स्यंते Mb.; उपपन्ना हि दारेषु प्रभुता सर्वतोमुखी S. 5. 26. –4 To be possible; कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि स्याच्चेत्किं नोपपद्यते Ku. 6. 61; Ms. 9. 121, 40; 10. 102; नेश्वरो जगतः कारणमुपपद्यते S. B. –5 To be suitable, be fit for, be adequate for, fit, suit (with loc.); मा क्लैब्यं गच्छ कौंतेय नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते Bg. 2. 3; 18. 7; उपपद्यते it is fit; ते गुणाः परस्मिन् ब्रह्मण्युपपद्यंते S. B. –6 To go against, attack. –7 To put in a word or statement; इति ह विश्वामित्र उपपपाद Ait. Br.—*Caus.* 1 To bring into any state, cause to arrive or be obtained; विश्वासमुपपादिता Râm. inspired with confidence; get ready; रथमुपपादय Ve. 2. –2 To

offer, present any one with (acc.). bring to: इष्टिं त्वमपि मे धनं नीनेन्वोपपादित: R. 15. 18, 14. 8; 16. 32; Ms. 9. 72, 73; 3. 96; sometimes with dat.; Ms. 11. 77; 9. 244; or with loc.: Y. 1. 315. -3 (a) To cause to happen or occur, bring about; मरणमुपपादयेत् K. 36. (b) To accomplish, effect, cause, do, perform: यावत्तु मातुरुक्तं शक्यमुपपादयितुं K. 62, 113, 124, 134; इत्यकार्य R. 11. 91; 17. 55, Me. 29. -4 (a) To make a statement, adduce, put forward. (b) To justify. -5 To make good, establish, prove; कर्मीश्वरं विनाप्यर्थानुपपादयति Prab. -6 To pronounce, declare. -7 To make fit or adequate for; कालोपपादिते क्षेत्र Ms. 9. 36. -8 To furnish with, endow with; Kám. 11. 57; K. 2; आत्मानं प्रथमं राजा विनयेनोपपादयेत् Subhásh. -9 To find out, ascertain; Ms. 3. 206. -10 To examine.

उपपत्तिः *f.* 1 Happening, occurring, becoming visible, appearance, production, birth; Si. 1. 69 (जन्म), इष्टानिष्टोपपत्तिषु Bg. 13. 9. -2 Cause, reason, ground; प्रियेषु यैः पार्थ विनोपपत्तेः Ki. 3.52. -3 Reasoning, argument; उपपत्तिमदूर्जितं वचः Ki. 2. 1 argumentative giving a reason for the establishment of a matter; S. D. 482.-4 Fitness, propriety -5 Termination, end. -6 Association, connection. -7 Acceptance, adoption; Mv. 5. -8 Ascertainment, demonstration, demonstrated conclusion; उपपत्तिरुदाहृता बलात् Ki. 2. 28. -9 (In Arith. or Geom.) Proof, demonstration. -10 A means, an expedient. -11 Assistance, support, help; Ki. 14. 44. -12 Doing, effecting, gaining; accomplishment; स्वार्थोपपत्तिं दुर्बलाशः R. 5. 12; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः Bháshá P.; H. 3. 118; see अनुपपत्ति. -13 Attainment, getting; असंशयं प्राक् तनयोपपत्तेः R. 14. 78; Ki. 3. 1.-14 Religious abstraction (समाधि).

उपपन्न *p. p.* 1 Obtained; secured; अतीन्द्रियेष्वप्युपपन्नदर्शनः R. 3. 41; V. 5. 15; R. 1. 60.-2 Accompanied or attended by, in company with; श्रद्धेव साक्षाद्विधिनोपपन्ना R. 2. 16, 22. -3 Coming, presenting itself. -4 Right, fit, proper, suitable (with gen. or loc.); उपपन्नस्तेतर्कः V. 2; उपपन्नमिदं विशेषणं वायोः ibid. this epithet befits the wind; उपपन्नैतदस्मिन् राजनि S. 2. -5 Possible, उपपन्नमप्यनुपपन्नं V. 2. Ku. 3. 12. -6 Full of, endowed with, possessed of, furnished with उपपन्नो गुणैरिष्टैः Nala. 1. 1; Ms. 9. 141, 244. नक्षत्रापपन्न: S. 5. -7 Demonstrated, proved. -8 Offered, presented. -9 Cured.

उपपादक *a.* 1 Producing, effecting. -2 Well reasoned.

उपपादनं 1 Effecting, accomplishing, doing. -2 Giving, delivering, presenting -3 Proving, demonstration, establishing by arguments. -4 Examination, ascertainment, exposition (of a subject).

उपपादुक *a.* Self produced. -कः A superhuman being, God: दिव्योपपादुका देवाः Ak.

उपपदं 1 A word prefixed or previously uttered; धनुरुपपदं वेदं Ki. 18. 44 (धनुर्वेदं); तस्याः स राजोपपदं निशान्तं R. 16. 40. -2 A title, a degree; epithet of respect, such as आर्य, शर्मन्; कथं निरुपपदमेव चाणक्यमिति न आर्यचाणक्यमिति Mu.3.-3 A secondary word of a sentence, a preposition, particle &c. prefixed to a verb or a noun derived from a verb which determines or qualifies the sense of the verb; उपपदमतिङ् P. II. 2. 19; (see Sk. thereon). °तत्पुरुषः a kind of Tat. comp. in which the last member is some form of a verbal character; *e. g.* वेदविद्, ग्रामणी, आकर्णलंबिन् &c.

उपपरीक्षा- क्षणं Investigation, examination.

उपपर्चन, उपपृच् *a.* Closely touching. -नं Impregnation or admixture (Ved.).

उपपर्शुका The false ribs.

उपपातः 1 An unexpected occurrence. -2 A calamity, misfortune, accident. -3 Destruction.

उपपातकं A minor sin, crime or sin of the second degree; महापातकतुल्यानि पापान्युक्तानि यानि तु। तानि पातकसंज्ञानि तन्न्यूनमुपपातकम् ॥; Y. 2. 210.

उपपातकिन् *a.* One who has committed an उपपातक.

उपपादुक *a.* Having shoes, shod (as a horse).

उपपापं = उपपातकं q. v.

उपपार्श्वः-र्श्वं 1 A shoulder. -2 A flank, side. -3 The opposite side. -4 The lesser ribs.

उपपीड् 10 P 1 (a) To press down or against, hurt, injure, pain; स्तनोपपीडं परिरब्धुकामा Ki 3. 54. 8. 16. Si. 10. 47. पार्श्वोपपीडं, पार्श्वयोरुपपीडं, पार्श्वाभ्यामुपपीडं Sk. b, To oppress, devastate, lay waste: क्षुत्तृष्णोपपीडित troubled; Ms. 8. 67, 7. 195, Kam. 8. 72. -2 To eclipse.

उपपीडनं 1 Pressing down, devastating, laying waste. -2 Inflicting pain, injuring; व्याधिभिश्चोपपीडनं Ms. 6. 62, 12. 80. -3 Pain, agony.

उपपुरं A suburb.

उपपौरिक *a.* (की *f*) Belonging to a suburb, suburban.

उपपुराणं A secondary or minor Purana (for an enumeration of their names, see under अष्टादशन्).

उपपूलिका Yawning gaping.

उपप्रदर्शनं Pointing out, indication.

उपप्रदानं 1 Delivering over, entrusting. -2 A bribe, present; उपप्रदानैर्मार्जारो हितकृत् प्रार्थ्यते जनैः Pt. 1. 95. -3 A tribute.

उपप्रलोभनं 1 Seducing, alluring. -2 A bribe, an inducement, allurement; उच्चावचान्युपप्रलोभनानि Dk. 48.

उपप्राणः A secondary life-wind (belonging to the body).

उपप्रेक्ष् = उपेक्ष् q. v.

उपप्रेक्षणं Overlooking, disregarding.

उपप्रैषः Invitation, summons.

उपप्लु 1 A. 1 To float, swim; यदुपप्लवते तल्लघु Sk. -2 To overwhelm, cover with; उपप्लुतमघौघेन Rám. -3 To assault violently, assail; to trouble, oppress, distress; पौलस्त्योपप्लुता हरि R. 10. 5, 14. 64; Ms. 4. 118. -4 To jump or spring upon. -5 To depart from. —*Caus.* To water.

उपप्लवः 1 Misfortune, evil, calamity, distress, adversity; अथ मदनवधूरुपप्लवांतं...परिपालयांबभूव Ku.4.46; जीवन्पुनः शश्वदुपप्लवेभ्यः प्रजाः पासि R. 2. 48; K. 32, 54. -2 (a) An unlucky accident, injury, trouble; कच्चिन्न वाय्वादिरुपप्लवो वः R. 5. 6; Me. 17.

(*b*) An obstacle, impediment; Ki.11. 20. -3 Oppression, harassing, troubling; उपप्लवाय लोकानां धूमकेतुरिवोत्थितः Ku. 2. 32. -4 Danger, fear; see उपप्लविन् below. -5 Agitation, perturbation; इंद्रिय° K. 146. -6 A portent or natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -7 Particularly, an eclipse of the sun or moon; चंद्राभिवोपप्लववान्मुक्तं V. 1. 11. -8 N. of Râhu, the ascending node; केतूपप्लवभौममंदगतयः षष्ठे तृतीये शुभाः -9 Anarchy. -10 N. of Siva. -11 Doubt, scepticism (with Buddhists).

उपप्लविन् *a.* 1 One who has suffered a calamity, distressed, troubled; K. 108. -2 Suffering oppression; नृपा इवोपप्लविनः परेभ्यः R. 13. 7.

उपप्लुत *p. p.* 1 Violently attacked, beset, distressed, pained &c. -2 Harassed (by Râhu), eclipsed. -3 Marked by prodigies. -4 Moistened, watered; °अक्ष,-नयन weeping. **—ता** Morbid sensibility of the uterus.

उपबंधः 1 Connection. -2 An affix. -3 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment; Ch P. 44.

उपबर्हः,-र्हणं 1 A pillow. -2 Pressing down, oppressing.

उपबृंहणं Increase.

उपबृंहित *a.* Increased, magnified; K. 27, 136; Dk. 42.

उपबृंहिन् *a.* Supplementary, additional.

उपबहु *a.* A few, a tolerable number.

उपबाहुः The lower arm.

उपब्दः,-ब्दिः Sound produced at the sprinkling of Soma; noise, sound in general.

उपभंगः 1 Fleeing away, retreat. -2 A division (of a verse).

उपभाषा A secondary dialect.

उपभुज् 7 U. 1 To enjoy, taste (in all senses); तपसामुपभुंजानाः फलानि Ku. 6. 10; नोपभुज्यते is not enjoyed, Pt. 2. 142; Ms. 12. 8. -2 To eat, drink; पयः R. 2. 65, 1. 67; Bk. 8. 49; अर्धोपभुक्तेन Ku. 3. 37; Y. ... -3 To possess; स्त्रीरत्न... -4 To use, make use of, receive.

उपभुक्तिः *f.* Enjoyment, use.

उपभोक्तृ *a.* Enjoying, an enjoyer.

उपभोगः 1 (*a*) Enjoyment, eating, tasting; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94, 8. 285; Y. 2. 171. काम° Bg. 16. 11; प्रियोपभोग R. 12. 22. (*b*) Use, application; चरणोपभोगसुलभः S. 4. 4. -2 Enjoyment (of a woman), cohabitation; R. 14. 24. -3 Usufruct. -4 Pleasure, satisfaction.

उपभोगिन् *a.* Enjoying, using.

उपभोग्य,-भोक्तव्य,-भोज्य *pot. p.* To be enjoyed, used or eaten; Ku.1. 20; किंचित्कालोपभोग्यानि यौवनानि धनानि च Pt. 2. 114; अस्माकमुपभोग्यो भविष्यति Pt. 1 will become our prey. **—ग्यं** 1 Any object of enjoyment. -2 Food.

उपभोगिन् *a.* Eating, enjoying.

उपभूषणं A minor or inferior ornament.

उपभृत् *f.* [उप-भृ-आधारे क्विप्] A round cup used in sacrifices, made of the wood of the banian tree.

उपम *a.* Ved. 1 Highest, uppermost. -2 Most excellent, best, eminent, first. -3 Nearest.

उपमंत्र् 10 A. 1 To invoke, call, invite. -2 To address, call to: स्त्री पुंसोपमंत्रिता. -3 To persuade, conciliate.

उपमंत्रणं 1 The act of addressing, inviting, calling. -2 Persuading, coaxing (उपच्छंदनं); P. I. 3. 47.

उपमंत्रिन् *a.* Inviting, persuading.

उपमंथनी A staff for stirring (fire).

उपमंथितृ *a.* Ved. Stirring.

उपमन्यु *a.* Ved. 1 Understanding, intelligent. -2 Zealous, striving after.

उपमा 2 P., 3. 4. A. 1 To compare, liken; तेनोपमीयेत तमालनीलं Si. 3. 8; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3.20. -2 To give, grant (Ved.).

उपमा 1 Resemblance, similarity, equality; स्फुटोपमं भूतिसितेन शंभुना Si. 1. 4, 17. 69; Ki. 6. 23; इहोपमा सतां Pt. 2. 7 the same is the case with the good. -2 (In Rhet.) Comparison of two objects different from each other, simile, comparison; साधर्म्यमुपमा भेदे K. P. 10; or सादृश्यं सुंदरं वाक्यार्थोपस्कारकमुपमालंकृतिः R. G.; or उपमा यत्र सादृश्यलक्ष्मीरुल्लसति द्वयो। हंसीव कृष्ण ते कीर्तिः स्वर्गगामवगाहते॥ Chandr. 5. 3, Kâv. 2. 14; उपमा कालिदासस्य Subhâsh. (Dandin mentions 32 varieties of उपमा; see Kâv. 2. 15-50; as to words expressive of उपमा see 2. 57-65); see K. P. 10 *ad. loc.* also. -3 The standard of comparison (उपमान); यथा दीपो निवातस्थो नेंगते सोपमा स्मृता Bg. 6. 19; see °द्रव्य below; mostly at the end of comp., 'like,' 'resembling'; बुधे बुधोपमः R. 1. 47; so स्वर्गोपम, अमरोपम, अनुपम &c. -4 A likeness (as a picture, portrait &c). **—Comp. —द्रव्यं** any object used for a comparison; सर्वोपमाद्रव्यसमुच्चयेन Ku. 1. 49. **—रूपकं** a figure in Rhetoric being a mixture of simile and metaphor.

उपमातृ *m.* An image-maker, a portrait-painter.

उपमानं 1 Comparison, resemblance; जातास्तदूर्वोरुपमानबाह्याः Ku. 1. 36. -2 The standard of comparison, that with which anything is compared (opp. उपमेय); one of the four requisites of an उपमा; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां Ku.4. 5; उपमानस्यापि सखे प्रत्युपमानं वपुस्तस्याः V. 2. 3, Si. 20. 49. -3 (In Nyâya phil.) Analogy, recognition of likeness, considered as one of the four kinds of pramâṇas or means of arriving at correct knowledge. It is defined as प्रसिद्धसाधर्म्यात् साध्यसाधनं; or उपमितिकरणमुपमानं तच्च सादृश्यज्ञानात्मकं Tarka. K. -4 A particle of comparison. **—Comp. —उपमेयभावः** relation between the subject of comparison and the standard of comparison.

उपमित *p. p.* Compared, likened, similar &c.

उपमितिः *f.* 1 Resemblance, comparison, similarity; पल्लवोपमितिसाम्यसपक्षं S. D.; तदाननस्योपमितौ दरिद्रता N. 1. 24. -2 (In Nyâya phil.) Analogy, inference, deduction, knowledge of things derived from analogy, a conclusion deduced by means of an उपमान; प्रत्यक्षमप्यनुमितिस्तथोपमितिशब्दजे Bhâshâ P. 52. -3 A figure of speech = उपमा q. v. -4 A likeness, picture.

उपमेय *pot. p.* Fit to be likened or compared, comparable with;

(with instr. or in comp.): भूयिष्ठमासीदुपमेयकांतिः मयूरपृष्ठाश्रयिणा गुहेन R. 6. 4; 18.34. 37; अन्तःपुरे चक्रकुलोपमेयं Ku. 7. 2; Ch. P. 29 v. l —यं The subject of comparison, that which is compared (opp. उपमान): उपमानोपमेयत्वं यदेकस्यैव वस्तुनः Chandr. 5 7. 9 -Comp. —उपमा a figure of speech in which the उपमान and उपमेय are compared to each other with a view to imply that the like of them does not exist; reciprocal comparison, विपर्यास उपमेयोपमानयोः K. P. 10; *e. g.* कमलेव मतिर्मतिरिव कमला तनुरिव विभा विभेव तनुः | &c.

उपमाति: *f.* 1 Comparison. -2 Killing. -3 Approaching with a prayer, addressing. —ति: *m.* Granting wealth (Sây.), approaching in a friendly way; affable, an epithet of Agni (B. and R.). -Comp. —वनि *a.* destroyer of an enemy (Sây.); one who receives addresses in a friendly way (?).

उपमीमांसा Ved. Deliberation, investigation, consideration.

उपमातृ *f.* [उपमिता माता उप गौणे वा] 1 'A second mother,' wet nurse. -2 A near female relative; मातृष्वसा मातुलानी पितृव्यस्त्री पितृष्वसा | श्वश्रूः पूर्वजपत्नी च मातृतुल्याः प्रकीर्तिताः Sabdak.

उपमाद *a.* Giving delight. —दः Enjoyment, delight.

उपमारणं Ved. Submerging (in water).

उपमास्य *a.* Occurring every month, monthly (Ved.). —स्यं The Srâddha ceremony to be performed every month.

उपमित् *a.* Ved. 1 Dug up, excavated. -2 Placing near. —*f.* A prop, stay, pillar (स्थूणा).

उपमृद् 9 U. 1 To crush, bruise, dash to pieces, destroy, kill; यामिकानुपमृद्य N. 5. 110. -2 To rub down. -3 To pass through.

उपमर्दः 1 Friction, rubbing or pressing down, crushing under one's weight; अन्यासु तावदुपमर्दसहासु भृंग लोलं विनोदय मनः सुमनोलतासु S.D. (where उ० also means rough handling or enjoyment). -2 Destruction, injury, killing. -3 Reproach, abuse, insult, harsh or insulting treatment; Mk. 1. -4 Unhusking. -5 Refutation of a charge. -6 Stirring, shaking.

उपमर्दक *a.* Crushing, destroying. —कः Refutation of a charge.

उपयज् *m.* (cf. P. III. 2. 73) N. of eleven additional formulas at a sacrifice; एकादशोपयजः यद्यजंतमुपयजति तस्मादुपयजो नाम Sat. Br.

उपयष्टृ *m.* The priest who utters the above formulas.

उपयाजः Additional formulas at a sacrifice.

उपयंत्रं A minor surgical instrument, a secondary application of any kind.

उपयम् 1 U. To marry, take a wife (A. in this sense); भवान् मिथः-समयादिमामुपायंस्त S. 5, आत्मानुरूपां विधिनोपयेमे Ku. 1. 18; R. 14. 87; Si. 15. 27; Ms. 3. 11; Bk. 4. 20, 28; 7. 101. -2 (*a*) To seize, hold; उपयच्छ शूर्पं Av.; उपायंस्त महास्त्राणि Bk. 15. 21; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि 1. 16. (*b*) To take, receive, accept; कोपात्कांश्चित्प्रियैः प्रत्तमुपायंसत नासवं Bk.8.33. -3 To show, indicate (सूच्): मोपयच्छ भयं Bk. 7. 101. -4 To lie under, support, prop up (Ved.). -5 To go to (a woman); Ms.11. 173. -6 To curb, restrain.

उपयंतृ *m.* A husband; अथोपयंतारमलं समाधिना Ku. 5. 45; R. 7. 1; Si. 10. 45.

उपयमः 1 Marriage, marrying; कन्या स्वजातोपयमा सलज्जा नवयौवना S. D. -2 Restraint.

उपयमनं 1 Marrying, taking a wife; P. I. 2. 16. -2 Restraining, curbing. -3 Placing down the fire. -4 Support. —नी 1 Any support of stone for holding fire-wood; उपयमनीरुपकल्पयंति Sat. Br. -2 A sacrificial ladle.

उपयामः 1 A kind of vessel in a sacrifice. -2 The formulas uttered in taking out the Soma juice by means of a ladle. -3 Marriage (see उपयम).

उपया 2 P. 1 To approach, go towards, reach; सुरनिम्नगामुपयतीः सरितः Ki. 6.16, 26; so पुरं, रतिं, नयनं, पत्रवीं दुर्नीतिं कमुपयांति न नीतिदोषाः H. 3. 117. -2 To attain to a particular state, meet with &c.; ननुतां, मृत्युं, रुजं, पाकं, प्रसादं &c.

उपयात *p. p.* Come, arrived. —तं Arrival, return.

उपयानं Approaching, coming near; ... Ku. 7.22.

उपयायिन् *a.* Coming towards.

उपयाच् 1 A. To wish or ask for, solicit; त्वया पुरस्तादुपयाचितो यः R. 13. 53; अक्षमालामुपयाचितुं K. 151.

उपयाचक *a.* One who asks or solicits, suitor, beggar.

उपयाचनं Soliciting, begging, approaching with a request or prayer.

उपयाचित *p. p.* Begged, requested. —तं 1 A request or prayer in general. -2 A present promised to a deity for the fulfilment of a desired object and generally to propitiate her, (the present may be an animal or even a human being); निक्षेपी म्रियते तुभ्यं प्रदास्याम्युपयाचितं Pt. 1. 14; 2. 40; अद्य मया भगवत्याः करालायाः प्रागुपयाचितं स्त्रीरत्नमुपहर्तव्यं Mâl. 5; दीयते यत्तु देवेभ्यो मनोराज्यस्य सिद्धये | उपयाचितकं दिव्यं दोहदं तद्विदुर्बुधाः || -3 A request or prayer to a deity for the accomplishment of a desired object; K. 330.

उपयाचितकं =उपयाचित above; सिद्धायतनानि कृतविविधदेवतोपयाचितकानि K. 64.

उपयुज् 7 A.1 To use, employ, apply; षाड्गुण्यमुपयुंजीत Si. 2. 93; षड्गुपायुंक्त समीक्ष्य तत्फलं R. 8. 21; M. 5. 12; अनुपयुज्यमान useless, good for nothing S. 7; U. 4. -2 To enjoy, taste; पय उपयुज्य Me. 13 v.l.; फलान्युपायुंक्त स दंडनीतेः R. 18. 46; Bk. 8. 39. -3 To devote or attach oneself to; न भूमिरुपयुज्यते is not loved Pt. 2. 22; न वै भाज्ञा गतश्रीकं भर्तारमुपयुंजते Subhâsh. -4 To yoke or harness (as horses to a carriage). -5 To appropriate, consume, eat; Ms. 8. 40. —*pass.* 1 To be used or applied. -2 To be fit or proper; तस्यैवमुपयुज्यते Bhâg. -3 To be of use, be taken into account; Pt. 1. 328.

उपयुक्त *p. p.* 1 Attached &c. -2 Suited, appropriate, fit, right, proper. -3 Worthy, serviceable, useful. -4 Eaten, consumed.

उपयोगः 1 Employment, use, application, service; उपयोगम् or व्रज to be used or employed, serve; व्रजंति

...अनंगलेखक्रिययोपयोगं Ku. 1. 7. -2 Administration of medicine, or preparation of them. -3 Fitness, suitableness, propriety. -4 Contact, proximity. -5 Any act contributing to the fulfilment of a desired object. -6 Good conduct, observing established customs.

उपयोगिन् *a.* 1 Employing, using. -2 Conducive or contributing to, serviceable, useful. -3 Appropriate, fit, proper. -4 Favourable, propitious. -5 Touching.

उपयोगिता or °त्वं 1 Usefulness, utility. -2 Fitness, propriety. -3 Occasion, need. -4 Favour.

उपयोजनं 1 Harnessing a horse. -2 A team.

उपर *a.* Ved. 1 Being below, under. -2 Posterior, later. -3 Nearer. **-रः** 1 The lower stone on which the Soma plant is laid that it may be ground by means of other stones (ग्रावन्). -2 The lower part of the sacrificial post. -3 A cloud. -4 A region, direction.

उपरतात् *ind.* In the proximity, near to.

उपरंज् 4 U. or in *pass* To be red, to be eclipsed; उपरज्यते भगवान् चंद्रः Mu. 1. **-Caus.** 1 To colour, tint, dye. -2 To affect, grieve, distress.

उपरक्त *p. p.* 1 Afflicted, over taken by calamity, distressed. -2 Eclipsed; K. 314. -3 Tinged, coloured; Si. 2. 18 **-क्तः** 1 The sun or moon in eclipse. -2 Râhu.

उपरागः 1 An eclipse of the sun or moon; उपरागांते शशिनः समुपगता रोहिणी योगं *S.* 7. 22. Si. 20. 45. -2 Hence, Râhu or the ascending node. -3 Redness, red colour, colour; कोपोपरागजनितां Ratn. 3. 14; Mk. 4; कलहक्रोप° Mál. 3. -4 A calamity, affliction, injury; blighting influence; मृणालिनी हैममिवोपरागं R. 16. 7. -5 Misbehaviour, ill conduct. -6 Reproach, blame, abuse.

उपरक्षः A body-guard.

उपरक्षणं A guard, an out-post.

उपरत्नं [उपमितं रत्नेन उप गौणे वा] A secondary or inferior gem; उपरत्नानि काचश्च कर्पूराश्मा तथैव च । मुक्ताशुक्तिस्तथा शंखः इत्यादीनि बहून्यपि ॥ गुणा यथैव रत्नानां उपरत्नेषु ते तथा । किंतु किंचित्ततोहीना विशेषोऽयमुदाहृतः ॥

उपरम् 1 P. (Sometimes A. also). 1 To cease, end, terminate; संगतासूपरराम च लज्जा Ki. 9. 44, 13. 69; इत्युक्त्वोपरराम; बुद्धदुपारमत् ceased &c. -2 To cease or desist from, stop (oft. with pres. part.); व्यापादयन्नोपरराम Pt. 1; or with abl.; Bg. 2. 35, Bk. 8. 54; 9. 51; or with inf.; Ki. 4. 17; or by itself; Bk. 8. 55. -3 To be quiet or calm; यत्रोपरमते चित्तं Bg. 6. 20. -4 To await, wait for. -5 To make quiet (=*Caus.*) **-Caus.** To cause to cease, stop, make quiet or still.

उपरत *p. p.* 1 Stopped, ceased; रजस्युपरते Ms. 5. 66. -2 Dead; अद्य इतनो मासस्तातस्योपरतस्य Mu. 4. -3 Withdrawn or retired from; रणात्, कलहात् &c. -4 One who is disgusted with the world and has retired from it. **-Comp. -अरि** *a.* having no foe. **-कर्मन्** *a.* ceasing from works, not relying on worldly acts. **-विषयाभिलाष** *a.* one who has renounced all desire for worldly things. **-स्पृह** *a.* void of desire, indifferent to worldly attachments or possessions.

उपरतिः *f.* 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Death. -3 Abstaining from sexual enjoyment. -4 Indifference. -5 Abstaining from prescribed acts; the conviction that ceremonial acts are futile and ceasing to rely on them. -6 Intellect.

उपर(रा)मः 1 Ceasing, stopping. -2 Abstaining from, giving up. -3 Death.

उपरमणं 1 Abstaining from sexual pleasures. -2 Refraining from ceremonial acts. -3 Ceasing, stopping.

उपरवः A sort of hole used in the extraction of Soma juice (सोमाभिषवांगो गर्ताकारो देशभेदः) (name of certain holes which increase the sound of the stones when Soma juice is being extracted).

उपरसः 1 A secondary mineral. -2 A secondary passion or feeling. -3 A subordinate flavour.

उपराजः A viceroy, one inferior to the ruling authority.

उपरि *ind.* 1 As a separable preposition (usually with gen., rarely with acc. or loc.) it means (*a*) Above, over, upon, on, towards; (opp. अधः) (with gen.); गतमुपरि घनानां *S.* 7. 7; अवाङ्मुखस्योपरि वृष्टिः पपात R. 2. 60; अर्कस्योपरि *S.* 2. 8; प्रासादानां Mál. 7.5; U. 5. 2; Si. 16. 9; 12. 37; so °स्थापनं, °स्थित &c.; with loc. उपर्येव स लंकायां Rám.; or acc. यंत्राण्युपरि यंत्राणि *ibid*; oft. at the end of comp.; रथ°, तरुवर,° तट°. (*b*) At the end of, at the head of; सर्वनंदनानामुपरि वर्तमाना K. 158. (*c*) Beyond, in addition to; पणस्योपरि संस्थाप्य व्ययं Y. 2. 253; भुक्तस्योपरि Susr. (*d*) In connection with, with regard to, towards, upon; परस्परस्योपरि पर्यचीयत R 3.24; Sânti. 3. 23; तस्योपरि क्रुद्धः, मनोपरि तुष्टः &c.; तवोपरि प्रायोपवेशनं करिष्यामि on your account. (*e*) After; मुहूर्तादुपरि उपाध्यायश्चेदागच्छेत् P. III. 3. 9 Sk. उपरि joined to उपरि (with acc. or gen. or by itself) means (*a*) Just above; लोकानुपर्युपर्यास्ते माधवः Vop (*b*) higher and higher, far high, high above; उपर्युपरि सर्वेषामादित्य इव तेजसा Mb. -2 (As a separable adverb) It means (*a*) high above, upon, towards the upper side of (opp. अधः); उपर्युपरि पश्यंतः सर्व एव दरिद्रति H 2 2; so उपरिस्थ; °स्थापन, °स्थित &c., oft. in comp समुद्रोपरिचिह्नितं Y. 1. 319. (*b*) Besides, in addition, further, more, एतान्युपरि चैवान्यौ तथा भूयश्च सप्तभिः Mb. (*c*) Afterwards; यथा पूर्वं तथोपरि च तथा नैव भविता Sânti. 2. 7; भुक्तिः पीत्वोपरि पयः पिबेत् Susr.; उपर्युपरि more and more, repeatedly, continuously. [cf. Zend *upairi*, *upara*; Gr. *huper*; L. *super*; Old Germ. *obar*; Germ. *uber*; Eng. *over*; Hind. *upar*]. **-Comp. -आसनं** sitting on high. **-गत** *a.* gone up, ascended. **-चर** *a.* moving above (as a bird). **-चित** *a.* piled over or above. **-ज** *a.* produced above, elevated, high. **-तन, स्थ** *a.* upper, higher. **-भुत** *a.* Ved. coming from above. **-बुध्न** *a.* Ved. raised above the ground. **-भागः** the upper portion or side. **-भावः** being above or higher. **-भूमिः** *f.* the ground above **-मर्त्य** *ind.* Ved. above men. **-शयनं** a place of rest. **-श्रेणिक** *a.* being in the upper line or series. **-सद** *a.* lying

or sitting above. (*-m.*) a class of gods. **—सद्** sitting above.

उपरिष्टात् *ind.* [cf. P. V. 3. 31] 1 As an adverb it means (*a*) Over, above, from above, on high; **पराहितकरणे नोपरिष्टान्न चाधः** Bh. 3. 131; Y. 1. 106. (*b*) Further or later on, afterwards; **कल्याणावतंसा हि कल्याणसंपदुपरिष्टाद्भवति** Mâl. 6; **इदमुपरिष्टात् व्याख्यातं** in the sequel. (*c*) Behind (opp. **पुरस्तात्**). -2 (As a preposition) it means (*a*) Over, upon (with gen., rarely acc.); Si. 11.3.(*b*) Down upon. (*c*) Behind (with gen.). **-Comp. —ज्योतिष्मती** N. of a Vedic metre consisting of 43 or 44 syllables. **—ज्योतिः** *f.* a verse of the Trishṭubh metre, the last line of which consists of eight syllables. **—बृहती** N. of a Vedic metre having four Pâdas, the first of which contains 12 syllables, each of the three others having only eight.

उपरीतकः A particular mode or posture of sexual enjoyment; (also called विपरीतक); ऊरावेकपदं कृत्वा द्वितीयं स्कंधसंस्थितं। नारीं कामयते कामी बंधः स्यादुपरीतकः ॥. *S*abdak.

उपरुध् 7 U. 1 To obstruct, hinder, interrupt, stop; **उत्पक्ष्मणोर्नयनयोरुपरुद्धवृत्तिं** *S.* 4. 14; Ve. 3. 8; **उपरुध्यते तपोनुष्ठानं** *S.* 4; V. 5; **पण्यमुपरुंधतां** Y. 2. 250; to detain; **अन्याय्यमुपरोद्धुं** V. 5. -2 (*a*) To disturb, trouble; **पौरास्तपोवनमुपरुंधंति** *S.* 1. (*b*) To press, trouble with a request; R. 5. 22. -3 To overcome, subdue; R. 4. 83. -4 To besiege (an enemy, town &c.); **उपरुध्यारिमासीत** Ms. 7. 195; Kâm. 13. 67; **उपरुद्धं कुसुमपुरं** Mu. 2. -5 To lock up, pen, confine; **व्रजोपरोधं गाः स्थापयति** Sk. -6 To conceal, hide; R. 7. 39. -7 To cast off, repudiate, reject; **ज्येष्ठपुत्रमुपारुधत्** Râm.

उपरुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Obstructed, impeded, stopped; confined, captive; **वृत्तं हि राज्ञामुपरुद्धवृत्तं** R. 18. 18. -2 Covered, spread, concealed. -3 Protected, favoured. -4 Besieged, locked up.

उपरोधः 1 Obstruction, impediment, obstacle; **शरत्प्रमृष्टांबुधरोपरोधः** R. 6. 44; *S*i. 20. 74; **सकौतुक॰ विनयं** U. 4. -2 Disturbance, trouble, molestation; **तपोवननिवासिनामुपरोधो मा भूत्** *S.* 1,5,6; **अनुग्रहः खल्वेष नोपरोधः** V. 3; **उपरोधः सह्यतां** *ibid.*; detention; **किं राजर्षेरुपरोधेन** *S.* 3. -3 Opposition, refusal, check, restraint. -4 Covering, surrounding, blocking up. -5 Binding, tying, seizing. -6 Protection, favour. **-Comp. —कारिन्** *a.* impeding, obstructing.

उपरोधक *a.* 1 Obstructing. -2 Covering, surrounding. -3 Favouring. **—कं** An inner room, a private apartment.

उपरोधनं Obstruction, impediment &c.; see **उपरोध**.

उपरोधिन् *a.* Obstructing, impeding; R. 18. 18.

उपरूपकं [उपगतं रूपकं दृश्यकाव्यं सादृश्येन] A drama of an inferior class, of which 18 kinds are enumerated: नाटिका त्रोटकं गोष्ठी सट्टकं नाट्यरासकं। प्रस्थानोल्लाप्यकाव्यानि प्रेंखणं रासकं तथा॥ संलापकं श्रीगदितं शिल्पकं च विलासिका। दुर्मल्लिका प्रकरणी हल्लीशो भाणिकेति च ॥ S. D. 276.

उपलः 1 A stone, rock; **उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां** Mu. 3. 15; **कांते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः** S. Til. 3; Me. 19; *S.* 1. 14. -2 A precious stone, jewel. -3 Sand (Ved.). -4 A cloud. **—ला** 1 Refined sugar. -2 The upper and smaller millstone which rests on the Trishad. [cf. L. *opalus*].

उपलकः A stone.

उपलक्ष् 10 P. 1 To look at, observe, behold, mark; **आसन्नवर्तिजन उपलक्षयति** K. 197; **सम्यगुपलक्षितं भवत्या** *S.*1. -2 To regard or consider; **लोकप्रवादः सत्योयं पंडितैरुपलक्षितः** Râm. -3 To mark, put a sign upon; Y. 1. 30; 2. 151; Kâm. 7. 47. -4 To denote, designate, describe. -5 To imply in addition; **नक्षत्रशब्देन ज्योतिःशास्त्रमुपलक्ष्यते** Kull. on Ms. 3. 162. -6 To mind, have in view; Kâm. 16. 40.

उपलक्षक *a.* 1 Observing; marking; **परचित्त॰**. -2 Designating, indicating (as a word).

उपलक्षणं 1 Looking at, beholding, observing, marking, ascertainment; **वेलोपलक्षणार्थं** *S.* 4. -2 A mark, characteristic or distinctive feature; **उपलब्धमुपलक्षणं** V. 4, 4. 33; **उपलक्षणे तृतीया** Sk. -3 Designation; **माद्युपलक्षणं** Sk. -4 Implying something that has not been actually expressed, implication of something in addition or any similar object where only one is mentioned; synecdoche of a part for the whole, of an individual for the species, or of a quality for that in which the quality exists (स्वप्रतिपादकत्वे सति स्वेतरप्रतिपादकत्वं); **मंत्रग्रहणं ब्राह्मणस्याप्युपलक्षणं** P. II. 4. 80 Sk.; so **अस्ति नास्तेरुपलक्षणं** &c.

उपलक्षित *p. p.* 1 Observed, marked, comprehended, implied, metaphorically expressed &c. -2 Understood, comprehended. -3 Characterized.

उपलक्ष्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable. -2 To be described, designated &c. **—क्ष्यः** 1 A prop, stay, support. -2 An asylum, shelter. -3 An inference.

उपलधिप्रियः [वालधिः प्रियोऽस्य पृषो॰] A kind of antelope (**चमर**).

उपलभ् 1 A. 1 To know, understand, see, perceive (directly); Pt. 1. 76; **अन्या प्रतिक्रिया नोपलभ्यते** K. 152. -2 To ascertain, find out, learn, know; **ब्रूहि यदुपलब्धं** U. 1; **तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये** *S.* 1; Mv. 7. 30; R. 12. 60; Bk. 3. 27; K. 159; M. 4,3,6,4.6. -3 To get, obtain, acquire, enjoy, experience (happiness &c.); **उपलब्धसुखः** Ku. 4.42 experiencing; **कथमुपलभे निद्रां** V. 2. 10 enjoy; **इदानीं स्मृतिरुपलब्धा** Mu. 2 now I recollect; Ms. 11. 17; R. 8. 82, 10. 2. 18. 21. -4 To conceive, become pregnant. **—Caus.** 1 To cause to get. -2 To produce, bring about.

उपलब्ध *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Conceived. -3 Perceived, understood, known, guessed. **-Comp. —अर्थ** *a.* having the meaning understood. (**—र्था** *f.*) a tale, a true or probable story.

उपलब्धिः *f.* 1 Getting, obtaining, acquisition; **वृथा हि मे स्यात्स्वपदोपलब्धिः** R. 5. 56, 8. 17. **-2 Observation**, perception, knowledge (**ज्ञान**); **नाभाव उपलब्धेः** cf. **Nyâya S.** 2. 28, 30. -3 Understanding, mind (**मति**), -4 A conjecture, guess. -5 Perceptibility, appearance (recognized as a kind of proof by the Mîmâmsakas); see **अनुपलब्धि**.

उपलब्धृ *a.* 1 Gaining, acquiring. -2 Knowing, perceiving. **—m.** Soul, self.

उपलंभः [लभ्-घञ्-मुम् च] 1 Acquisition: अस्मादंगुलीयोपलंभात्स्मृतिरुपलब्धा S. 7. -2 Direct perception or recognition, comprehension otherwise than from memory (same as अनुभव q. v.); प्राक्तनोपलंभ Māl. ; तनो सुतस्पर्शसुखोपलंभात् R. 14. 2. -3 Ascertaining, knowing; अविदित निर्देशोपलंभाय S. 1.

उपलंभक *a.* Causing to observe, reminding.

उपलंभनं Apprehension &c.

उपलभ्य *pot. p.* 1 Obtainable. -2 Respectable, commendable, praiseworthy.

उपलिप्सा A desire to obtain.

उपलल् 10 P. To fondle, coax, flatter. भतांगीमुपलालयन् Dk 29. S. 7; M. 3.

उपलालनं Fondling.

उपलालिका Thirst.

उपलिंगं A portent, natural phenomenon, considered as boding evil.

उपलिप् 6 P. 1 To anoint, smear, besmear. -2 To defile, pollute; तथात्मा नोपलिप्यते Bg. 13. 32. -3 To stick or adhere to; यो वक्त्रमुपलिंपति Vāgb.

उपलेपः 1 Anointing, smearing. -2 Cleaning, white-washing. -3 Obstruction, being concealed, becoming deadened or dull (said of senses).

उपलेपनं 1 Smearing, anointing, plastering. -2 An ointment, unguent.

उपलेपिन् 1 Serving as an ointment. -2 Anointing, smearing. -3 Obstructing.

उपवक्तृ *m.* 1 A priest at a sacrifice. -2 One who animates (by his words).

उपवटः The tree Buchanania Latifolia (प्रियासाल).

उपवद् 1 Ā. 1 To talk over, conciliate. -2 To flatter, cajole, coax; भृत्यानुपवदते Sk.; दातारं Bk. 8. 28.

उपवादः Censure, blame (Ved.).

उपवादिन् *a.* Censuring, blaming.

उपवनं [उपमितं वनेन] A garden, grove, a planted forest; पांडुच्छायोपवनवृतयः केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23; R. 8. 73, 13. 79; °लता a garden creeper.

उपवर्ण् 10 P. To describe in detail; उपवर्णयेदानीं कुसुमपुरवृत्तांतं Mu. 3.

उपवर्णः Minute or detailed description.

उपवर्णनं Minute description, delineation in detail; अभिवाक्योपवर्णनैः अभ्युदयं Susr.; Y. 1. 320.

उपवर्षः N. of a son of Saṃkara Svāmin, author of several writings on the Mīmāṃsā philosophy.

उपवाष्पित *a.* Swollen or dimmed with tears (as eyes).

उपवल्लिका N. of a plant (मधुस्रव).

उपवस्पर्धः Ved. Emulation, rivalry.

उपवस् 1 P. 1 To dwell in or at, inhabit (with acc.), कैलासं उपवसति Sk. -2 To be in a state of abstinence, abstain from food, fast; उपवसेद्दिनं Ms. 2. 220, 5. 20; Y. 3. 292, 34; (fig. also): उपोषितास्यामिव नेत्राभ्यां पिबंती Dk. 4. -3 To go to (a master). -4 To enter upon, learn, take to, begin. —*Caus.* To cause to fast.

उपवसथः [उप-वस्-आधारे अथ] 1 A village. -2 The day preceding a Soma sacrifice; or a day of preparation for this sacrifice; a fast-day.

उपवसथीय, उपवसथ्य *a.* Selected for an उपवसथ (as a day).

उपवसनं A fast.

उपवसतिः *f.* Support of life (as food, sleep &c.).

उपवस्तृ *a.* One who fasts.

उपवासः 1 A fast; उपवासश्चयं यथेष्ट Y. 1. 175, 3. 190; Ms. 11. 196 (a fast is a religious act and consists in abstaining from every kind of sensual gratification). -2 Kindling a sacred fire. -3 A fire-altar.

उपवासक *a.* Fasting, observing a fast. —कं A fast.

उपवासिन् *a.* Fasting.

उपवह् 1 P. 1 To bear or lead near, lead towards. -2 To bring about, commence.

उपोढ *p. p.* 1 Collected, accumulated, increased, stored up; उपोढतपसां S. 5. 7; °बलस्य ते M. 5. 1; V. 2. 7; so °मदः, °हर्षः &c. -2 Brought near, proximate; near; Ki. 17. 54, 13. 23. -3 Arrayed for battle (as an army). -4 Begun, commenced; उपोढशब्दा न रथांगनेमयः S. 7. 10 causing sound. -5 Married. -6 A battle-array.

उपवहं Ved. Anything placed on the neck of an ox under the yoke, to raise it to the right level for a yoke-fellow of greater height; M.W.

उपवहनं (In music) Preliminary singing, humming a tune before beginning to sing it aloud; M. 2.

उपवाहनं Carrying to, bringing near.

उपवाहिन् *a.* Flowing towards.

उपवाह्यः, -ह्या 1 A king's riding elephant (male or female); चंद्रगुप्तस्योपवाह्यां गजवशां Mu. 2. -2 A royal vehicle (in general).

उपवाजी Ved. Blowing at.

उपवाक्यः 1 Addressing, speaking to, conversing. -2 Praising. -3 Indra-grain (इंद्रयव.)

उपवाजनं A fan.

उपवासनं A dress, garment (Ved.).

उपविद् *a.* 1 Gaining, obtaining. -2 Knowing. —*f.* 1 Acquisition. -2 Investigating, inquiring into, knowledge.

उपविद्या Profane science, inferior kind of knowledge.

उपवेदः 'Inferior knowledge', a class of writings subordinate to the Vedas. There are four such *Upavedas*, one being attached to each of the four Vedas:— thus आयुर्वेद or Medicine to ऋग्वेद; (according to some authorities such as Susruta it is a part of the Atharvaveda); धनुर्वेद or military science to यजुर्वेद; गांधर्ववेद or Music to सामवेद, and स्थापत्य-शस्त्र-वेद or Mechanics to अथर्ववेद.

उपविश् 6 P. 1 To sit down, take a seat. -2 To sit near to, wait upon. -3 To pitch a camp, encamp. -4 To go down, set (as the sun). -5 To enter upon, practise; as प्रायं उपविशति; so अनशनोपविष्ट. -6 To abstain from food, fast; सोप्युक्त्वैवमुपाविशत् Bk. 7. 75. -7 To seize, take possession of. —*Caus.* To cause to sit down, place or set down.

उपवेशः, -शनं 1 Sitting, sitting down; as in प्रायोपवेशन. -2 Directing one's mind to, being attached to. -3 Voiding by stool. -4 Placing down.

उपवेशिन् *a.* 1 Sitting. -2 Devoting oneself to.

उपवेष्टृ *a.* One who sits, sitting down.

उपविषः-षं 1 An artificial poison. -2 A narcotic, any poisonous drug; अर्कक्षीरं स्नुहीक्षीरं तथैव कलिहारिका। धत्तूरः करवीरश्च पंच चोपविषाः स्मृताः ॥ -षा N. of a plant (अतिविषा).

उपवीणयति Den. P. To play on the Vīṇā or lute (before a deity &c.); उपवीणयितुं ययौ रवेरुदयावृत्तिपथेन नारदः R. 8. 33; N. 6. 65; Ki. 10. 38; K. 131.

उपवीतं [उप-वे-क्त] 1 Investiture with the sacred thread. -2 The sacred thread worn by the first three classes of the Hindus; पित्र्यमंशमुपवीतलक्षणं मातृकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; मुक्तायज्ञोपवीतानि Ku. 6. 6; Śi. 1. 7; Ki. 12. 23; Ms. 2. 44, 64, 4. 36, 66.

उपवीतिन् *a.* Wearing the sacred thread.

उपवीरं A kind of demon.

उपवृंह्,-हणं &c. See उपबृंह् &c.

उपवृत् 1 A. 1 To go towards, approach.-2 To return.

उपवर्तः A particular high number.

उपवर्तनं 1 A place for exercise. -2 A place whether inhabited or not.-3 A district or *Pargana*.- 4 A kingdom (राज्य). -5 A bog, marshy place.

उपवृत्तिः *f.* Motion towards, approaching.

उपवेद See under उपविद्.

उपवेषः Ved. A stick (of green wood) used for stirring the sacrificial fire; स उपवेषमादत्ते Śat. Br.

उपवैणवं The three periods of the day; *i. e.* morning, midday, and evening (त्रिसंध्यं).

उपव्याख्यानं A supplementary explanation or interpretation.

उपव्याघ्रः A small hunting leopard.

उपशम् 4 P. 1 To become calm or quiet; be assuaged; उपशाम्यतु ते बुद्धिः Bk. 20.5.-2 To cease, stop; अग्निः, शब्दः, कोपः &c.; cease to speak; K. 110.-*Caus.* 1 To calm, tranquillize.-2 To appease, pacify, assuage, mitigate. -3 To extinguish, kill.

उपशमः 1 Becoming quiet, assuagement, pacification: कुतोऽस्या उपशमः Ve. 3: दन्दह्यमानः ... Amaru. 5; cessation, stopping, extinction. -2 Relaxation, intermission. -3 Tranquillity, calmness, patience; ज्ञानस्योपशमः Bh. 2. 82. -4 Control or restraint of the senses.

उपशमक *a.* Appeasing, pacifying, affording repose, making patient.

उपशमनं 1 Quieting, calming, appeasing. -2 Mitigation, assuagement. -3 Extinction, cessation.

उपशांत *p. p.* 1 Calmed, appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -3 Lessened, diminished.

उपशांतिः *f.* 1 Cessation, allaying, quieting, alleviation; आर्तभयोपशांतये R. 8. 31; Amaru. 65. -2 Appeasing, assuaging, pacification, satisfaction (of desires): Pt. 1. 147.

उपशांतिन् *a.* 1 Appeased, pacified. -2 Calm, tranquil. -*m.* A tame elephant.

उपशाय See under उपशी.

उपशल्यं An open place in the vicinity of a town or village, suburb; अथोपशल्ये रिपुमग्नशल्यः R. 16. 37, 15. 60; Śi. 5. 8; K. 50.

उपशाखा A secondary branch.

उपशांत्वनं Appeasing (see उपसांत्वन).

उपशालं A place near a house, a court before a house. -लं *ind.* Near a house.

उपशास्त्रं A minor science or treatise.

उपशिक्षा-क्षणं Learning, training.

उपशिंघ (ह) नं 1 Smelling. 2- Anything given to smell at.

उपशिष्यः The pupil of a pupil; शिष्योपशिष्यैरुपगीयमानमवेहि तन्मंडनमिश्रधाम Udb.

उपशी 2 A. 1 To lie near. -2 To cohabit. -3 To do good to, agree with; सम्यगोपशेते Charaka.

उपशय *a.* 1 Lying by the side of. -2 Productive of happiness or rest. -यः 1 Lying by the side of. -2 A lair, ambush; Śi. 2. 80. -3 Diagnosis by the effect of certain articles of food, or medicine (one of the five elements of निदान). -4 Allaying disease by diet, regimen &c. -या A prepared piece of clay.

उपशायः Sleeping in turn, rotation for sleeping with (another who keeps watch at night).

उपशायिन् *a.* 1 Lying near to. -2 Sleeping, going to bed. -3 Allaying, calming. -4 Composing or narcotic (in medicine); °ता,-त्वं tranquilling; calming, secondary means of cure (as diet &c.).

उपशुभ् *Caus.* P. To adorn, ornament, decorate.

उपशोभनं,-शोभा Adorning, ornamenting.

उपशोषणं Drying up, withering.

उपश्री *f.* Covering, anything thrown above or upon.

उपश्रु 5 P. 1 To hear, listen; वचः, गिरः &c. -2 To promise.

उपश्रुत् *m.* A sacrifice.

उपश्रुत *a.* 1 Heard. -2 Promised, agreed.

उपश्रुतिः *f.* 1 Hearing, listening. -2 Range of hearing. -3 A supernatural voice heard at night, and personified as a nocturnal deity revealing the future; नक्तं निर्गत्य यत्किंचिच्छुभाशुभकरं वचः। श्रूयते तद्विदुर्धीरा देवप्रश्नमुपश्रुतिं ॥ Hârávali; परिजनोऽपि चास्याः सततमुपश्रुत्यै निर्जगाम K. 65. -4 Aspect of the stars, fortune-telling. -5 Promise, assent.

उपश्रोतृ *a.* Listening, hearing.

उपश्लिष् 4 P. 1 To embrace. -2 To draw near, approach. -*Caus.* To bring near, place at hand; उपश्लेषय रथं V. 1; द्वारं V. 5

उपश्लिष्ट *p. p.* Placed near, contiguous, adjoining.

उपश्लेषः,-षणं 1 Juxta-position, contact. -2 An embrace.

उपश्लोकयति Den. P. To extol or praise in verses; समुचितैर्वचनसमयैः श्लोकैरुपश्लोकितविक्रमः Mu. 4.

उपश्वसस् *a.* Ved. Sounding, roaring.

उपप्लुत *ind.* Ved. (Ready) At one's call

उपसंयमः 1 Curbing, restraining, binding. -2 The end of the world, universal destruction.

उपसंयमनं Binding.

उपसंयोगः A secondary connection, modification ; नामाख्यानयोः कर्मोपसंयोगद्योतकाः Nir.

उपसंरोहः Growing together or over, cicatrizing : शल्यमार्गानुपसंरोहः Susr.

उपसंवादः An agreement, a contract.

उपसंव्यानं An under-garment : अंतरं बहिर्योगोपसंव्यानयोः P. I. 1. 36.

उपसंस्कृ 8 U. 1 To prepare (as a meal). -2 To ornament. -3 To consecrate, purify; K. 40.

उपसंस्करणं Preparing, purifying.

उपसंहृ 1 P. 1 To draw or bring together, collect. -2 To sum or wind up, conclude; इदानीमुपसंहरति; प्रकृतमुपसंहरति Kull. on Ms. 1. 57. -3 To contract; as कूर्मोऽङ्गानि. -4 To withdraw, take away, withhold: छेत्तुः पार्श्वगतां छायां नोपसंहरते द्रुमः H. 1. 59.-5 To check, stop, curb. -6 To absorb, destroy, annihilate.

उपसंहरणं 1 Withdrawing, taking away or back. -2 Refusing, withholding. -3 Excluding. -4 Attacking, invading.

उपसंहारः 1 Drawing in or together, contracting. -2 Drawing away, withdrawing, excluding, withholding. -3 A collection, assemblage. -4 Summing up, winding up, conclusion (opp. उपक्रम). -5 A preparation (of a speech &c.). -6 A compendium, *rèsumè*. -7 Brevity, conciseness. -8 Perfection. -9 Destruction, death, end. -10 Attacking, invading. -11 (In logic) Refutation.

उपसंहारिन् *a.* 1 Comprehending.-2 Exclusive. —*m.* A *hetu* (हेतु)which is not exclusive; see अनुपसंहारिन्.

उपसंहृतिः *f.* 1 Comprehension. -2 Seizing, taking.

उपसंक्रांत *a.* Handed down.

उपसंक्षेपः An abstract, summary, résumè.

उपसंख्यानं 1 Addition. -2 Supplementary addition, further or additional enumeration (a term technically applied to the *Vartikas* of Kâtyâyana which are intended to supply omissions in Pâṇini's Sûtras and generally to supplement them); *e. g.* जुगुप्साविरामप्रमादार्थानामुपसंख्यानं : *cf.* इष्टि. -3 (In gram.) A substitute in form or sense.

उपसंग्रह् 9 P. 1 To take upon oneself, experience, feel, suffer. -2 To receive, accept. -3 To seize, catch hold of; पाणिभ्यां तूपसंगृह्य Ms. 3. 224. -4 To take into custody or possession. -5 To win over, conciliate, make favourable ; पिंडदानादिनोपसंगृह्य Dk. 58. -6 To clasp, embrace.

उपसंग्रहः,-हणं 1 Keeping pleased, supporting, maintaining ; तीक्ष्णरसदायिनामुपसंग्रहार्थं Mu. 2. -2 Respectful salutation (as by touching the feet of the person saluted) : स्फुरति रभसात्पाणिः पादोपसंग्रहणाय च Mv. 2. 30. -3 Accepting, adopting ; Br. Sût. I. 4. 11. -4 Polite address, obeisance. -5 Collecting, joining. -6 Taking, accepting (as a wife); दारोपसंग्रहः Y. 1. 56. -7 (An external) appendage, any necessary article either for use or decoration (उपकरण).

उपसंग्राह्य *a.* To be respectfully saluted, respectable, venerable.

उपसद् 1 P., 6 P. 1 To sit near to, go near, approach ; उपसेदुर्दशग्रीवं Bk. 9. 92, 3. 12, 6. 135. -2 To sit at the feet of ; उपाध्यायमुपासदं Ks. 108. 21. -3 To wait upon, serve ; (तं) आकल्पसाधनैस्तैस्तैरुपसेदुः प्रसाधकाः R. 17. 22; Si. 13. 24. -4 To march against. -5 To try to get or obtain. -6 To sink down. —*Caus.* 1 To place near. -2 To lead towards. -3 To get, find.

उपसत्तिः *f.* 1 Connection, union. -2 Service, worship, attendance upon. -3 Gift, donation.

उपसद् *a.* Serving, waiting upon. —*f.* 1 Siege, assault, attack.-2 Laying up, accumulating. -3 Service, worship. -4 N. of a ceremony, forming part of the ज्योतिष्टोम ceremony, and lasting for several days. -**Comp.**—व्रतिन् *a.* observing the rules of the *Upasad*, *i. e.* drinking milk in certain quantities, sleeping on the bare earth, keeping silence &c.

उपसद *a.* Going near to, serving. —दः 1 Approach. -2 A gift, donation. -3 The उपसद् sacrifice.

उपसदनं 1 Going near to approaching. -2 Sitting at the feet of a teacher, becoming a pupil ; तत्रोपसदनं चक्रे द्रोणस्येष्वस्त्रकर्मणि Mb. -3 Neighbourhood. -4 Service. -5 Partaking of.

उपसदी Ved. 1 A body of attendants (collectively). -2 Continuity.

उपसन्न *p. p.* 1 Approached ; near, approximate. -2 Worshipped, served. -3 Serving, waiting upon. -4 Easily obtainable; got, obtained.

उपसंतानः 1 Immediate connection. -2 A descendant.

उपसंधा 3 U. 1 To put together, add, increase. -2 To join, connect ; त्रिवर्गेणोपसंधत्ते Kàm. 1. 13. -3 To aim at, direct towards.

उपसंहित *p. p.* 1 Connected with, furnished or endowed with ; श्रुतवृत्तोपसंहितः Mb. -2 Accompanied or surrounded by; regarding, referring to.

उपसंधानं Adding, joining.

उपसंन्यासः Laying down, giving up, resignation.

उपसमाधा 3 U. 1 To put on (as fuel on fire). -2 To arrange.

उपसमाधानं Gathering together, heaping; उपसमाधानं राशीकरणं Sk.

उपसमाहार्य *a.* To be brought together, or arranged.

उपसंपद् 4 A. 1 To come to, arrive at; तं देशमुपसंपेदे Mb. -2 To get, obtain. —*Caus.* 1 To bring or lead near. -2 To give, grant. -3 To receive into the order of priests, ordain.

उपसंपत्तिः *f.* 1 Approaching, arriving at. -2 Entering into any condition.

उपसंपन्न *p. p.* 1 Gained, obtained. -2 Arrived at. -3 Furnished with, possessing; कुसुमैरुपसंपन्ना नदी Kàm. -4 Familiar with. -5 Enough, sufficient. -6 Killed at a sacrifice (as an animal), immolated, Ms. 5. 81. -7 Dead, deceas-

ed. -8 Cooked, dressed (as food). —न्नं Condiment.

उपसंभाषः —षा 1 Conversation; Ki. 3. 3. -2 Friendly persuasion; उपसंभाषा उपसांत्वनं P. I. 3. 47 Sk.

उपसर, उपसर्ग, उपसर्पण See under उपसृ,-सृज्,-सृप्.

उपसांत्व् 10 P. To appease, conciliate, pacify; Ki. 2. 25.

उपसांत्वनं Appeasing, pacifying.

उपसि *ind.* Ved. In the lap, on the hip; near, at hand.

उपसीरः A plough.

उपसुंदः N. of an Asura, son of Nikumbha and younger brother of Sunda.

उपसूर्यकं The disc of the sun or its halo.

उपसृ 1 P. 1 To go towards, approach, draw near; राजानं...दुर्गं...उपसृत्य &c. -2 To go against, attack. -3 To have intercourse (as of a woman with a man).

उपसर *a.* Approaching. **—रः** 1 Approaching (as a cow). -2 The first pregnancy of a cow; गवामुपसरः Sk.

उपसरणं 1 Going towards. -2 Rapid flowing of the blood towards the heart (as in sickness). -3 That which is approached as a refuge.

उपसर्या A cow fit for a bull (cf. P. III. 1. 104).

उपसृज् 6 P. 1 To pour out or on, offer (water &c.). -2 To add to, annex; to join, attach, connect with, bring to. -3 To beset with, oppress, infest; Ms. 4. 61; see उपसृष्ट below; रोषेण, व्याधिना &c. -4 To eclipse; Ms. 4. 37; Y. 1. 272. -5 To come in contact with. -6 To produce, effect, create. -7 To destroy.

उपसर्गः 1 Sickness, disease, change occasioned by a disease; also a disease superinduced on another; **क्षीणं हन्युश्चोपसर्गाः प्रभूताः** Susr. -2 Misfortune, trouble, calamity, injury, harm; **प्रशमिताशेषोपसर्गाः प्रजाः** Ratn. 1.10; **सोपसर्गं वो नक्षत्रं** M. 4. -3 Portent, natural phenomenon foreboding evil. -4 An eclipse. -5 An indication or symptom of death. -6 Addition. -7 Possession by an evil spirit. -8 A preposition prefixed to roots; निपाताश्चादयो ज्ञेयाः प्रादयस्तूपसर्गकाः। द्योतकत्वात् क्रियायोगे लोकादवगता इमे ॥ *Upasargas* are 20 in number:— प्र, परा, अप, सम्, अनु, अव, निस् or निर्, दुस् or दुर्, वि, आ (ङ्), नि, अधि, अपि, अति, सु, उत्, अभि, प्रति, परि, उप; or 22 if निस्-निर् and दुस्-दुर् be taken as separate words. There are two theories as to the character of these prepositions. According to one theory roots have various meanings in themselves (अनेकार्था हि धातवः); when prepositions are prefixed to them they simply bring to light those meanings already existent but hidden in them, but they do not *express* them, being meaningless themselves; cf. *Si*. 10. 15:— मंतमेव चिरमप्रकृतत्वादप्रकाशितमदिद्युतदंगे। विभ्रमं मधुमदः प्रमदानां धातुलीनमुपसर्ग इवार्थम् ॥. According to the other theory prepositions *express* their own independent meanings; they modify, intensify, and sometimes entirely alter, the senses of roots; cf. Sk.:— उपसर्गेण धात्वर्थो बलादन्यत्र नीयते। प्रहाराहारसंहारविहारपरिहारवत् ॥ cf. also धात्वर्थं बाधते कश्चित्कश्चित्तमनुवर्तते। तमेव विशिनष्ट्यन्य उपसर्गगतिस्त्रिधा ॥ (The latter theory appears to be more correct. For a fuller exposition see Nirukta).

उपसर्जनं 1 Pouring on. -2 A misfortune, calamity (as an eclipse), portent; Ms. 4. 105. -3 Leaving. -4 Eclipsing. -5 Any person or thing subordinate to another, a substitute. -6 (In gram.) A word which either by composition or derivation loses its original independent character, while it also determines the sense of another word (opp. प्रधान); *e. g.* in पाणिनीयः a pupil of पाणिनि, पाणिनि becomes उपसर्जन; or in राजपुरुषः, राजन् is उपसर्जन, having lost its independent character; P. I. 2. 43, 48, 57; II. 2. 30; IV. 1. 14, 54; VI. 3. 82; आचार्योपसर्जनश्चांतेवासी.

उपसृष्ट *p. p.* 1 Joined, connected with, accompanied by. -2 Seized or possessed by (a demon or evil spirit); **उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः** K. 107. -3 Troubled, affected, injured; **रोगोपसृष्टतनुदुर्वसतिं मुमुक्षुः** R. 8. 94; K. 289. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Furnished with an उपसर्ग (as a root); **क्रुधद्रुहोरुपसृष्टयोः कर्म** P. I. 4. 38. **—ष्टः** The sun or moon when eclipsed. **—ष्टं** Sexual union.

उपसृप् 1 P. 1 To approach, move towards, draw near to; **मर्मोपांतिकमुपसर्पन्** M. 1; 1. 12. -2 To meet unexpectedly. -3 To move, go; **प्रतिवातं न हि घनः कदाचिदुपसर्पति** Pt. 3. 23; so **प्रलयं, दुःखं** &c. -4 To begin (with inf.); Ms. 10. 105. -5 To attack.

उपसर्पः 1 Approach, access. -2 Following a person.

उपसर्पणं Going near, approaching, advancing towards.

उपसर्पिन् *a.* Going near, approaching.

उपसेक्तृ *a.* One who sprinkles or pours down.

उपसेचन *a.* Pouring, sprinkling. **—नं, उपसेकः** 1 Pouring or sprinkling upon, watering. -2 Infusion; juice. **—नी** A ladle or cup for pouring.

उपसेव् 1 A. 1 To serve, worship, honour; Ms. 4. 133. -2 To practise, follow, pursue, cultivate; as a vow. -3 To make use of. -4 To be addicted to, enjoy; Bg. 15. 9; so **सुखं, संधिं, विग्रहं** &c. -5 To frequent, inhabit. -6 To rub or anoint with (sandal &c.).

उपसेवक *a.* 1 Worshipping, serving. -2 Following, practising. -3 Enjoying (carnally); Y. 3. 136.

उपसेवनं,-सेवा 1 Worshipping, honouring, adoring. -2 Service; **राज°** Ms. 3. 64. -3 Addiction to; **विषय°** Ms. 12. 7. -4 Using, enjoying (carnally also); **छाया°; परदार°** Ms. 4. 134.

उपसेविन् *a.* Serving, practising.

उपस्कृ 8 U. To prepare, elaborate, perfect, adorn; (see उपकृ).

उपस्करः 1 Any article which serves to make anything complete, an ingredient. -2 (Hence) Condiment or seasoning for food (as mustard, pepper &c.). -3 Furniture, appurtenance, apparatus, instrument (उपकरण); **उपस्करो रथस्यासीत्** Mb.; Si. 18. 72. -4 Any article or implement of household use (such as a broomstick); Y. 1. 83; 2. 193; Ms. 3. 68, 12. 66, 5. 150. -5 An ornament. -6 Censure, blame.

उपस्करणं 1 Killing, injuring. -2 A collection. -3 A change,

modification. -4 An ellipsis. -5 Blame, censure.

उपस्कारः 1 Anything additional, a supplement. -2 (Supplying) An ellipsis; साकांक्षमनुपस्कारं विष्वग्गति निराकुलं Ki. 11. 38. -3 Beautifying, ornamenting by way of adding grace; उक्तमेवार्थं सोपस्कारमाह Malli. on R. 11. 47. -4 An ornament. -5 A stroke. -6 A collection.

उपस्कृत *p.p.* 1 Prepared, perfected. -2 Censured, blamed. -3 Killed, injured. -4 Collected. -5 Beautified, ornamented. -6 Supplied (as ellipsis). -7 Modified.

उपस्कृतिः *f.* Supplement.

उपस्तंभ् 5. 9. P. To prop, support (fig. also).

उपस्तंभः,-भनं 1 Stay, support. -2 Support of life (as food, sleep &c.). -3 Encouragement, incitement, aid; मंत्रोपस्तंभेन H. 3. -4 Basis, ground, occasion; मूषकबलोपस्तंभेन कारणेन भवितव्यं H. 1.

उपस्तंभक *a.* Supporting, aiding, encouraging.

उपस्तरणं See under उपस्तृ.

उपस्तिः Ved. 1 A tree. -2 An attendant, a follower, servant.

उपस्तु 2 U. 1 To praise, extol. -2 To invoke.

उपस्तुत् *f.* Ved. Praise, invitation.

उपस्तुतिः *f.* Invocation, praise.

उपस्तृ,-स्तॄ 5. 9. U. 1 To spread out (for another); spread under. -2 To strew or cover with. -3 To arrange, set in order.

उपस्तरणं 1 Spreading out, scattering. -2 A covering, garment. -3 A bed. -4 Anything spread out (as a covering); अमृतोपस्तरणमसि स्वाहा.

उपस्तिर् *f.* Ved. 1 Spreading. -2 A covering, what is spread.

उपस्त्री *f.* [गौणी स्त्री] A concubine.

उपस्था 1 U. (cf. P. I. 3. 25-6 and Vārt. 1) 1 To stand near; fall to one's share; नादत्तमुपतिष्ठति Pt. 2. 123; remain; Mu. 4. 13. -2. To come near, approach; मामुपतिष्ठस्व Mu. 1 come to me; रामं मुनिरुपस्थितः R. 15. 76; Ku. 2. 64; Pt. 1. राजद्वा- [illegible] U. 1; R. 1. 45, 87, 2. 39, 15. 15. -3 To wait or attend upon, serve; [illegible] S. 1 we must wait upon (present the audience) with [illegible] Ms. 2. 4 [illegible] [illegible] R. 1. 75. 14. 24. U. 1. -4 To approach with prayers, worship (should be Ātm. only in this sense); ये सुवेलमुपतिष्ठते [illegible]: Bk. 8. 13, [illegible] 1. 3; Ku. 2. 3; R. [illegible] 6. [illegible], 17. 16, 13. 22; Māl.; U. 2. 3, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] as me as a friend. -5 To be or remain near, stay with. -6 To go [illegible] with the desire of getting (P. or A.); [illegible]-ते Sk. -7 To approach for intercourse [illegible] Bk. 5. 68; पतिमुपतिष्ठते नारी Vop. -8 To meet, join (as a river) [illegible] [illegible] Sk. -9 To form friendship with, make a friend of; रथिकानुपतिष्ठते Sk.; उपास्थितैवमुक्तो तं [illegible] रावणः पितुः Bk. 6. 42, संगमुपतिष्ठते साधुः Vop. -10 To approach with hostile intentions.-11 To lead to, go to or reach (A) (as a way); पंथाः स्रुघ्नमुपतिष्ठते Sk. (प्राप्नोति); Ms. 3.76. -12 To pass over to, devolve upon, fall to the share of; जूलपुरुषावसाने संपदः परमुपतिष्ठंति S. 6: Ki. 13. 69; [illegible] M. 5. 16 applies to you; R. 3. 2; वि- [illegible] S. 83 awaits or falls to the lot of. -13 To occur, arise, be got; अहो [illegible] H. 1. -14 To be present (A.); [illegible]उपस्थितौ [illegible] U. 6; [illegible] उपतिष्ठते Sk. -15 To stand under for support. -16 To resort to; [illegible] Bk. [illegible]. -17 To conciliate. —*Caus.* (-स्थापयति) 1 To provide, present with, furnish with; to get ready, prepare; अस्खलितसुखसंपातं रथमुपस्थापय U 1; सबाणासनं रथं S. 2. -2 To place upon or near. -3 To produce.

उपस्थ *a.* Near, approximate. —**स्थः** 1 The lap; उपस्थं कृ to make a lap; °स्थे कृ to take on the lap. -2 The middle part in general. —**स्थः,-स्थं** 1 The organ of generation (of men and women, particularly of the latter); स्नानं मौनोपवासेज्यास्वाध्यायोपस्थनिग्रहाः Y. 3. 314 (male); स्थूलोपस्थस्थलीषु Bh. 1. 20 (female); हस्तौ पायुरुपस्थश्च Y. 3. 92 (where the word is used in both senses). -2 The anus. -3 The haunch or hip. —**Comp.** —**दघ्न** *a.* reaching to the lap. —**निग्रहः** restraint of sensual passions, continence; Y. 3. 314. —**पत्रः,-दलः** the Indian fig-tree (so called because its leaves resemble in shape the female organ of generation). —**सद्** *a.* sitting in the lap.

उपस्थातृ *a.* 1 Dependent on, humbled (उपनत). -2 Not late, come in time. —*m.* 1 An attendant, a servant. -2 A sacrificial priest.

उपस्थानं 1 Presence, proximity, nearness. -2 Approaching, coming, appearance, coming into the presence of; युगपदाचार्योरुपस्थानं M. 1. -3 (*a*) Worshipping, waiting upon (with prayers); attendance, service; सूर्योपस्थानान्निवृत्तं पुरूरवसं मामुपेत्य V. 1; सूर्यस्योपस्थानं कुर्वः V. 4; Y. 1. 22, 3. 282. (*b*) Obeisance; greeting; °स्तोत्रपद्धति U. 1 a form of congratulatory panegyric. -4 Attending to, guarding; रावणाहित° Mv. 5. -5 An abode. -6 The sanctuary, any sacred place (approached with respect). -7 An assembly. -8 Remembrance, recollection, memory; Y. 3. 160. -9 Obtaining, getting.

उपस्थानीय *pot. p.* To be stayed with, be kept near. -2 To be waited upon or served.

उपस्थापक *a.* 1 Placing or bringing near. -2 Explaining, teaching. -3 Causing to remember.

उपस्थापनं 1 Placing near, getting ready. -2 The awakening of memory. -3 Attendance, service.

उपस्थायकः 1 A servant. -2 A follower of Buddha.

उपस्थायिन् *a.* Standing near, waiting upon, approaching &c.

उपस्थित *p. p.* 1 Approached, arrived, come (person or thing); तस्मिन्नंतरे भर्तोपस्थितः M. 1; °श्रेयोऽवमानिनं S. 6; K. 157; Ms. 3. 243; Y. 2. 62; चिंतित° Ku. 6. 24 come as soon as thought of. -2 Close or near, at hand, impending, drawing near; उपस्थिता रजनी S. 3 the night is at hand (arrived); °संप्रहारः V. 1; °उदयं R. 3. 1 approaching its fulfilment; Māl. 10; Ratn. 1; R. 14. 39. -3 Worshipped or waited upon, served. -4 Got, obtained, received; भवाचित° Ku. 5. 22 got

without solicitation; अर्चिंतित° Pt. 2. -5 Taken place, happened, occurred, fallen to the lot: V. 5. 16. -6 Caused, occasioned, produced, felt. -7 Known. -8 Cleansed, clean. -9 Followed by the particle इति in the Pada-text. -तं 1 The particle used in this manner. -2 The position of words before and after इति so used. -3 Service, worship.

उपस्थितिः *f.* 1 Approach. -2 Proximity, presence. -3 Obtaining, getting. -4 Accomplishing, effecting. -5 Remembrance, recollection. -6 Service, attendance.

उपस्नेहः Moistening.

उपस्नेहयति Den. P. To melt (to love); U. 2, 6.

उपस्पृश् 6 P. 1 To touch (water), bathe; स्नानमुपस्पृशंती K. 172; तथेत्युपस्पृश्य जलं पवित्रं R. 5. 59, 18. 31; उपस्पृश्य मणिकर्णिकायां Dk. 95, 110; Ms. 11. 133. -2 To wash or rinse the mouth (or teeth); to sip water (and eject it); स नचवस्कंदमुपास्पृशच Bk. 2. 11; K. 100; Ms. 2. 53, 58, 5. 63; Y. 3. 30, 1. 18. -3 To sprinkle.

उपस्पर्शः-र्शनं 1 Touching, contact. -2 Bathing, ablution, washing oneself. -3 Rinsing the mouth, sipping and ejecting water as a religious act.

उपस्पर्शिन् *a.* 1 Touching. -2 Sipping water.

उपस्मृतिः *f.* A minor law-book. (They are 18 in all).

उपस्रवणं 1 The periodical flow of a woman, menses. -2 Flow (in general).

उपस्वत्वं Revenue, profit (derived from land or capital).

उपस्वेदः Moisture, sweat.

उपहन् 2 P. 1 To strike, smite; दण्डोपघातं गाः कालयति Sk. -2 To waste, injure, destroy, kill; अनुपघ्नन् पितृद्रव्यं Ms. 9. 208; लंका चोपहनिष्यते Bk. 16. 12, 5. 12; Bg. 3. 24. -3 To thrust in or into. -4 To err, mistake in reciting.

उपहत *p. p.* 1 Injured, struck, impaired; अनुपहतविधिः पंथाः Bh. 2. 26; pained, hurt; Ku. 5. 76. -2 Affected by, smit, injured, struck with, overpowered; भूत° K. 167; दारिद्र्य°, लोभ°, दर्प°, काम°, शोक° &c.; Mu. 7. -3 Struck by lightning &c. -4 Doomed (to destruction); कथमनामपि दैवेनोपहतता वयं Mu. 2; दैवेनोपहतस्य बुद्धिरथवा पूर्वं विपर्यस्यति Mu. 6. 8. -5 Censured, rebuked, disregarded. -6 Vitiated, polluted, made impure; ... Vishnu. -Comp. -आत्मन् *a.* agitated in mind, mentally affected. -दृश् *a.* dazzled, blinded; Ki. 12. 18. -धी *a.* infatuated.

उपहतक *a.* Ill-fated, unfortunate.

उपहतिः *f.* 1 Stroke. -2 Killing, injuring.

उपहत्नु *a.* Ved. Attacking.

उपहत्या Dazzling of the eyes.

उपहंतृ *a.* Ved. Having a contrary effect, disturbing, exciting.

उपघातः 1 A stroke, injury, insult; Ms. 2. 179; Y. 2. 256. -2 Destruction, ruin. -3 Touch, contact (with an intention to hurt). -4 Personal violence, assault. -5 Disease, sickness. -6 Sin.

उपघातक,-तिन् *a.* Injuring, hurting, offending.

उपहस् 1 P. 1 To ridicule, deride, laugh at; (fig.) to excel, surpass; अमरगुरुमपि प्रज्ञयोपहसद्भिः K. 7; Dk. 10. -2 To couple oneself with.

उपहसित *p. p.* Ridiculed, derided. -तं Satirical laughter, ridicule.

उपहासः 1 Ridicule, derision; R. 12. 37. -2 Satirical laughter. -3 Fun, play. -Comp. -आस्पदं,-पात्रं laughing-stock, butt of ridicule.

उपहासक *a.* Ridiculing others. -कः A jester.

उपहास्य *pot. p.* Ridiculous; °ता ridiculousness; °तां गम् or या become an object of ridicule, be exposed to derision; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3; सर्वजनस्योपहास्यतामुपयाति K. 108.

उपहस्तिका [उपगता हस्तं अत इत्वम्] A small purse (or box) containing the ingredients necessary for betel-chewing (*e. g.* leaves, chunam, catechu, betel &c.) (Mar. चंची, बटवा, झोळणा); उपहस्तिकायास्तांबूलं कर्पूरसहितमुद्धृत्य Dk. 116.

उपहालकः N. of the Kuntala country, q. v.

उपहृ 1 P. 1 To fetch, bring near; भक्त्युपहृत Bg. 9. 26; फलमिश्रमर्घमुपहर S. 1; तमस्योपहर S. 7; so बलिं, अर्घं &c. -2 To offer, present, give (with dat. or gen.); तथापि राजपत्नीत्वाऽस्य प्रभुत्वमुपहरति M. 1 invests with importance; मातृभ्यो बलिमुपहर Mk. 1; नीवारभागधेयमस्माकमुपहरंतु S. 2; इत्यर्घं ... उपहरामि S. 3; Mv. 6. 22; K. 40, 65; R. 14. 19, 16. 86, 19. 12; उपहर पादं M. 3 give. -3 To serve out or distribute (food). -4 To offer as a victim, sacrifice; मामुपयाचितं ... Mâl. 5; मालतीमुपहृत्य 9. -5 To put down, throw. -6 To collect, gather together. -7 To take away, destroy. -8 To employ, apply, use. -*Caus.* To cause to offer or bring; मां प्रियाण्युपहारय Bk. 8. 84.

उपहरणं 1 Bringing near, fetching. -2 Taking, seizing. -3 Offering gifts to superiors, deities &c. -4 Offering victims. -5 Serving out food or distributing it.

उपहारः 1 An oblation. -2 A gift, present (in general); रत्नपुष्पोपहारेण छायामानर्च पादयोः R. 4. 84; नृत्योपहारः Me. 32; K. 17, 41, 130, 183. -3 A victim, sacrifice, an offering to a deity; सपर्यां सपशूपहारां R. 16. 39; Mâl. 1; उपहारीकृतास्मि Mâl. 2; Ve. 4. 7. -4 A complimentary gift, present to a superior &c. -5 (*a*) Offering of flowers &c., flowery gifts; collection of flowers; म्लानपुष्पोपहारः R. 5. 74; Ku. 6. 42. (*b*) Presents (to gods) of flowers &c., materials of worship; V. 3; Si. 11. 36. -6 Honour. -7 Indemnity, presents given as the price of peace; H. 4. 110. -8 Food distributed to guests. -9 Exultation, mirth (consisting of laughter, dance, singing &c.).

उपहारिन् *a.* 1 Giving, presenting, bringing on; परिभवोपहारिणः M. 5. -2 Sacrificing.

उपहृत *p. p.* 1 Offered, presented. -2 Immolated, offered as a victim. -3 Served out (as food). -4 Taken, collected.

उपहोमः A supplementary sacrifice.

उपह्वरः 1 A solitary or lonely place, privacy; उपह्वरे पुनरित्थमचिकथं भवतः Dk. 54 in secret. -2 Proximity. -रः 1 Ved. Bend.

slope. -2 Declivity. -3 The curved form of the Soma vessel. -4 A car.

उपह्वे 1 A. (P. also) 1 To invoke, call near to (in a liturgical sense): (with acc., dat. or loc.): **तामिहोपह्वये श्रियं.** -2 To call; **त्वयोपहूतः** U. 5. 8; Si. 7. 58.

उपहवः 1 Calling to, invitation. -2 Summoning, invoking.

उपहव्यः A kind of sacrifice.

उपहूतिः *f.* Calling, inviting; Si. 14. 30; 17. 49.

उपह्वानं 1 Calling, inviting. -2 Invoking with prayers.

उपांशु *ind.* 1 In a low voice or whisper. -2 Secretly, in secret or private; **परिचेतुमुपांशु धारणां** R. 8. 18; °**व्रतं** a vow observed in secret; °**वधमाकलय्य** Mu. 2; Si. 13. 54. **—शुः** 1 A prayer uttered in a low voice, muttering of prayers; जिह्वोष्ठौ चालयेत् किंचित् देवतागतमानसः । निजश्रवणयोग्यः स्यादुपांशुः स जपः स्मृतः ॥; Ms. 2. 85. -2 Hence, silence itself. -3 N. of a Soma offering. **-Comp.** **—क्रीडित** *a.* made the companion of (a king's) private amusements. **—याजः** a kind of sacrifice.

उपाक *a.* Ved. Joined together, near. **—के** (du.) An epithet of night and morning. *—ind.* In the immediate neighbourhood, before or in the presence of.

उपाकृ 8 U. 1 To fetch, bring near; **तेभ्य इमं बलिमुपाकरोति** *Asval.* -2 To summon, invite. -3 To deliver, offer, grant, bestow, give (to another); **गोसहस्रमुपाकुरु** Râm. -4 To acquire, obtain (as fame). -5 To bring about, make preparations for a sacred rite: perform a rite; Ms. 4. 95, 5. 7; Y. 1. 171. -6 To undertake, begin, enter upon.

उपाकरणं 1 An invitation to begin, bringing near; **पवमान°, भ्रातरनुवाक°** &c. -2 A term given to certain sentences called *Praishas* (with which one priest calls another to perform a sacrifice). -3 Immolation, sacrifice of an animal consecrated according to rites. -4 Preparation, beginning, commencement. -5 Commencement of reading the Veda after the performance of the preparatory rite; cf. उपाकर्मन्; **वेदोपाकरणाख्यं कर्म करिष्ये** *Srâvaṇî* mantra.

उपाकर्मन् *n.* 1 Preparation, beginning, commencement: **अध्याय°.** -2 A ceremony performed before commencing to read the Veda after the monsoons (cf. श्रावणी): अध्यायानामुपाकर्म श्रावण्यां श्रवणेन वा । हस्तेनौषधिभावे वा पंचम्यां श्रावणस्य तु ॥ Y. 1. 142; Ms. 4. 119.

उपाकृत *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 invited, called with प्रैष sentences. -3 Killed at a sacrifice (an animal). -4 Begun, commenced. -5 Ominous, disastrous, calamitous. **—तः** 1 A sacrificial animal killed during the recitation of prescribed prayers. -2 A misfortune, portent. **—तं** 1 Beginning, commencement. -2 The performance of the usual rites (संस्कार) over the sacrificial animal. -3 Invitation.

उपाक्षं *ind.* [अक्ष्णोः समीपं] Before the eyes, in the presence of.

उपाख्या 2 P. To tell, narrate, relate, give an account of (with acc.).

उपाख्या 1 Observing with one's own eyes; P. VI. 3. 80 (उपाख्यायते प्रत्यक्षत उपलभ्यते). -2 Describing in words.

उपाख्यानं,-नकं 1 A short tale or narrative, an episode; **उपाख्यानैर्विना तावत् भारतं प्रोच्यते बुधैः** Mb. -2 Repetition of a story already heard from others.

उपागम् 1 P. 1 To come, approach, go or draw near (a person or place). -2 (*a*) To go to, go to the state of; **पंचत्वमुपागतः** or **परां तृप्तिमुपागतः**; so **क्रोधं, मोहं, क्षयं** &c. (*b*) To undergo, suffer, endure. -3 To obtain, get; **दायादुपागतो दासः** Mit.; Y. 2. 143. -4 To occur, fall to the lot of.

उपागत *p. p.* 1 Come, approached; **तपोधनं वेत्सि न मामुपागतं** *S.* 4. v. 1. -2 Occurred, happened. -3 Promised. -4 Suffering, feeling, enduring.

उपागमः 1 Approach, arrival. -2 Occurrence. -3 A promise, agreement. -4 Acceptance. -5 Suffering, feeling.

उपाग्रं 1 The part next to the end or top. -2 A secondary member.

उपाग्रहणं Reading the Vedas after being initiated to them.

उपांगः A mark of sandal on the forehead. **—गं** 1 A subdivision, a subhead. -2 Any minor limb or member (of anything); **वर्गाः... सांगोपांगैरिहोदिताः** Ak. -3 A supplement of a supplement. -4 A supplementary work (of inferior value). -5 A secondary portion of science; a class of writings supplementary to the Vedângas; (these are four:— पुराणन्यायमीमांसाधर्मशास्त्राणि).

उपाचर् 1 P. 1 To approach. -2 To attend or wait upon, serve, be attached to. -3 To be obedient or humble. -4 To treat (in medic. also); **ज्वरान्** &c.

उपाचरित *p. p.* Attached to any one's service, obedient. **—तः** (In gram.) That rule of Sandhi by which the sound Visarga becomes स् before क् and प्.

उपाचारः 1 Position (of a word in a sentence). -2 Procedure. -3 Same as उपाचरित q. v. above.

उपाजे *ind.* (Used only with the root कृ) Supporting; **उपाजेकृत्य** or **कृत्वा** having supported; P. I. 4. 73 Sk.

उपांजनं Anointing, plastering the ground with cow-dung, chunam &c.; Ms. 5. 105, 122, 124; (मठादेः सुधागोमयादिना संमार्जनानुलेपनं Medhâtithi).

उपात्ययः 1 Transgression of, deviation from, established customs. -2 Disorderly conduct, rudeness.

उपादा 3 A. (*p. p.* उपात्त) 1 To receive, accept, take. -2 To acquire, obtain; **भूर्या पितामहोपात्ता निबंधो द्रव्यमेव च** Y. 2. 121. -3 To give to, furnish with; Ku. 7. 41. -4 To take, appropriate to oneself, assume; *Si.* 6. 23. -5 To take away or off, carry away; steal. -6 To seize, attack; Pt. 3. 154. -7 To take, lay hold of; R. 9. 54; to draw (water). -8 To assume a form. -9 To feel, perceive, experience; **उपात्तहर्षैः पुंस्कोकिलैः** Rs. 6. 21. -10 To consider, regard. -11 To take in addition, include, comprise; **अत्र तैलशब्दस्तिलभवस्नेहरूपमुख्यार्थमुपादाय सार्षपादिस्नेहेषु वर्तते** S. D. 2. -12 To employ, apply, use; **वत्सरस्य कुत्स्नार्थमुपादीयते** Mbh.

-14 To undertake, begin; as in उपात्तयज्ञः. -15 To mention, enumerate: इति पूर्वसूत्रोपात्तानां Sk. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to use, apply or employ. -2 To make use of.

उपात्त *p. p.* 1 Got, received, acquired, obtained: ° विद्यः R. 5. 1; जन्मांतर° K. 96, 166, 334, 346. -2 Appropriated. -3 Taken away, seized.-4 Felt, perceived, regarded. -5 Employed, used; Ku. 7. 20. -6 Comprised. -7 Begun, commenced. -8 Mentioned. -9 Allowed in argument, granted, conceded. —त्तः An elephant out of rut. —**Comp.** —रंहस् *a.* speedy, quick, fleet. —वर्ण *a.* celebrated in song; Ku. 5. 56. —शस्त्र *a.* taking up arms, armed.

उपादानं 1 Taking, receiving, acquisition, obtaining: विश्रब्धं ब्राह्मणः शूद्रात् द्रव्योपादानमाचरेत Ms. 8 417; 12. 7; विद्या° K. 75. -2 Taking away, appropriating to oneself. -3 Employment, using; becoming familiar with. -4 Mention, enumeration. -5 Saying, speaking. -6 Including, containing. -7 Withdrawing the organs of sense and perception from the external world and its objects. -8 A cause, motive, natural or immediate cause; पाटवोपादानः श्रमः U. 3 v. 1.; प्रकृष्टपुण्यपरिपाकोपादानो महिमा स्यात् U. 6. -9 The material out of which anything is made, the material cause; निमित्तमेव ब्रह्म स्यादुपादानं च वेक्षणात् Adhikaraṇamâlâ. -10 A mode of expression in which a word used elliptically, besides retaining its own primary sense, conveys another (in addition to that which is actually expressed); स्वसिद्धये पराक्षेपः...उपादानं K.P.2.-11 (With Buddhists) Conception. -12 Effort of body or speech. —**Comp.** —कारणं a material cause; प्रकृतिश्चोपादानकारणं च ब्रह्माभ्युपगंतव्यं S, B.—लक्षणा= अजहत्स्वार्था q. v.; see K. P. 2; S. D. 14.

उपादेय *pot. p.* 1 Capable of being taken. -2 Capable of being endured; Mál. 10. -3 Acceptable, admissible. -4 To be chosen or selected. -5 Excellent, admirable.

उपादिकः A sort of insect.

उपाधा 3 U. 1 To place near or upon. -2 To offer, give, impart. -3 To put on, wear. -4 To create, cause, produce: कोपोपाहितबाष्प Bh. 3. 85, Git. 10. -5 To render, make, effect. -6 To keep, hold.

उपाधिः 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Deception, disguise (in Vedânta). -3 Discriminative or distinguishing property, attribute, peculiarity: तदुपाधावेव संकेतः K. P. 2. It is of four kinds:— जाति, गुण, क्रिया, संज्ञा. -4 A title, nick-name, (भट्टाचार्य, महामहोपाध्याय, पंडित &c.).बी.ए. इत्युपाधिधारिणः (modern use). -5 Limitation, condition (as of time, space &c.): अनुपाधिरमणीयो देशः Prab. a country altogether (or naturally) beautiful; (oft. occurring in Vedânta phil.); देहाद्युपाधिरचितो भेदः S. B.; U. 6. 12; Mál. 1. 24. -6 A trace, mark; भीमा उपाधयः Mv. 7. 22. -7 A purpose, occasion, object. -8 (In logic) A special cause for a general effect: साध्यव्यापकत्वे सति साधनाव्यापक उपाधिः; as आर्द्रेधनं (wet fuel) is the उपाधि of the *hetu* वह्निमत्त्व in the inference पर्वतो धूमवान् वह्नेः. -9 Reflection on duty or a virtuous reflection. -10 A man who is careful to support his family.

उपाधिक *a.* Exceeding, supernumerary, additional.

उपाहित *p. p.* 1 Deposited, placed. -2 Put on, worn. -3 Connected, joined; °श्यामरुचश्च चंदनाः Ki. 8. 12 showing. -4 Ascribed or attributed to (आरोपित). -5 Agreed upon, done by mutual agreement. —तः A fiery portent, danger or destruction from fire.

उपाध्यायः [उपेत्याधीयते अस्मात्, उप-अधि-इ-घञ्] 1 A teacher or preceptor in general. -2 Particularly, a spiritual teacher, religious preceptor; (by Y. 1. 35, a sub-teacher who instructs for wages only in a part of the Veda and is inferior to an आचार्य; एकदेशमुपाध्यायः); cf. Ms. 2. 141;—एकदेशं तु वेदस्य वेदांगान्यपि वा पुनः। यो ऽध्यापयति वृत्त्यर्थमुपाध्यायः स उच्यते॥ see अध्यापक and under आचार्य also. —या A female preceptor. —यी 1 A female preceptor. -2 The wife of a preceptor.

उपाध्यायानी The wife of a preceptor.

उपानस् *a.* [उपगतमनः शकटं पितरं वा] 1 Like a cart, being in a cart. -2 Like a father (uncle &c). —*n.* 1 The space in a carriage. -2 Anything placed in a carriage, carriage-load.

उपानह् *f.* [उप-नह्-क्विप् उपसर्गदीर्घ] A sandal, shoe: उपानद्गूढपादस्य सर्वा चर्मवृतेव भूः H. 1. 142; Ms. 2. 246; श्वा यदि क्रियते राजा स किं नाश्नात्युपानहं H. 3. 58; cf. 'What is bred in the bones cannot go out of flesh', or 'Habit is second nature'.

उपांत *a.* Near to the end, last but one. —तः 1 Border, edge, margin, skirt, point (of anything); उपांतयोर्निष्कुषितं विहगैः R. 7. 50 Ku. 3. 69. 7. 32; Amaru. 23; U. 1. 26; वल्कल° K. 136. -2 The corner or angle of the eye; विलोचने तिर्यगुपांतलोहिते Ku. 5. 74; नयनोपांतविलोकितं च यत् 4 23; R. 3. 26. -3 Immediate proximity, vicinity; तयोरुपांतस्थितसिद्धसैनिकं R. 3. 57, 7. 24, 16. 21; Me. 24. -4 Side or slope (नितंब); Me. 18. -5 The last letter but one.

उपांतिक *a.* Near, proximate, neighbouring. —कं Vicinity, proximity.

उपांतिम *a.* Proximate, near.

उपांत्य *a.* Last but one; उत्तमपदमुपांत्यस्योपलक्षणार्थम् Sk. —त्यः The corner of the eye. —त्यं Vicinity.

उपाप्तिः *f.* 1 Reaching to.-2 Obtaining, getting.

उपाभृत् *f.* Bringing near or taking away (उपाहरण).

उपायः, उपायन See under उपे.

उपायात *a.* Approached, come near. —तं 1 Arrival. -2 An event, incident.

उपारः [उप-ऋ-कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Proximity. -2 A mistake, offence, sin.

उपारम् 1 P. 1 To sport, amuse oneself, delight in. -2 To cease, desist (from); दानप्रवृत्तेरनुपारतानां R. 16. 3; Ku. 3. 58; to rest, come to a stand-still; वातवर्षमुपारतं Ram.

उपारत *p. p.* 1 Delighted. -2 Returned; Ki. 4. 10. -3 Engaged in, occupied with. -4 Frequenting, resorting to.

उपारंभः Beginning, commencement.

उपारूढ *a.* Grown, increased, attained to; °यौवन attained to majority; °स्नेह K. 173 whose affection has increased.

उपार्ज् 1 P. To bring near to. —*Caus.* To gain, earn, acquire.

उपार्जक *a.* Acquiring, earning.

उपार्जनं,-ना Acquiring, gaining.

उपार्थ *a.* Of little worth.

उपालभ् 1 A. 1 To censure, blame, revile, scold, taunt; पयोधरविस्तारयितृकमात्मनो यौवनमुपालभस्व मां किमुपालभसे S. 1; स्हस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58; R. 7. 44; Si. 9. 60; Bk. 3. 30, 6. 125. -2 To obtain (Ved.).

उपालंभः,-भनं 1 Abuse, taunt, censure; अस्या महदुपालंभनं गतोस्मि S. 5; तवोपालंभे पतितास्मि M. 1 laid myself open to your censure; उचितस्त्वदुपालंभः U. 3. -2 Delaying, putting off.

उपावसायिन् *a.* Ved. Submissive, compliant, obedient.

उपावसु *a.* Ved. Bringing or granting wealth.

उपावहरणं Bringing down, taking down.

उपावृत् 1 A. 1 To turn or go towards, approach. -2 To turn away from, return. -3 To give. —*Caus.* 1 To win over, induce; Māl. 8. -2 To cause to turn; lead or bring back; M. 5. -3 To give to. -4 To cause, produce. -5 To stretch out more and more.

उपावर्तनं 1 Coming or turning back, return; त्वदुपावर्तनशंकि मे मनः (करोति) R. 8. 53. -2 Revolving, turning round. -3 Approaching. -4 Ceasing.

उपावृत् *f.* Ved. Return.

उपावृत्त *p. p.* 1 Returned, come, arrived. -2 Ceased, refraining. -3 Fit, proper. -4 Turned round; rolling or wallowing on the ground. —त्तः A horse rolling on the ground (to remove his fatigue).

उपाव्याधः A vulnerable or unprotected place.

उपाशंसनीय *a.* To be expected.

उपाश्रि 1 U. To have recourse to, resort to; Si. 8. 53.

उपाश्रयः 1 Recourse (for aid), asylum, support; Bh. 2. 48; पर्यंकस्योपाश्रये K. 186 resting-place. -2 Receptacle, recipient; Ki. 13. 40. -3 Reliance, dependence upon.

उपाश्रित *a.* 1 Relying on depending upon. -2 Supporting (fig. also), bearing, holding, protecting.

उपास् 2 A. 1 To sit near to (with acc.), sit at the side of (as a mark of submission and respect); wait upon, serve, worship; उपासांचक्रिरे ... Ku. 2. 36; अंबामुपास्स्व सत्यां Asvad. 13; Si. 16. 47; Ms. 3. 189. -2 To use, occupy, abide in, reside; Ms. 5. 93. -3 To pass (as time); उपास्य रात्रिशेषं तु Rām. -4 To approach, go to or towards; उपासांचक्रिरे द्रष्टुं देवगंधर्वकिन्नराः Bk. 5. 107; परलोकमुपास्नेह 7. 89. -5 To invest or blockade (as an enemy's town). -6 To be intent upon, be engaged in, take part in, (perform as a sacred rite); उपास्य पश्चिमां संध्यां K. 176, 179; तेप्युपासंतु मे मखं Mb.; Ms. 2. 222, 3. 104, 7. 223, 11. 42. -7 To undergo, suffer; अलं ते पांडुपुत्राणां भक्त्या क्लेशमुपासितुं Mb.; Ms. 11. 184. -8 To remain or continue in any state or action; oft. with a *pres. p.*; Bg. 12. 6. -9 To expect, wait for; दिष्टमुपासीनः Mb. -10 To attach oneself to, practise; Y. 3. 192. -11 To resort to, employ, apply, use; लक्षणोपास्यते यस्य कृते S. D. 2; वस्तिरुपास्यमानः Susr. -12 To respect, recognize, acknowledge. -13 To practise archery.

उपासकः 1 One who waits upon, a worshipper. -2 A servant, follower. -3 A Sûdra, a low fellow. -4 A worshipper of Buddha as distinguished from the *Bhikshu*.

उपासनं,-ना 1 Service, serving, attendance, waiting upon; शीलं खलोपासनात् (विनश्यति); उपासनामेत्य पितुः स्म सृज्यते N. 1. 34; Pt. 1. 169; Ms. 3. 107; Bg. 13. 7; Y. 3. 156; Bh. 2. 42. -2 Engaging in, being intent on, performing; संगीत° Mk. 6; Ms. 2. 69. -3 Worship, respect, adoration. -4 Practice of archery. -5 Regarding as, reflecting upon. -6 Religious meditation. -7 The sacred fire; Y. 3. 45. -8 Injuring, hurting; (fr. अस् 2).

उपासा 1 Service, attendance. -2 Worship, adoration. -3 Religious meditation.

उपासितृ *a.* A worshipper.

उपास्तिः *f.* 1 Service, attendance upon (especially a deity). -2 Worship, adoration; स्वर्गापवर्गयोर्मार्गमामनंति मनीषिणः । यदुपास्तिमसावत्र परमात्मा निरूप्यते ॥ Kusum.

उपास्य *pot. p.* 1 To be served or worshipped. -2 To be performed or accomplished. -3 To be respected; °ता, -त्वं respectability.

उपासंगः 1 Proximity, vicinity. -2 A quiver.

उपास्तमनं Sunset.

उपास्तमयं *ind.* About sunset.

उपास्त्रं A secondary or minor weapon.

उपाहृ 1 U. 1 To offer, give. -2 To cause, produce; स्पर्शसुखं K. 124. -3 To make, prepare. -4 To seize.

उपाहार: Slight refreshment (fruits, sweetmeats &c.).

उपे 2 P. [उप-इ] 1 To approach, come near, arrive at, reach (a place, person &c.); लतामुपेत्य S. 1; so राजानं, दुर्गं &c. योगी परं स्थानमुपैति चाद्यं Bg. 8. 28, 10, 15, 9. 28. -2 To go to (a master), become a pupil. -3 To have intercourse with (a woman), cohabit; Ms. 9. 4. -4 To undergo, perform, undertake, practise; तपः, सत्रं &c. -5 To go to or pass into any state; योगं R. 16. 84; भेदं Ku. 2. 4; to fall into (misfortune &c.); क्षयं, मृत्युं, सुखं, दुःखं, निद्रां &c. -6 To obtain, attain to; उपैति शस्यं परिणामरम्यतां Ki. 4. 22. -7 To incur, be present at. -8 To fall to one's lot or share, befall; उद्योगिनं पुरुषसिंहमुपैति लक्ष्मीः Pt. 1. 361; Bg. 6. 27. -9 To consider as, admit, acknowledge.

उपायः 1 (*a*) Means, an expedient, remedy; उपायं चिंतयेत्प्राज्ञस्तथापायं च चिंतयेत् Pt. 1. 406; Amaru. 21; Ms. 8. 48, 7. 177. (*b*) A plan, contrivance; °निलया Mu. 1. 5. (*c*) A mode, way, stratagem. -2 A fact, circumstance; U. 7. -3 Beginning, commencement. -4 Effort, exertion; Bg. 6. 36; Ms. 9. 248; 10. 2. -5 A means of success against an enemy; (these are four:— सामन् conciliation or negotiation; दानं bribery;

भेद sowing dissensions and दंड: punishment (open attack); some authorities add three more :—माया deceit : उपेक्षा trick, deceit or neglect; इंद्रजाल conjuring thus making the total number 7): चतुर्थोपाय- साध्ये तु रिपौ सान्त्वमपक्रिया Śi. 2. 54; सामादीनामुपायानां चतुर्णामपि पंडिताः Ms. 7. 109. -6 Joining (as in singing). -7 Approach. -**Comp.** —चतुष्टयं the four expedients against an enemy : see above (5). —चिंता devising an expedient or scheme. —ज्ञ *a.* fertile in expedients. —तुरीयः the 4th expedient, *i. e.* दंड or punishment. —योगः application of means or remedy; Ms. 9. 10.

उपायनं 1 Going near, approach. -2 Becoming a pupil of. -3 Engaging in any religious rite. -4 Undertaking, beginning; व्रत°. -5 A present, gift; मालविकोपायनं प्रेषिता M. 1; नस्योपायनयोग्यानि वस्तूनि सरितां पतिः Ku. 2. 37; R. 4. 79.

उपायिक *a.* Conducive to.

उपायिन् *a.* 1 Skilled in the use of means, having means. -2 Approaching. -3 Having sexual intercourse with.

उपासु *a.* Ved. Approaching.

उपेत *p. p.* 1 Come near, approached, arrived at. -2 Present. -3 Endowed with, possessed of, having; with instr. or in comp.; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि Ś. 1. 12. -4 Blockaded. -5 Fallen into.

उपेतिः *f.* Arrival, approach.

उपेतृ *a.* 1 Approaching near to. -2 Contriving, one who uses expedients.

उपेय *pot. p.* 1 To be gone to or approached. -2 To be effected by means; °उपायदर्शने M. 1. -3 Assailable. -4 To be sought. -5 To be obtained.

उपेक्ष् 1 A. 1 To neglect, overlook, disregard, connive at; किमात्मनिर्वादकथामुपेक्षे R. 14. 34; उपेक्षते यः श्लथलंबिनीर्जटाः Ku. 5. 47. -2 To let escape or let go; नोपेक्षेत क्षणमपि राजा साहसिकं नरं Ms. 8. 344. -3 To quit, abandon. -4 To despise, slight. -5 To notice, consider, have regard to; एवमुच्चावचानर्थान् माहुः ते उपेक्षितव्याः Nir. -6 To look at, regard, perceive; प्रासादस्था ह्युपैक्षत Nala. 22. 5.

उपेक्षक *a.* 1 Disregarding, neglecting. -2 Patient, enduring.

उपेक्षणं = उपेक्षा.

उपेक्षा 1 Overlooking, disregard, neglect. -2 Indifference, contempt, disdain; कुर्यामुपेक्षां हतजीवितेऽस्मिन् R. 14. 65. -3 Leaving, quitting. -4 Endurance, patience. -5 Dissent. -6 Neglect, trick or deceit (one of the 7 expedients in war). -8 A sort of भावना in Yoga, q. v. -9 Regard, consideration.

उपेनित *a.* Driven or pressed in.

उपेंद्रः [उपगत इंद्रं अनुजत्वात्] N. of Vishṇu or Kṛishṇa as the younger brother of Indra in his 5th or dwarf incarnation; see इंद्र; उपेंद्रवज्रादपि दारुणोऽसि Git. 5; यदुपेंद्रस्त्वमतींद्र एव सः Śi. 16. 70. -**Comp.** —वज्रा *f.* N. of a metre; see App.

उपोढ See under उपवह्.

उपोती =उपोदिका q. v.

उपोत्तम *a.* Last but one. —मं (अक्षरं) The last letter but one.

उपोदक *a.* Near water. —कः Proximity of water. —कं *ind.* Near water. —का,-दिका,-दीका The plant Basella Rubra (पूतिका).

उपोद्ग्रहः Knowledge.

उपोद्घातः 1 A beginning, commencement. -2 An introduction, a preface. -3 An example, an apposite argument or illustration. -4 An occasion, medium, means; तत्प्रतिच्छंदकमुपोद्घातेन माधवांतिकमुपेयात् Māl. 1. -5 Analysis, ascertaining the elements of anything. -6 Alluding to, mentioning; Mu. 3.

उपोद्बलयति Den. P. To confirm, strengthen.

उपोद्बलक *a.* Confirming; तस्य पक्षस्योपोद्बलकानि S. B.

उपोद्बलनं Confirmation, corroboration.

उपोषणं, उपोषितं A fast.

उपोह् 1 P. (उप-ऊह्) 1 To propel, push or impel towards; उपोह्य रुचिरां नावं Rām.; so धनुः. -2 To push under, insert; कूर्चावधस्तादुपोह्य Kātyāyana. -3 To bring near, produce; connected with उपवह् in this sense; q. v. -4 To accumulate, collect. —*pass.* 1 To be brought about. -2 To advance, begin.

उपोढ *p. p.* 1 Brought near. -2 Advanced, begun.

उपोहः Ved. Adding, accumulating.

उम See under वप्.

उब्ज् 6 P. (उब्जति, उब्जांचकार, औब्जीत्, उब्जित) 1 To press down, subdue, keep under or check. -2 To make straight.

उभ्, उंभ् 6. 9. 7. P. (उभति or उंभति, उभ्नाति, उनत्ति, उंभित) 1 To confine. -2 To compact together. -3 To fill with; जलकुंभमुंभितरसं सपदि सरस्याः समानयंत्यास्ते Bv. 2. 144. -4 To cover or overspread with; सर्वमर्मसु काकुत्स्थमौम्भत्तीक्ष्णैः शिलीमुखैः Bk. 17. 88.

उभ *pron. a.* (Used only in the dual) Both; उभौ तौ न विजानीतः Bg. 2. 19; Ku. 4. 43; Ms. 2. 14; Śi. 3. 8. [cf Zend. *uba;* Gr. *amphi;* L. *ambo*].

उभय *pron. a.* (यी *f.*) (Though dual in sense, it is used in the singular and plural only; according to some grammarians in the dual also) Both (of persons or things); उभयमप्यपरितोषं समर्थये Ś. 7; उभयमानशिरे वसुधाधिपाः R. 9. 9; उभयीं सिद्धिमुभाववापतुः S. 23, 17. 38; Amaru. 60; Ku. 7. 78; Ms. 2. 55, 4. 224; 9. 34. -**Comp.** —अर्थं *ind.* for a double object (for earthly prosperity and heavenly happiness also). —आत्मक *a.* belonging to both. —चर *a.* living in water and on land or in the air, amphibious. (-रः) a class of birds who live both on land and in the air. —द्युः *ind.* 1. on both days. -2. the day past and to come. —भागहर *a.* 1. applicable to two objects. -2. taking two shares. (-रं) a medicine that acts in two ways (both as an emetic and a purgative). —विद्या two-fold sciences; *i. e.* religious knowledge and knowledge about worldly affairs. —विध *a.* of both kinds. —वेतन *a.* receiving wages from both (parties), serving two masters, treacherous, perfidious; उभयवेतनो भूत्वा Pt. 1; Śi. 2. 113. —व्यंजन *a.* having the marks of both sexes. —संभवः a dilemma.

उभयतः *ind.* 1 From both sides, on both sides, to both sides

(with acc.); उभयतः कृष्णं गोपाः Sk. तज्ञः पुनात्युभयतः पुरुषानेकविंशतिं Y. 1. 58; Ms. 8. 315. -2 In both cases. -3 In both ways; Ms. 1. 47. -Comp. -क्षुत् a. two-edged (Ved.). -दत्,-दंत a. having a double row of teeth; पशून् मृगान् मनुष्यांश्च व्यालांश्चोभयतोदतः Ms. 1. 43. -मुख a. 1. looking either way. -2 two-faced (as a house &c). (-खी) a cow; Y. 1. 206-7 -ह्रस्व a. (an accented vowel) produced by two short vowels.

उभयत्र ind. 1 In both places. -2 On both sides; °उदात्त having an Udâtta accent on both sides. -3 In both cases; Ms. 3. 125, 167.

उभयथा ind. 1 In both ways; उभयथापि घटते V. 3. -2 In both cases.

उभया ind. Ved. In both ways. -Comp. -दत् a. having teeth on both sides. -विन् a. being on both sides, partaking of both. -हस्ति ind. as much as may be grasped with both hands. -हस्त्य a. filling both hands.

उभयीय a. Belonging to both.

उभये (य) द्युस् ind. 1 On both days. -2 On two subsequent days.

उम् ind. An interjection of (1) anger; (2) interrogation; (3) promise or assent; (4) cordiality or pacification.

उमः 1 A town. -2 A wharf.

उमा [ओः शिवस्य मा लक्ष्मीरिव, उं शिवं माति मन्यते पतित्वेन मा-क वा Tv.] 1 N. of the daughter of Himavat and Menâ and wife of Siva; Kâlidâsa thus derives the name:— उ मेति (oh do not, scil. practise penance) माता तपसो निषिद्धा पश्चादुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26; उमावृषांकौ R. 3. 23. -2 Light, splendour. -3 Fame, reputation. -4 Tranquility, calmness. -5 Night. -6 Turmeric (हरिद्रा). -7 Flax (अतसी). -Comp. -कटः, -टं the pollen of flax. -गुरुः, -जनकः N. of the Himâlaya (as the father of उमा). -पतिः N. of Siva; मुहुरनुस्मरयंतमनुक्षपं त्रिपुरदाहमुमापतिसेविनः Ki. 5.14; so °ईशः, °वल्लभः, °सहायः &c. -वनं N. of the town Vanapura or Devikota (शोणितपुर). -सुतः N. of Kârtikeya or of Ganesa.

उम्यं A field of linseed or of Curcuma (उमायाः क्षेत्र)

उंव(बु)रः The upper timber of a door-frame.

उंबी f. The stalks of wheat or barley fried over a fire of wet grass (considered as a tonic); मंजरी त्वर्धपक्वा या यवगोधूमयोर्भवेत्। तृणानलेन संभृष्टा बुंबेरुंबीति सा स्मृता ॥ Bhâva P.

उर् To go (a Sautra root).

उर a. Going (Ved.). -रः A sheep.

उरगः, (गी f.) [उरसा गच्छति, उरस्-गम्-ड; सलोपश्च P. III. 2. 48 Vârt.] 1 A serpent, snake; अंगुलीवोरगक्षता R. 1. 28, 12. 5, 91. -2 A Nâga or semi-divine serpent usually represented in mythology with a human face; देवगंधर्वमानुषोरगराक्षसान् Nala. 1. 28; Ms. 3. 196. -3 Lead. -गा N. of a city; R. 6. 59. -गी A female snake. -Comp. -अरिः, -अशनः,-शत्रुः 1. N. of Garuda (enemy of snakes). -2. a pea-cock. -आस्यं a kind of spade (serpent-shaped hoe). -इंद्रः,-राजः N. of Vâsuki or Sesha. -प्रतिसर a. having a serpent for a wedding-ring. -भूषणः N. of Siva (decked with serpents). -सारचंदनः,-नं a kind of sandal-wood. -स्थानं the abode of the Nâgas, i. e. Pâtâla.

उरंगः,-गमः A snake.

उरणः [cf. Uṇ. 5. 17.] (णी f.) 1 A ram, sheep; वृकीवोरणमासाद्य मृत्युरादाय गच्छति Mb. -2 A certain demon killed by Indra. -णी A ewe. -Comp. -अक्षः,-क्षकः,-आख्यः the plant Cassia Alata or Tora.

उरणकः 1 A ram. -2 A cloud.

उरभ्रः 1 A ram; देवि पश्याम उरभ्रसंवादं किं मुधा वेतनदानेन M. 1. -2 The plant Cassia Alata. -3 A kind of poisonous insect.

उररी ind. A particle implying (1) assent, admission or acceptance. (In this sense it is usually used with the roots कृ, भू, or अस्, and it has the force of a गति or preposition; उररीकृत्य not उररीकृत्वा. Other forms of the word are उरी, उररी, ऊरी and ऊररी); (2) extension.

उररीकृ 8 U. To consent, allow, accept; गिरं न कां कामुररीचकार Bv. 2. 13; M. 5; Dk. 12; Si. 10. 14.

उररीकारः Promise, agreement, admission.

उररीकृत p. p. 1 Promised, agreed accepted. -2 Spread, extended.

उरल a. Moving (Ved.).

उरशः N. of a country inhabited by a warrior tribe.

उरस् a. Best, excellent. -n. (उरः) The breast, bosom; व्यूढोरस्को वृषस्कंधः R. 1. 13; Ku. 6. 51; उरसि कृ to clasp to the bosom.-Comp. -कटः 1. the sacrificial thread hung round the neck and upon the breast. -2. an upper garment (for boys). -क्षतं injury to the chest. -गामिन् a. going on the breast (as a reptile), creeping, crawling. -ग्रहः, -घातः a disease of the chest, pleurisy. -छदः, -त्राणं a cuirass, breast-plate; Si. 15. 80. -जः, -भूः, -उरसिजः, -उरसिरुहः the female breast; रेजाते रुचिरदृशामुरोजकुंभौ Si. 8. 53, 25, 59. -भूषणं an ornament of the breast. -सूत्रिका a necklace of pearls hanging over the breast. -स्थलं the breast, bosom.

उरसिलोमन् a. Having hair on the breast.

उरस्तस् ind. From the breast, towards the bosom.

उरस्वत्, उरसिल a. Broad-chested, full-breasted.

उरस्य a. [उरस्-यत्] 1 Being in the breast. -2 Pectoral. -3 Requiring an effort of the chest (as any exertion). -4 Legitimate (a son or daughter); born from a married couple of the same tribe or caste. -5 Excellent. -स्यः A son.

उरस्याति Den. P. To be strong.

उरा Ved. A ewe.

उराहः A horse of a pale colour with dark legs.

उरी A particle of assent; see उररी.

उरीकृ 8 U. 1 To allow, admit, accept; दक्षेणोरीकृतं त्वया Bk. 8. 11; R. 15. 70. -2 To follow, have recourse to; अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत् Bv. 1. 44, 1. 12, 2. 84.

उरीकार = उररीकार q. v.

उरु a. [ऊर्णु-कु नुलोपो ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 1. 31] (रु-र्वी f.; compar. वरीयस्; super. वरिष्ठ) 1 Wide, spacious. -2 Great, large; R. 6. 74. -3 Exces

sive, much, abundant; धनान्युरूणि Si 3. 76. -4 Excellent, precious, valuable. —*n.* Ved. Wide space. space or room. —*ind.* Far, far off (Ved.) **-Comp.** —अंगः 1. a mountain.-2. the ocean. —कालः, —कालकः the creeper Cucumis Colocynthis. —कीर्ति *a.* renowned, well-known; R. 14.74. —कृत् *a.* making room, granting space. —क्रम *a.* Ved. 1. taking wide strides. -2. of high rank. (—मः) an epithet of Vishṇu in the dwarf incarnation. —क्षय *a.* having spacious dwellings. (—यः) a spacious dwelling. —क्षितिः *f.* Ved. a spacious dwelling. —गाय *a.* 1. sung or praised by the great; Asvad. 16. -2. offering wide scope for movement. (—यः) 1. N. of Vishṇu, the Asvins, Soma and Indra. -2. wide space or scope (—यं also). -3. praise. —चक्रि *a.* granting ample assistance, or allowing unrestrained motion. —चक्षुस् *a.* Ved. far-seeing. —जन्मन् *a.* nobly born; M. 5. 17. —ज्मन् *a.* having a wide path or range. —जयस्, —ज्रि *a.* of great speed, of mighty impetus. —तापः great heat. —धार *a.* Ved. giving a broad stream (of milk, as a cow). —प्रथस् *a.* wide-spreading, far-spread. —मार्गः a long road. —लोक *a.* widely illuminating; or widely extended. (—कः) the best world. (—कं) the intermediate region between earth and heaven. —विक्रम *a.* valiant, mighty. —व्यचस् *a.* widely extended, extensive. (—*m.*) a malignant spirit, an imp. —व्यंच् *a.* Ved. 1. far-reaching, capacious.-2. perceived in a distant place (as a sound). —शंस *a.* 1. to be praised by many.-2. reigning over a wide region.-3. praising aloud. —शर्मन् *a.* Ved. widely pervading. —षा *a.* granting much, or granting wide or free scope. —सत्त्व *a.* of mighty or great strength, powerful; R. 2. 33; magnanimous, of a noble nature. —स्वन *a.* having a loud voice, stentorian. —हारः a valuable necklace.

उरुता, —त्वं Greatness, magnitude, vastness.

उरुबुः, —बुकः, —बूकः The plant Ricinus Communis.

उरुष्यति Den. P. 1 To protect, guard, defend. -2 To desire wide scope or freedom. -3 To escape from (with acc.).

उरुष्या A desire to protect.

उरुष्यु *a.* Desirous of protecting.

उरूल *a.* 1 Liking space. -2 Fond of expatiating. -3 Free, unrestrained, self-willed.

उर्विया *ind.* Far, far off, far and near; widely.

उर्वी 1 'Wide region', the earth; लोकमुर्व्यां प्रयाति *S.* 1. 7; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वी R. 2. 3, 1. 14. 30, 75, 2. 66; Me. 21.-2 Land, soil.-3 The open space or expanse (comprising six spaces; *i. e.* the four quarters of the sky with the upper and lower spaces). -4 A river. -5 (du.) Ved. the two worlds, or the heaven and earth. **-Comp.** —ईशः, —ईश्वरः, —पतिः, —धवः a king. —धरः 1. a mountain. -2. the serpent Sesha. —भृत् *m.* 1. a king. -2. a mountain. —रुहः a tree; Si. 4. 7, 5. 69.

उर्व्या 1 Greatness. -2 Protection, security.

उर्व्यूति *a.* 1 Yielding great protection. -2 Able to help far and near.

उरुरी =उररी q. v.

उरूकः=उलूक q. v.

उर्ज् 1. 10. P. To leave.

उर्जित *p. p.* 1 Aged, strong, powerful. -2 Abandoned, left.

उर्णनाभः A spider; cf. ऊर्णनाभ.

उर्णा 1 Wool, felt. -2 A circle of hair between the eye-brows; see ऊर्णा.

उर्द् 1 A. (उर्दते, ऊर्दित) 1 To taste. -2 To give, grant. -3 To play. -4 To measure. -5 To be easy or cheerful.

उर्द्रः An otter.

उर्व् 1 P. (उर्वति, और्वीत्, ऊर्वित) To kill or hurt.

उर्वटः 1 A calf. -2 A year.

उर्वरा [उरु शस्यादिकमृच्छति, ऋ-अच्] 1 Fertile soil (yielding every kind of crop); पततां गणैः पिबत सार्धमुर्वरा *Si.* 15. 66. -2 Land in general. -3 A mixed mass of fibres, wool &c. -4 A humorous term for curled hair.

उर्वरित *a.* 1 Much, excessive. -2 Remaining after; भुक्त° Pt. 5.

उर्वर्य *a.* [उर्वरायां भवः यत्] Belonging to a field sown with corn.

उर्वरी 1 A superior woman. -2 Tow, fibres drawn out of the distaff.

उर्वशी [उरून् महतोऽपि अश्नुते वशीकरोति, उरु-अश्-क गौरा° ङीष् Tv.] 1 N. of a famous Apsaras or nymph of Indra's heaven who became the wife of Purûravas. [Urvasî is frequently mentioned in the *Rigveda*: at her sight the seed of Mitra and Varuṇa fell down, from which arose Agastya and Vasishṭha; (see Agastya). Being cursed by Mitra and Varuṇa she came down to the world of mortals, and became the wife of Purûravas, whom she chanced to see while descending, and who made a very favourable impression upon her mind. She lived with him for some time, and went up to heaven at the expiration of her curse. Purûravas was sorely grieved at her loss, but succeeded in securing her company once more. She bore him a son named Âyus, and then left him for ever. The account given in the Vikramorvasîyam differs in many respects, where Indra is represented to have favoured Purûravas with her lifelong company though he had himself cursed her. Mythologically she is said to have sprung from the thigh of the sage Nârâyaṇa, q. v.]. -2 Wish, ardent desire. **-Comp.** —तीर्थं N. of a sacred place referred to in Bhârata. —रमणः, —सहायः, —वल्लभः N. of Purûravas.

उर्वारुः A kind of cucumber; see इर्वारु.

उर्वारुकं The fruit of the above.

उल् (A Sautra root) To burn.

उलः A kind of wild animal.

उलपः 1 A creeping plant, a spreading creeper.-2 Soft grass (कोमलं तृणं), the grass or reed Saccharum Cylindricum; गोगर्भिणीप्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंठविपिनावलयो भवंति Mál. 9. 2; Ki. 10. 3; Si. 4. 8. -3 A shrub or bush; a wick (Ved.).

उलप्य *a.* Belonging to this grass. —प्यः N. of Rudra.

उलिंदः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of *S*iva.

उलुप =उलप q. v.

उलुपिन् *m.* A guinea-pig, porpoise; so उल (-लू)-पिन्.

उलुलिः Ved. Howling, a howl.

उलूकः 1 An owl; नोलूकोऽप्यवलोकते यदि दिवा सूर्यस्य किं दूषणं Bh. 2. 93

त्यजति मुसमुलुकः प्रीतिनाश्चक्रवाकः Si. 11. 64. -2 N. of Indra. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its king who was an ally of the Kurus. -कं N. of the reed Saccharum Cylindricum; see उलप.

उलूखलः A staff of Udumbara wood. -लं A wooden mortar used for cleansing rice (from the husk &c.): अवहननार्थोलूखलं Mbh.; वनस्पतिभ्य इत्येवं मुषलोलूखले हरेत् Ms. 3. 88, 5. 117. -Comp. -सुतः the Soma juice pressed out in a (wooden) mortar.

उलूखलकं 1 A mortar. -2 Bdellium, a gummy substance or the plant which yields it.

उलूखलिक *a.* 1 Pounded in a mortar. -2 (At the end of comp.) Using as a mortar; दंत° using the teeth as a mortar; Ms. 6. 17; Y. 3. 49.

उलूतः A large snake, the Boa (अजगर).

उलूप,-पिन् See उलप, उलपिन्.

उलूपी A Nâga princess. [She was the daughter of the serpent Kauravya. While one day she was bathing in the Ganges, she happened to see Arjuna, and being enamoured of his handsome form, she managed to have him conveyed to her home, the Patala, and there induced him to take her as his wife, which he, after considerable hesitation, consented to do. She bore him a son named Iravat. When Arjuna's head was cut off by Babhruvahana's arrow, it was with her assistance that he was restored to life; see Arjuna].

उल्का (cf. Un. 3. 42) 1 A fiery phenomenon in the sky, a meteor; विरराज काचन समं महोल्कया Si. 15. 92; Ms. 1. 38, 4. 103; Y. 1. 145. -2 A fire-brand, torch; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागराम्भस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -3 Fire, flame; Me. 53. -Comp. -धारिन् *a.* a torch-bearer. -पातः the fall of a meteor. -मालिन् *m.* N. of one of Siva's attendants. -मुखः a demon or goblin (having a mouth of fire); Ms. 12. 71; Mâl. 5. 13.

उल्कुषी 1 A meteor. -2 A fire-brand.

उल्बं,-ल्वं 1 The bag which surrounds the embryo, fœtus. -2 The vulva. -3 The womb. -4 A cave.

उल्बणं 1 Excess and vitiation of any one of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* phlegm, bile, or wind (त्रिदोष). -2 Any calamity.

उल्मुकः A firebrand, torch.

उल्ब (ल्व) ण *a.* 1 Thick, clotted, copious, abundant (blood &c.): °रुधिरं Mv. 6. 33.-2 Much, excessive, intense; *Si.* 10. 54, 68, 12. 37; Ku. 7. 84. -3 Strong, powerful, great: *Si.* 20 41; °रसः U. 5. 26 the heroic sentiment: Dk. 23, 25; K. 299, 302. -4 Manifest, clear; तस्यासीदुल्बणो मार्गः R. 4. 33.-5 Gaudy, showy: अनुल्बणवेषेण K. 66. -णं *ind.* Much, heavily (as sighing).

उल्लकसनं Horripilation, erection of the hair of the body.

उल्लंघ् 1A., 10 P. 1 To leap over, pass over or beyond; उल्लंघ्योर्धैः कुचतटभुवं Si. 7. 74, 12. 77.-2 To transgress, violate, disregard, exceed; Si. 12. 57; Mu. 1. 10; गौरवमुल्लंघयिष्यति Mu. 4; K. 160; *Si.* 3. 29.

उल्लंघनं 1 Leaping or passing over. -2 Transgression, violation.

उल्लंघित *p. p.* 1 Jumped over or across, passed over or beyond; °अध्वन्. -2 Transgressed, violated; °शासन disobedient.

उल्लंवित *a.* Erected, elevated.

उल्लल *a.* 1 Shaking, tremulous. -2 Covered with thick hair, shaggy -3 Affected by many diseases.

उल्ललत् *a.* 1 Shaking, trembling. -2 Moving irregularly or convulsively.

उल्ललित *p. p.* 1 Shaken, trembling, agitated. -2 Raised up, elevated.

उल्ललयति Den. P. To jump, spring (shake the body up); तावत्खरः प्रखरमुल्ललयांचकार *Si.* 5. 7; Pt. 4.

उल्लस् 1 P. 1 To jump up, sport, play, wave, flutter; उल्लसितासितपताकासहस्रं K. 96; *Si.* 5. 47, 53. -2 To flash, shine, glitter, sparkle; उल्लसत्कांचनकुंडलाग्रं *Si.* 3. 5, 33, 5. 55; 16. 61; 20. 56; (fig.) to brighten or cheer up; K. 189. -3 To rise, appear forth; *Si.* 4. 58, 6. 51, 16. 51; Mâl. 9. 38. -4 To be reflected; *Si.* 11. 54. -5 To blow, open, be expanded. -*Caus.* 1 To cause to jump up or play. -2 To brighten, illuminate, grace; Ve. 1. 12; U. 4. -3 To divert, delight. -4 To shake, move K. 22; Ki. 16. 37.

उल्लस *a.* 1 Bright, shining. -2 Merry, happy. -3 Going out, issuing, appearing; °ता splendour, brilliancy; mirth, happiness, issuing &c.

उल्लसनं 1 Happiness, joy. -2 Horripilation.

उल्लसित *p. p.* 1 Shining, brilliant, splendid. -2 Happy, delighted. -3 Drawn up, uplifted, brandishing (as a sword). -4 Gleaming, fluttering: °हरिणकेतनः रथः V. 1.

उल्लासः 1 Joy, delight; सोल्लासं U. 6; सकौतुकोल्लासं U. 2; उल्लासः फुल्लपंकेरुहपटलपतन्मत्तपुष्पंधयानां S. D. -2 Light, splendour. -3 (In Rhet.) A figure of speech in which a reference is made to the merits or demerits of one thing by comparing or contrasting the merits or demerits of another; अन्यदीयगुणदोषप्रयुक्तमन्यस्य गुणदोषयोराधानमुल्लासः R. G.; for examples, see R. G. *ad. loc.*; cf. Chandr. 5.131-133.-4 A division of a book, such as chapter, section &c.; as the ten Ullâsas of the Kâvyaprakâsa. -5 Beginning, commencement.

उल्लासन *a.* Causing to leap or dance. -नं Splendour.

उल्लासित *a.* Delighted, rejoicing.

उल्लासिन् *a.* 1 Delighted.-2 Bright, splendid.

उल्लाघ *a.* 1 Recovered from sickness, convalescent. -2 Dextrous, clever, skilful.-3 Pure. -4 Happy, delighted. -5 Wicked. -6 Black.

उल्लप् 1 P. To remove, allay; दीर्घदारुणमपि संतापं झटित्युल्लपता U. 4.

उल्लापः 1 Speech, words; श्रुता मयार्यपुत्रस्योल्लापाः U. 3. -2 Insulting words, taunting speech, taunt; खलोल्लापाः सोढाः Bh. 3. 6. -3 Calling out in a loud voice. -4 Change of voice by emotion, sickness &c. -5 A hint, suggestion.

उल्लापिक *a.* Betraying, indicating.

उल्लापिन् *a.* Calling out; indicating.

उल्लाप्यं A kind of drama; see S. D. 545.

उल्लिख् 6P. 1 To scratch, cut up, scrape, tear or rip up, scarify; जलदसंहतिमुल्लिखन्त्यः *Si.* 5. 20; K. 30; to

furrow (as ground); Mv. 1. 20. -2 To rub or grind against; विषाणोल्लिखितस्कंधं H. 3. 146; K. 14. -3 To grind down; polish; संस्कारोल्लिखितो महामणिः S. 6. 5; R. 6. 32; त्वष्टा विवस्वंतमिवोल्लिलेख Ki. 17. 48. -4 To carve. -5 To paint, write, draw in a picture; Ku. 5. 58. -6 To bear, raise.

उल्लिखित *p. p.* 1 Scratched, scraped &c. -2 Thrown up, tossed. -3 Written over or above. -4 Pared, made thin.

उल्लेखः 1 Allusion, mention. -2 Description, utterance, pronunciation. -3 Boring or digging out. -4 (In Rhetoric) A figure of speech in which an object is described according to the different impressions caused by its appearance; बहुभिर्बहुधोल्लेखादेकस्योल्लेख इष्यते । स्त्रीभिः कामोऽर्थिभिः स्वर्द्रुः कालः शत्रुभिरैक्षि सः Chandr. 5. 19; cf. S. D. 682. -5 Rubbing, scratching, tearing up: खुरमुखोल्लेख K. 191; कुट्टिम° 232.

उल्लेखनं 1 Rubbing, scratching, scraping &c. -2 Digging up; Y. 1. 188; Ms. 5. 124. -3 Vomiting. -4 Mention, allusion, utterance. -5 Raising up, elevating. -6 Writing, painting. -7 Marking out by lines (the स्थंडिल &c. in a sacrifice).

उल्लेखिन् *a.* Tearing; K. 50.

उल्लिंगित *a.* Famous, known.

उल्लीढ *a.* Rubbed, polished; मणिः शाणोल्लीढः Bh. 2. 44.

उल्लुंचनं 1 Plucking out, cutting; पादकेशांशुककरोल्लुंचनेषु पणान् दश (दमः); Y. 2. 217. -2 Plucking or pulling out the hair.

उल्लुंठनं, उल्लुंठा Irony; धीराधीरा तु सोल्लुंठभाषणैः खेदयेदमुं S. D.105; सोल्लुंठं ironically, often occurring as a stage-direction in plays.

उल्लुंठित *a.* Rubbed against.

उल्लू *a.* Cutting up.

उल्लोचः A canopy, an awning.

उल्लोल *a.* Violently moving, excessively tremulous; ° स्खलित Mál. 5. 3; ° कल्लोल K. 302 high or surging; Mv. 5. 2; लोल°, violently agitated or exercised; U. 3. 36. -लः A large wave or surge.

उल्व, उल्वण See उल्व, उल्बण.

उशनस् *m.* [वश्-कनसि संप्र° Uṇ. 4. 238] (Nom. sing. उशना; Voc. sing. उशनन, उशन, उशनः) N. of *Sukra*, regent of the planet Venus, son of Bhrigu and preceptor of the Asuras. In the Vedas he has the epithet *Kávya* given to him, probably because he was noted for his wisdom: cf. Bg. 10. 37: कवीनामुशना कविः. He is also known as a writer on civil and religious law (Y. 1. 4), and as an authority on civil polity: शास्त्रमुशनसा प्रणीतं Pt. 5; अध्यापितस्योशनसापि नीतिं Ku. 3. 6.

उशना *ind.* Ved. Joyfully, willingly.

उशाना Ved. 1 Wish, desire. -2 The plant from which Soma juice is produced.

उशिज् *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring, striving earnestly. -2 Devoted to, willing. -*m.* 1 Fire. -2 Ghee or clarified butter.

उशी Wish, desire.

उशेन्य Ved. To be wished for or desired.

उशती 1 Injurious talk. -2 Cutting speech.

उशीनराः (pl.) N. of a country, (the modern Kandahâra) and its inhabitants.

उशीर (षी) रः, -रं, उशीरं (षीं) रकं The fragrant root of the plant Andropogon Muricatus (वाळा, Mar. काळावाळा): स्तनन्यस्तोशीरं S. 3. 9. -री A sort of grass, a small sort of Saccharum.

उशीरिक *a.* Trading in or selling Usíra.

उष् 1 P. (ओषति, उवोष, ओषांचकार, ओषित-उषित-उष्ट) 1 To burn, consume; ओषांचकार कामाग्निर्दशवक्त्रमहर्निशं Bk. 6.1, 14.62; Ms. 4.189. -2 To punish, chastise; दंडेनैव तमप्योषेत् Ms. 9.273. -3 To kill, injure.

उष *a.* Burning. -षः 1 Early morning, dawn, day-break. -2 A libidinous man. -3 Saline earth. -4 Bdellium.

उषणं 1 Black pepper. -2 Ginger. -3 The root Piper Longum. -णा Piper Longum. -2 Piper Chaba (चविक). -3 Dried ginger.

उषपः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

उषित *p. p.* 1 Burnt, consumed. -2 (fr. वस्) Dwelt, lived, remaining in or on; staid. -3 Quick, expeditious. -तं Habitation.

उष्ण *a.* [उष्-नक् Uṇ. 3. 2] 1 Hot, warm: °अंशुः °करः &c. -2 Sharp, strict, active: आददे नातिशीतोष्णो नभस्वानिव दक्षिणः R. 4. 8 (where उष्ण has sense 1 also). -3 Pungent, acrid (as a रस). -4 Clever, sharp. -5 Choleric, warm, passionate. -ष्णः, -ष्णं 1 Heat, warmth. -2 The hot season (ग्रीष्म): Ms. 11. 114. -3 Sunshine. -4 A deep or feverish sigh. -ष्णः An onion. -ष्णा 1 Warmth, heat. -2 Consumption. -3 Bile. -Comp. -अंशुः, -करः, -गुः, -दीधितिः, -रश्मिः, -रुचिः 'hot-rayed', the sun: R. 5. 4, 8. 30; Ku. 3.25. -अभिगमः, -आगमः, -उपगमः approach of heat, hot season. -असहः the cold season. -उदकं warm or hot water. -कालः, -गः the hot season. -करण *a.* heating. -नदी the hot river वैतरणी or the river of hell. -बाष्पः 1. tears. -2. hot vapour. -वारणः -णं an umbrella, parasol; यदर्थमंभोजमिवोष्णवारणं Ku. 5. 52. -वीर्यः Delphinus Gangeticus.

उष्णक *a.* 1 Sharp, smart, active. -2 Sick with fever, suffering pain. -3 Warming, heating. -4 Bent, stooping. -कः 1 Fever. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Revolving, turning round.

उष्णता, -त्वं Heat, warmth.

उष्णालु *a.* [उष्णं न सहते, आलु] Not being able to bear heat, scorched by, suffering from, heat; उष्णालुः शिशिरे निषीदति तरोर्मूलालवाले शिखी V. 2. 23.

उष्णिका Rice-gruel.

उष्णिमन् *m.* Heat.

उष्णगंगा The hot Gangâ, *i. e.* the Badarî (having hot sources).

उष्मः, उष्मकः [उष्-मक्] 1 Heat. -2 The hot season, summer. -3 Spring. -4 Anger, warmth of temper. -5 Ardour, eagerness, zeal. -Comp. -अन्वित *a.* enraged. -आगमः, -उपगमः the hot season. -पः 1. the son of Bhrigu. -2. the Manes; a deceased ancestor. -भास् *m.* the sun. -स्वेदः a vapour bath.

उष्मन् *m.* [उष्-आधारे मनिन्] 1 Heat, warmth; अर्थोष्मन् Bh. 2. 40; Ms. 9.

231, 2. 23; Ku. 5. 46, 7. 14; -2 Steam, vapour; Ku. 5. 23. -3 The hot season. -4 Ardour, eagerness. -5 The letters श्, ष्, स् and ह् (in gram.); see ऊष्मन्.

उष्मायण: The hot season.

उषस् *f.* 1 Dawn, morning; प्रदीपार्चिर्विभासि R. 12. 1; उषसि उत्थाय rising at day-break. -2 Morning light; cf. Aurora; (personified as the daughter of heaven and sister of the Adityas). -3 The deity that presides over the morning and evening twilights (used in dual), उषसौ or उषासौ. -4 The outer passage of the ear. -5 The Malaya range. —सी The end of the day, evening twilight. **-Comp.** —बुध् *a.* awakening with the morning light, early awaked. —बुध *a.* awakening early. (-धः) 1. fire; U. 6.-2. a child. -3. N. of a tree (चित्रक).

उषासानक्तं Ved. Dawn and night.

उषस्य *a.* Sacred to the dawn.

उषा [ओषत्यंधकारं उष्-क] 1 Early morning, dawn. -2 Morning light. -3 Twilight. -4 Saline earth. -5 A cow. -6 Night. -7 A boiler, cooking vessel (स्थाली); cf. उखा. -8 N. of a wife of Bhava (who was a manifestation of Rudra). -9 N. of a daughter of the demon Bâṇa and wife of Aniruddha. [She beheld Aniruddha in a dream and became passionately enamoured of him. She sought the assistance of her friend Chitralekhâ, who advised her to have with her the portraits of all young princes living round about her. When this was done, she recognized Aniruddha and had him carried to her city, where she was married to him; see अनिरुद्ध also]. —*ind.* Early in the morning. -2 At night. **-Comp.** —कालः a cock. —पतिः, -रमणः, -ईशः N. of Aniruddha, husband of Ushâ.

उषंगुः N. of Siva.

उषती= उशती q. v.

उषरि= उशरि q. v.

उष्ट्रः [उष्-ट्रन्-कित्च Uṇ. 4. 161] 1 A camel; अथोष्ट्रवामीशतवाहितार्थं R. 5. 32; Ms. 3. 162, 4. 120, 11. 202. -2 A buffalo. -3 A bull with a hump. -4 A cart or carriage. —ष्ट्री 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen vessel in the shape of a camel. [cf. Pers. *ushtar* : Zend *ustra*.] **-Comp.** —कर्णिका (pl.) N. of a country or its inhabitants, in the south. —काण्डी a flower of a red colour. —क्रोशिन् *a.* making a noise like a camel. —गोयुगं a couple of camels. —ग्रीवः, -शिरोधरः piles. —यानं camel-litter.

उष्ट्रिका 1 A she-camel. -2 An earthen wine-vessel of the shape of a camel; Si. 12. 26.

उष्ण, उष्णक, उष्मन् see under उष्.

उष्णिह् *f.* (Nom. उष्णिक्) 1 A Vedic metre of 3 Pâdas, the first two containing 8 syllables each, and the third 12. -2 A classical metre of 4 Pâdas with 7 syllables in each. -3 A brick sacred to उष्णिह्.

उष्णीषः, -षं [उष्णमीषते हिनस्ति ईष्-क Tv.] 1 Anything wound round the head. -2 Hence, a turban, diadem, crownet; बलाकापाण्डुरोष्णीषं Mk. 5. 19; °पट्ट K. 106; Ratn. 1. 4. -3 A distinguishing mark. -4 A characteristic mark (of hair) on the head of a Buddha which indicates his future sanctity.

उष्णीषिन् *a.* [उष्णीष-इनि] Wearing a diadem; K. 229. —*m.* N. of Siva.

उष्मं, उष्म &c. See under उष्.

उस्र *a.* 1 Relating to, or seen in, the morning. -2 Bright, shining. —स्रः 1 A ray (of light), beam; सर्वैरुस्रैः समग्रैस्त्वमिव नृपगुणैर्दीप्यते सप्तसप्तिः M. 2. 13; R. 4. 66; Ki. 5. 31, 34. -2 A bull. -3 A god. -4 The sun. -5 A day. -6 The two Asvini-kumâras. —स्रा 1 Morning, dawn. -2 Light; bright sky. -3 A cow. -4 The earth. **-Comp.** —धन्वन् *a.* having a bright bow. (—*m.*) N. of Indra. —यामन् *a.* going out early in the morning (as the Asvins).

उस्रि *a.* Going (Ved.).

उस्रिकः [अल्पार्थे कन्] 1 A small ox. -2 An old ox. —का A cow.

उस्रिय *a.* Belonging to or coming from, an ox or cow. —यः An ox. —या 1 A cow. -2 Brightness, light. -3 A calf. -4 Milk.

उह् 1 P. (ओहति, उवोह, उहित) To hurt or give pain. -2 To kill, destroy; see ऊह्.

उह, उहह *ind.* An interjection of calling.

उहूः *f.* [उह्-कू] A word expressive of sorrow or dejection.

उह्रः A bull.

ऊ.

ऊः [अवतीति, अव-क्विप् ऊठ्] 1 N. of Siva. -2 The moon. -3 A protector. —*ind.* 1 A particle used to introduce a subject. -2 An interjection of (*a*) calling; (*b*) of compassion; (*c*) protection.

ऊढ See under वह्.

ऊतिः *f.* [अव्-क्तिन् P. III 3. 97] 1 Weaving, sewing (fr. वे). -2 Protection. -3 Enjoyment. -4 Sport, play. -5 Favour, kindness. -6 Aid, assistance, help. -7 The money given to a tailor for sewing. -8 Wish, desire.

ऊधस् *n.* An udder (changed to ऊधन् in Bah. comp.); सुवं कोष्णेन कुंडोध्नी मेध्येनावभृथादपि R. 1. 84. -2 A covered secret place to which only friends are admitted. -3 The bosom. -4 The breast of a mother.

ऊधन्यं or ऊधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder); ऊधस्यमिच्छामि तवोपभोक्तुं R. 2. 66.

ऊन *a.* [ऊन्-हानौ अच् Uṇ. 3. 2] 1 Wanting, deficient, defective; किञ्चिदूनमनूनर्धेः शरदामयुतं ययौ R. 10. 1; incomplete, insufficient. -2 Less than (in number, size or degree); ऊनद्विवर्षं निखनेत् Y. 3. 1 less than two years old; ऊनं वाभ्यधिकं वापि Y. 2. 295. -3 Fewer, smaller. -4 Weaker, inferior; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे R. 2. 14. -5 Minus (in this sense used with numerals);

एकोन less by one; °विंशतिः 20 minus 1 = 19; so °त्रिंशत् 29; °पंचाशत् 49; अष्टोनं शतं 100 minus 8 = 92.

ऊनक *a*. Less, inferior.

ऊनयति Den P. 1 To leave deficient or unfinished. -2 To deduct, lessen, diminish. -3 To measure. -4 To deal out in small quantities.

ऊनित *p. p*. Lessened by subtraction, less, fewer &c.

ऊम् *ind*. An interjection of (*a*) interrogation; (*b*) anger; (*c*) reproach, abuse, (*d*) arrogance; (*e*) envy.

ऊम *a*. Protecting. —मः Ved. A good friend, an affectionate companion.

ऊय् 1 A. [ऊयते, ऊत] To weave, sew.

ऊररी = उररी q. v.

ऊरी = उररी q. v. : *Si*. 2. 30.

ऊरुः (*m*.) [ऊर्णु-कर्मणि कु नुलोपश्च, Un. 1. 30] 1 The thigh; ऊरू तदस्य यद्वैश्यः Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 1. 31, 87; R. 12. 88; (at the end of *fem*. compounds the form is °रुः or °रूः, but more usually the latter; रंभोरूः, वामोरूः, करभोरु Voc). **-Comp.** —अष्ठीवं thigh and knee. —उद्भव *a*. born or sprung from the thigh; V. 1. 3. —ग्लानिः *f*. weakness of the thigh. —ग्राहः = °स्तंभः q. v. —ज, -जन्मन्, -संभव *a*. sprung from the thigh. (-*m*.) a Vaisya. —दघ्न, -द्वयस, -मात्र *a*. as high as or reaching the thighs, knee-deep. —पर्वन् *m. n*. the knee. —फलकं the thigh-bone, hip-bone. —भिन्न *a*. having a rent in the thigh; see P. IV. 1. 52. —स्तंभः paralysis of the lower extremities, rheumatism of the thigh. (-भा) the plantain tree.

ऊरव्यः (व्या *f*.) [ऊरु-यत्] A Vaisya, a man of the third tribe (as born from the thighs of Brahmâ or Purusha); cf. Ms. 1. 31, 87.

ऊरुरी = उररी q. v.

ऊर्ज् *f*. [cf. P. III. 2. 177] 1 Strength, vigour. -2 Sap, juice. -3 Water. -4 Food; oft. with इष्; इषे त्वा ऊर्जे, इषमूर्जं सुक्षितिं &c.

ऊर्जः 1 N. of the month Kârtika (as giving vigour and energy); Si. 6. 50. -2 Energy. -3 Power, strength. -4 Procreative power. -5 Life, breath. -3 N. of the sons of कित्यवस्मि (reckoned among the seven *Rishis* of the third Manvantara). —र्जा 1 Food. -2 Energy. -3 Strength, sap. -4 Growth. -5 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Vasishtha. —र्जं Water.

ऊर्जयति Den. P. 1 To feed, strengthen, nourish. -2 (A.) To become strong or powerful.

ऊर्जव्य *a*. Ved. Abounding in food or strength.

ऊर्जस् *n*. [ऊर्ज्-असुन्] 1 Vigour, energy. -2 Food.

ऊर्जस्वत् *a*. 1 Rich in food; juicy, succulent. -2 Powerful, strong, vigorous.

ऊर्जस्वल *a*. [ऊर्जस्-वलच्] 1 Great, powerful, strong, mighty; R. 2. 50; Bk. 3. 55, Mv. 4. 35; Mâl. 2. 9. -2 Excellent, pre-eminent; U. 4.

ऊर्जस्विन् *a*. Mighty, strong, great; U. 5. 27. —नी A figure of Rhetoric, speaking of anything with contempt.

ऊर्जित *a*. 1 (*a*) Powerful, strong, mighty; मातृकं च धनुरूर्जितं दधत् R. 11. 64; Bh. 2. 76; vigorous, strong (speech); *Si*. 16. 38; Ve. 1. 13. (*b*) Great, large, exceeding, much; Mv. 2. 13. -2 Distinguished, glorious, superior; excellent, beautiful; °श्रीः *Si*. 16. 85; मकरोर्जितकेतनं R. 9. 39; 1. 93; Mâl. 7. 4. -3 High, noble, spirited; °आश्रयं वचः Ki. 2. 1 spirited or noble. -4 Increased; deep, grave; Ki. 11. 40. —तं 1 Strength, might. -2 Energy.

ऊर्जिन् *a*. Abounding in food.

ऊर्णं [ऊर्णु-ड Un. 5. 47] 1 Wool. -2 A woollen cloth. **-Comp.**— —नाभः, -पटः, -वाभिः a spider. —म्रद, -म्रदस् *a*. soft as wool.

ऊर्णा 1 Wool; R. 16. 87. -2 A circle of hair between the eyebrows. -3 N. of the wife of Chitraratha. **-Comp.** —पिंडः a ball of wool. —वल, -वत् *a*. woollen. —सूत्रं a thread of wool. —स्तुका Ved. a tuft of wool.

ऊर्णायु *a*. Woollen. —युः 1 A ram. -2 Spider; Bv. 1. 90. -3 A woollen blanket.

ऊर्णु 2 U. [ऊर्णो (र्णौ) ति, ऊर्णुते, और्णोनूत्-वीत, ऊर्णुनाव-नुवे, और्णा-र्णा-र्णु-वीत्, ऊर्णुविष्यति-ते, ऊर्णु-र्णु-वितुं, ऊर्णुत] 1 To cover, surround, hide; ऊर्णुनाव स शस्त्रौघैर्वानराणामनीकिनीं Bk. 14. 103, 3. 47; Si 20. 14. -2 To cover oneself. —*Caus*. ऊर्णावयति. —*Desid*. ऊर्णुनूषति ऊर्णुन-नु-विषति.

ऊर्द् = उर्द् q. v.

ऊर्दरं A vessel for measuring corn (such as a bushel). —रः A hero. -2 A Râkshasa or goblin.

ऊर्ध्व *a*. 1 Erect, upright, above; °केश &c.: rising or tending upwards. -2 Raised, elevated, erected; हस्तः, °पादः &c. -3 High, superior, upper. -4 Not sitting (opp. आसीन). -5 Torn (as hair). -6 Thrown up. —र्ध्वं Elevation, height. —र्ध्वं *ind*. 1 Upwards, aloft, above. -2 In the sequel (= उपरिष्टात्). -3 In a high tone, aloud. -4 Afterwards, subsequent to (with abl.); ते त्र्यहादूर्ध्वमाख्याय Ku. 6. 93; ऊर्ध्वं संवत्सरात् Ms. 9. 77; Y. 1. 53; R. 14. 66; Bk. 18. 36; पितुरूर्ध्वं Ms. 9. 104 after the father's death; अत ऊर्ध्वं henceforward, hereafter. **-Comp.** —अंगुलि *a*. with uplifted finger. —अयन *a*. going upwards. (-नं) motion above. —आवर्तः rearing of a horse. —आसितः the plant Momordica Charantia (कारवेल्ल). —ईहः motion or tendency upwards. —कच, -केश *a*. 1. having the hair erect. -2. one whose hair is torn. (-चः) N. of Ketu. —कंठ *a*. with the neck upraised. (-ठी) N. of a plant (महाशतावरी). —कर्ण *a*. with the ears pricked up or erect; *S*. 1. 8. —कर्मन् *n*. -क्रिया 1. motion upwards. -2. action for attaining a high place. (-*m*.) N. of Vishṇu. —कायः, -यं the upper part of the body. —कृष्ण *a*. having the sharp qualities stirred up; effervescing (?). —ग, -गामिन् *a*. 1. going upwards, ascended, rising; Ku. 5. 23. -2. being on high. -3. virtuous, pious. (-गः) 1. a kind of disease. -2. N. of Vishṇu; °पुरं the city of Harischandra. —गत *a*. gone up, risen, ascended. —गति *a*. going upwards. (-तिः *f*.) -गमः, -गमनं 1. ascent, elevation. -2. going to heaven. -3. going above.

(as life). **—चरण,–पाद** *a.* having the feet upwards. (–दः) a fabulous animal called *S*arabha. **—चित्** *a.* Ved. collecting, piling or heaping up. **—जानु, –ज्ञ, –ज्ञु** *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमुच्चं जानु यस्य] 1. raising the knees, sitting on the hams; *S*i 11. 11. –2. long-shanked. **—तिलकिन्** *a.* having a sectarian mark on the forehead. **—दंष्ट्र (श्म) केशः** N. of *S*iva (whose teeth and hair are erect). **—दृष्टि, –नेत्र** *a.* 1. looking upwards.–2. (fig.) aspiring, ambitious. (**–ष्टिः** *f.*) concentrating the sight on the spot between the eyebrows (in Yoga phil.). **—देवः** a superior deity, *i. e.* Vishṇu. **—देहः** a funeral ceremony: °निमित्तार्थमहं दातुं जलांजलिं Rām. **—नभस्** *a.* being above in the clouds. **—पथः** the upper region, the ether. **—पातनं** causing to ascend, sublimation (as of mercury). **—पात्रं** a sacrificial vessel; Y. 1. 182. **—पुंड्रः, –ड्रकः** a perpendicular sign of sandal on the forehead of a Brâhmaṇa. **—पूरं** *ind.* full to the brim, full to overflowing; °रं पूर्यते Sk. **—पृश्नि** *a.* Ved. spotted above. (**–श्निः**) a sacrificial beast. **—बर्हिस्** *a.* Ved. being above the sacrificial grass. (*–m.*) a kind of manes called सोमप. **—बाहुः** a devotee who constantly holds his arms above his head till they are fixed in that position. **—बुध्न** *a.* Ved. upside-down, topsy-turvy. **—भागः** 1. the upper part. –2. any part of a word coming after another part. **—भाज्** *a.* 1. being upwards. –2. enjoying the upper part. (*–m.*) the submarine fire. **—मंथिन्** *a.* living in perpetual chastity, a Brahmachârin. **—मानं** an instrument for measuring altitudes. **—मायु** *a.* sending forth a loud noise. **—मारुतं** pressure of the wind (of the body) upwards. **—मुख** *a.* having the mouth or opening upwards; cast or directed upwards; प्रबोधयत्यूर्ध्वमुखैर्मयूखैः Ku. 1. 16; R. 3. 57. (**–खं**) the upper part of the mouth. **—मूल** *a.* having the roots upwards. **—मौहूर्तिक** *a.* happening after a short time; cf. P. III. 3. 9, 164. **—रेतस्** *a.* [ऊर्ध्वमूर्ध्वगं नाधः पतत् रेतो यस्य] one who lives in perpetual celibacy or abstains from sexual intercourse. (*–m.*) 1. N. of *S*iva.–2. Bhîshma. **—लिंगः** N. of *S*iva. **—लोकः** the upper world. heaven. **—वर्त्मन्** *m.* the atmosphere. **—वातः, –वायुः** the wind in the upper part of the body. **—वृत** *a.* put on above. put over the head or shoulder (as the sacred thread of a Brâhmaṇa.). **—शायिन्** *a.* sleeping with the face upwards (as a child). (*–m.*) N. of *S*iva. **—शोधनं** vomiting. **—शोषं** *ind.* so as to dry (anything) above; Bk. 3. 14. **—श्वासः** expiration. **—सानु** *a.* rising higher and higher. (*–m.–n.*) the top of a mountain. **—स्थ** *a.* being above, superior. **—स्थितिः** *f.* 1. the rearing of a horse. –2. a horse's back. –3. elevation, superiority. **—स्रोतस्** *m.* 1. an ascetic who abstains from sexual intercourse; cf. ऊर्ध्वरेतस्. –2. N. of a creation of beings whose stream of life or current of nutriment tends upwards. –3. a plant.

ऊर्ध्वकः A kind of drum.

ऊर्मिः *m. f.* [ऋ-मि अर्तेरुच्च Uṇ. 4. 44] 1 A wave, billow; पयो वेत्रवत्याश्चलोर्मि Me. 24; R. 5. 61, 12. 85. –2 Current, flow. –3 Light. –4 Speed, velocity. –5 A fold or plait in a garment. –6 A row, line. –7 A human infirmity (Wilson); शोकमोहौ जरामृत्यू क्षुत्पिपासे षडूर्मयः. –8 Distress, uneasiness, anxiety. –9 The course of a horse. –10 Missing, regretting. –11 Association, number, quantity. **-Comp.** **—मालिन्** *a.* wreathed or adorned with waves. (*–m.*) the ocean.

ऊर्मिमत् *a.* 1 Wavy, undulating. –2 Crooked. –3 Plaited, curled (as hair).

ऊर्मिका 1 A wave. –2 A finger-ring (shining like a wave). –3 Regret, sorrow for anything lost. –4 The humming of a bee. –5 A plait or fold in a garment.

ऊर्मिन् *a.* Wavy, undulating.

ऊर्मिला N. of the wife of Lakshmaṇa; पार्थिवीमुद्वहद्रघूद्वहो लक्ष्मणस्तदनुजामथोर्मिलां R. 11. 54.

ऊर्म्य *a.* Wavy, undulating. **—र्म्या** Night.

ऊर्व *a.* Extensive, great. **—र्वः** 1 Submarine fire. –2 A receptacle of water. –3 A cloud. –4 A stable for cattle. –5 An epithet of a class of the Manes or Pitris.

ऊर्व्य *a.* Ved. Being in lakes, reservoirs &c. **—र्व्यः** N. of Rudra.

ऊर्वरा Fertile soil.

ऊर्वारुः A mushroom.

ऊर्षा A kind of grass (देवनाड).

ऊलुपिन् A porpoise; see उलुपिन्.

ऊलूक =उलूक q. v.

ऊष् 1 P. (ऊषति, ऊषित) To be diseased or disordered; be ill.

ऊषः [ऊष्-इगुपधा-क] 1 Salt ground. –2 An acid. –3 A cleft, fissure. –4 The cavity of the ear. –5 The Malaya mountain. –6 Dawn, daybreak (–षं according to some). –7 Semen. **—षी** Saline earth.

ऊषकं 1 Dawn, day-break. –2 Salt; pepper.

ऊषणः The plant Plumbago Zeylanica (चित्रक). **—णं, –णा** 1 Black pepper. –2 Ginger.

ऊषर *a.* [ऊष-मत्वर्थीयो रः] Impregnated with salt or saline particles. **—रः, –रं** A barren spot with saline soil; न हि तस्मात्फलं तस्य सुकृताद्दूषरादिव Pt. 1. 47; *S*i. 14. 46. **-Comp.** **—जं** 1. salt produced from salt soil. –2. a kind of magnet.

ऊषरायते Den. A. To act like a salt desert (to allow no scope for the production of desires &c.); Pt. 5. 12.

ऊषवत् =ऊषर *a.* q. v.

ऊषा =उषा q. v.

ऊष्म *a.* Hot. **—ष्मः** 1 Heat. –2 Summer.

ऊष्मन् *m.* 1 Heat, warmth. –2 The hot season, summer. –3 Steam, vapour, exhalation. –4 Ardour, passion, violence. –5 (In gram.) The sounds श्, ष्, स् and ह्; applied also to ≍क्, ≍प्, अं and अः. **-Comp.** **—अंत** ending in an *U*shman. **—अंतस्थाः** (*m.* pl.) the sounds called *U*shman and semivowels. **—उपगमः** approach of summer. **—प** *a.* drinking the steam of hot food. (**–पः**) 1. fire. –2. a class of Manes (pl.).

ऊष्मण, –ण्य *a.* Ved. Hot, steaming.

ऊष्मायते Den. A. To emit heat or steam; perspire.

ऊह् I. 1 U. (ऊहति-ते, ऊहांचकार-चक्रे, ऊहितुं, ऊहित) 1 To note, mark,

observe. -2 To guess, conjecture, infer; अनुक्तमप्यूहति पण्डितो जनः Pt. i. 43. -3 To comprehend, come to perceive, expect. ऊहांचक्रे जयं न च Bk. 14. 72. 3. 48, 15. 123. -4 To reason, deliberate about. -5 To reckon upon (with loc.). -6 To wait for. -7 To be regarded as. -II. 1 P. 1 To change or modify. -2 To push, thrust, remove (with a prep.). -*Caus.* To cause to reason, think, infer or conjecture; Ki. 16. 13.

ऊह *a.* Observed, perceived. -हः [ऊह्-घञ्] 1 A change, modification. -2 A guess, conjecture. -3 Examination and determination. -4 Understanding. -5 Reasoning, arguing. -6 Supplying an ellipsis. -7 Attributing, ascribing. -8 Collection. -**Comp.** -अपोहः full discussion, consideration of the *pros* and *cons*, Bv. 2. 74; see अपोह.

ऊहनं Inferring, guessing.

ऊहनी A broom.

ऊहा Supplying an ellipsis.

ऊहिन् *a.* Who or what reasons; inferring, conjecturing. -नी 1 An assemblage, collection. -2 Arrangement, a multitude reduced to order (cf. अक्षौहिणी).

ऊह्य *pot. p.* 1 Inferable, to be investigated. -2 To be supplied, elliptical.

ऋ.

ऋ *ind.* An interjection of (1) calling; (2) ridicule; (3) censure or abuse; (4) used at the beginning of a sentence.

ऋ I. 1 P. (ऋच्छति, आर, आर्षीत्, अरिष्यति, ऋत; *caus.* अर्पयति; *desid.* अरिरिषति) 1 To go, move; अंभश्छायामच्छामृच्छति *Si.* 4. 44. -2 To rise, tend towards. -II. 3 P. (इयर्ति, आरत, ऋत) (Mostly used in the Veda) 1 To go. -2 To move, shake. -3 To obtain, gain, acquire, reach, meet with. -4 To move, excite, raise (as voice, words &c.) वाचामियर्ति. -5 To display. -III. 5 P. (ऋणोति, ऋत) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To attack. -*Caus.* (अर्पयति, आर्पिपत्, आर्पित) 1 To throw, cast, fling; fix or implant in; हृदि शल्यमर्पितं R. 8. 87. -2 To put or place on, fix upon, direct or cast towards (as the eye &c.); वामप्रकोष्ठार्पितहेमवेत्रः Ku. 3. 41; *S.* 6. 5, 17, 3. 26; R. 17. 79; *S.* 6. 8; Bk. 5. 90; Ku. 6. 11; R. 15. 77; Bg. 8. 7. 12. 14; करपल्लवार्पित *Si.* 9. 54. -3 To place in, insert, give, set or place; अपथे पदमर्पयंति हि R. 9. 74, 78; चित्रार्पिता S. 6. 15 drawn in a picture; R. 2. 31; द्वारदेशे Amaru. 62; V. 4. 35.; Mu. 7. 6; Bh. 3. 18; लोकोत्तरं चरितमर्पयति प्रतिष्ठां R. G. -4 To hand or make over, give to, give in charge of, consign, deliver; इति सूतस्याभरणान्यर्पयति *S.* 1. 4. 19; Bk. 8. 118; Y. 2. 65. -5 To give up, sacrifice (as the inherent sense); अत्र कलिंगगंगाशब्दौ आत्मानमर्पयतः S. D. 2. -6 To give back, restore; R. 19. 10; Bk. 15. 16; Amaru. 94; Ms. 8. 191; Y. 2. 163. -7 To pierce through, perforate, penetrate.

ऋक्ण *a.* Wounded, injured, hurt.

ऋक्थं [ऋच्-थक्] 1 Wealth. -2 Especially, property, possessions, effects (left at death); see रिक्थ. -3 Gold. -**Comp.** -आदानः an inheritor, heir. -ग्रहणं receiving or inheriting property. -ग्राहः an inheritor or receiver of property. -भागः 1. division of property, partition. -2. a share, inheritance. -भागिन्, -हर, -हारिन् *m.* 1. an heir. -2. a co-heir.

ऋक, ऋकत् *a.* Ved. Praising, rejoicing.

ऋक्षः [ऋष्-स किच्च Un. 3. 66] 1 A bear; Ms. 12. 67. -2 N. of a mountain. -3 N. of a plant (भल्लक). -क्षः, -क्षं 1 A star, constellation, lunar mansion; Ms. 2. 101; 3. 9; 6. 10. -2 A sign of the zodiac. -3 A star under which a man happens to be born. -क्षाः (*m.* pl.) The seven stars called Pleiades; afterwards the seven *Rishis*; R. 12. 25. -क्षा The north. -क्षी A female bear. [cf. Gr. *arkos*; L. *ursus*]. -**Comp.** -गंधा the plant Argyreia Argentea (जांगली, महाश्वेता, क्षीरविदारी). -गंधिका the plant Batatas Paniculata. -चक्रं the circle of stars. -नाथः, -ईशः 'lord of stars,' the moon. -नेमिः N. of Vishnu. -राज्, -जः 1. the moon. -2. Jâmbuvat, the king of bears. -हरीश्वरः the lord of bears and apes; R. 13. 72.

ऋक्षवत् *m.* N. of a mountain near the Narmadâ; वप्रक्रियामृक्षवतस्तटेषु R. 5. 44; ऋक्षवंतं गिरिश्रेष्ठमध्यास्ते नर्मदां पिबन् Râm.

ऋक्षीक *a.* Carnivorous like a bear. -का A goddess.

ऋक्षरः [ऋष्-क्सरन् Un. 3. 75] 1 A priest (ऋत्विज्). -2 A thorn. -रा, -रं Shower of rain; stream.

ऋक्षला Ved. A fetter.

ऋघायति Den. U. 1 To tremble. -2 To tremble with anger, rage, rave.

ऋघावत् *a.* Ved. Raging, violent.

ऋच् 6 P. (ऋचति, आनर्च, आर्चीत्, अर्चितुं) 1 To praise, extol, celebrate; याभ्यां गायत्रमृच्यते Rv. 8. 38. 10. -2 To cover, screen. -3 To shine.

ऋच् *f.* [ऋच्यते स्तूयतेऽनया, ऋच् करणे क्विप्] 1 A hymn (in general). -2 A single verse, stanza, or text; a verse of the *Rigveda* (opp. यजुस् and सामन्); त्रेधा विहिता वागृचो यजूंषि सामानि Sat. Br. -3 The collective body of the *Rigveda* (pl.); ऋचः सामानि जज्ञिरे Rv. 10. 90. 9. -4 Splendour (for. रुच्). -5 Praise. -6 Worship. -**Comp.** -अयनं [ऋचामयनं] N. of a book; ऋक्पारायण; °आदि N. of a collection of words in Pâṇini. -आवानं the time for reciting the Vedas. -गाथा N. of a certain song. -तंत्रं, -व्याकरणं N. of the Pariśishṭas of the Sâma-veda. -भाज् *a.* partaking of a *Rik*, (as a deity who is addressed with it). -विधानं the performance of certain rites

by reciting verses of the *R*ig-veda. **—वेदः** the oldest of the four Vedas, and the most ancient sacred book of the Hindus. [The *R*igveda is said to have been produced from fire; cf. Ms. 1. 23. This Veda is divided, according to one arrangement, into 8 Ash*t*akas, each of which is divided into as many Adhy*a*yas: according to another arrangement into 10 Ma*nd*alas, which are again subdivided into 1000 Anuv*a*kas, and comprises 1000 s*u*ktas. The total number of verses or *Riks* is above 1000]. **—संहिता** the arranged collection of the hymns of *R*igveda. **—साम** (॰मे dual) the verses *R*ik and Sâman. **॰शृंगः** N. of Vishṇu.

ऋग्म *a.* Having the character of a *R*ik.

ऋग्मत्, ऋग्मिन् *a.* 1 Praising, jubilant with praise. -2 Worshipping, honouring.

ऋग्मिय *a.* Praiseworthy.

ऋचस् *a.* Praising.

ऋचीकः [ऋच्-ईकक्] 1 The father of Jamadagni. -2 N. of a country.

ऋचीषः A hell. **—षं** A frying-pan.

ऋच्छ् 6 P. (ऋच्छति, आर्च्छीत्, आनर्च्छ, आर्च्छितुं). 1 To become hard or stiff. -2 To go, move. -3 To fail in faculties.

ऋच्छका Wish, desire.

ऋच्छरा Ved. 1 A fetter. -2 A harlot.

ऋज् 1 A. (अर्जते, आर्जिष्ट, अर्जितुं, ऋजित) 1 To go.-2 To obtain, acquire. -3 To stand or be firm. -4 To be healthy or strong. -II. 1 P. To acquire, earn ; cf. अर्ज्.

ऋजिप्य *a.* Ved. Going quick, striving upwards.

ऋजीक *a.* [ऋज्-गतौ ईकन् किच्च Uṇ. 4. 22] Ved. 1 Coloured, variegated. -2 Mixed with. -3 Polluted, defiled. **—कः** 1 Smoke. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of a mountain.

ऋजीतिः *f.* Ved. Burning, sparkling.

ऋजीष *a.* Ved. Seizing, driving away, hastening towards (epithet of Indra). **—षं** 1 A frying-pan. -2 A hell. -3 The residue of Soma. -4 Water (Sáy.).

ऋजीषिन् *a.* Ved. 1 Hastening towards, seizing. -2 Consisting of or receiving the sediment of Soma.

ऋजु, ऋजुक *a.* [अर्जयति गुणान्, अर्ज्-उ Tv.] (र्जु or र्ज्वी *f.*) (compar. ऋजीयस्, superl. ऋजिष्ठ) 1 Straight (fig. also): उमां स पश्यन् ऋजुनैव चक्षुषा Ku. 5. 32; *S*i. 10. 13,12. 18, 20. 77 ; ॰प्रणाम R. 6. 25. -2 Upright, honest, straight-forward; Pt. 1. 415. -3 Simple-minded, plain; Mk. 5; Ratn. 2, 3. -4 Favourable, beneficial, good. **-Comp. —आयत** *a.* sitting or being upright and stretched up or distended: Ku. 3. 45 ; M. 2. 7. **—क्रतु** *a.* acting righteously. **—गः** 1. one who is honest in his dealings. -2. an arrow. **—गाथ** *a.* Ved. singing correctly. **— नीतिः** *f.* Ved. right conduct. **— मिताक्षरा** N. of a commentary on Yâjnavalkya's law-book, generally called Mitâksharâ. **—रोहितं** the straight red bow of Indra. **—वनि** *a.* granting auspicious gifts.

ऋजुता, -त्वं Straight direction, straightness, honesty, sincerity: *S*i. 20. 9.

ऋजुधा *ind.* Straight, right.

ऋजूकृ 8 U. To straighten, rectify.

ऋजूयति Den. P. To be on the right way, walk straight-forward.

ऋजूया *ind.* In a straight line.

ऋजूयु *a.* Honest, upright.

ऋज्वच् *a.* Going straight-forward.

ऋज्वी 1 A straight-forward or plain woman. -2 A particular gait (of the planets).

ऋंज् I. 6 U. 1 To spring forward, run. -2 To strive or long for. -3 To decorate. -II. 1 A. To fry.

ऋंजसान *a.* 1 Running towards. -2 Striving after. **—नः** A cloud.

ऋण *a.* [ऋ-क्त] 1 Going. -2 Guilty. **—णं** 1 Debt; (as to the three kinds of debt, see अनृण); **ऋणं कृ** to incur debt; **ऋणं दा** to pay off or discharge debt ; **अंत्यं ऋणं** (पितॄणं) the last debt to be paid to the manes, *i. e.* creation of a son. -2 An obligation in general. -3 (In alg.) The negative sign or quantity, minus (opp. धन). -4 A fort, strong-hold. -5 Water. -6 Land. **-Comp. —अंतकः** the planet Mars. **— अपनयनं,-अपनोदनं,-अपाकरणं, -दानं, -मुक्तिः,-मोक्षः,-शोधनं** paying off debt, discharge or liquidation of debt. **—आदानं** 'recovery of a debt,' receipt of money lent &c. (one of the 18 titles or subjects of litigation). **—उद्ग्रहणं** recovering a debt in any way from the creditor (by friendly or legal proceedings). **—ऋणं** (**ऋणार्णं**) debt for a debt, debt incurred to liquidate another debt. **—कर्तृ** *a.* one who gets into debt. **—काति** *a.* one to whom praise is due as a debt ; or one who receives praise as a debt to be repaid in benefits (Sáy.). **—ग्रस्त** *a.* indebted, involved in debt. **—ग्रहः** 1. borrowing (money). -2. a borrower. **—ग्राहिन्** *a.* borrowing. (*-m.*) a debtor, borrower. **—चित्** *a.* acknowledging (praise) as a debt to be paid for. **—दातृ,-दायिन्** *a.* one who pays a debt. **—दासः** [ऋणात् मोचनेन कृतो दासः] one who is bought as a slave by paying off his debts ; ऋणमोचनेन दास्यत्वमभ्युपगतः ऋणदासः Mit. **—मत्कुणः, -मार्गणः** security, bail. **—मुक्तः** released from debt. **—मुक्तिः** &c. see ऋणापनयनं. **—लेख्यं** 'debt-bond,' a bond acknowledging a debt (in law ; (Mar. कर्जरोखा).

ऋणवत्, -वन्, or **ऋणावत्** *a.* One who is in debt, indebted.

ऋणिकः [ऋणमस्त्यस्य-ठन्] A debtor ; Y. 2. 56, 93.

ऋणिन् *a.* A debtor, one indebted to another (on any account).

ऋत् A. ऋतीयते (a Sautra root) 1 To reproach, contemn. -2 To pity. -3 To go. -4 To rival; have power.

ऋत *a.* [ऋ-क्त] 1 Proper, right. -2 Honest, true ; Bg. 10. 14 ; Ms. 8. 82. -3 Worshipped, respected. -4 Bright, luminous (दीप्त). -5 Gone, risen, moved, affected by ; सुखेन ऋतः =सुखार्तः; so दुःख॰, काम॰. **—तं** *ind.* Rightly, properly. **—तः** 1 A sacrifice. -2 The sun (*n.* also). **—तं** (Not usually found used in classical literature) 1 A fixed or settled rule, law (religious). -2 Sacred custom, pious action. -3 Divine law, divine truth. -4 Absolution.-5 Water; सत्यं त्वा ऋतेन परिषिंचामि. -6 Truth (in general), right ; ऋतानृते Ms. 1. 29, 2. 52, 8. 61, 104. -7 Truth (personified as an object of worship ; in later Sanskrit regarded as a child of Dharma). -8 Livelihood by picking or gleaning grains

in a field (as opposed to the cultivation of ground), ऋतमुंछशिलं वृत्तं Ms. 4. 4. -9 The fruit of an action. -10 Agreeable speech. -11 N. of an Âditya. -12 The Supreme spirit. (In the Vedas ऋत is usually interpreted by Sâyaṇa to mean 'water', 'sun' or 'sacrifice', where European scholars take it in the sense of 'divine truth', 'faith' &c.). -Comp. -जा,-जात a. Ved. of a true nature, sprung from sacred truth. -जातसत्य a. (Say.) born for the sake of sacrifice and having true result. -जित् a. Ved. gaining the right. -ज्ञ a. (Say.) knowing the sacrifice, familiar with the sacred law. -द्युम्न a. shining with truth. -धामन् a. 1. of a true or pure nature. -2. having an imperishable place. (-m.) N. of Vishṇu. -धीति a. Ved. of true disposition, or receiving true praise. -ध्वजः N. of Siva. -नी a. leading in the right way. -पर्णः =ऋतुपर्णः q. v. -पेयः a sacrifice lasting one day. -पेशस् a. Ved. having a perfect shape. (-m.) one whose form consists of water; i. e. Varuṇa. -प्सुः 1. a god who consumes sacrificial food. -2. one whose form is truth. -युक्तिः f. true application of a hymn. -युज् a. going to a sacrifice. -वाकः Ved. true speech. -सद् a. dwelling in the sacrifice or truth. (-m.) fire. -सदनं, -नी the right or usual altar. -साप् a. pervading truth; steady in religious belief. -स्था a. standing right.

ऋतंभरः God, upholder of truth.

ऋतयति To desire sacrifice.

ऋतया ind. Through desire of reward.

ऋतस्पतिः Lord of sacrifices or of divine truth.

ऋतावन् a. Ved. 1 Bestowing food. -2 Possessed of sacrifice. -3 Of true nature or character; according to fixed order, pious.

ऋतावृध् a. Increaser of sacrifice, water, or of truth; holy-minded (?).

ऋत (ता) यु a. Desirous of sacrifice.

ऋतेन ind. Duly, rightly, truly, honestly, justly.

ऋतिः [ऋ-क्तिन्] An army. -f. 1 Going, motion. -2 Assault, combat. -3 Abuse, censure. -4 Emulation, rivalry. -5 A road. -6 Misfortune. -7 Protection. -8 ... -9 Remembrance. -10 Misfortune. -11 Prosperity. -12 Auspiciousness ... found only in ...

ऋतिकर a. 1 Injuring, giving pain. -2 Ill-natured.

ऋतीयते Den. P. 1 To guard, fight. -2 To be ashamed.

ऋतीया 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Shame.

ऋतीषह a. Able ... resist, enduring; overpowering an assailant.

ऋतुः [ऋ-तु-किच्च Uṇ. 1. 71] 1 A season, period of the year, commonly reckoned to be six, शिशिरश्च वसन्तश्च ग्रीष्मो वर्षाः शरद्धिमः; sometimes only five; शिशिर and हिम or हेमंत being counted together, cf. पंचर्तवो हेमंतशिशिरयोः समासेन Ait. Br. -2 An epoch, a period any fixed or appointed time. -3 Menstruation, courses, menstrual discharge. -4 A period favourable for conception; वरमृतुषु नैवाभिगमनं Pt. 1; ऋतुः स्वाभाविकः स्त्रीणां रात्रयः षोडश स्मृताः Ms. 3. 46, 9. 70; Y. 1. 11, 79. -5 Any fit season or right time. -6 Fixed order or rule. -7 Light, splendour. -8 A month. -9 N. of Vishṇu. -10 A symbolical expression for the number 'six.' -11 A kind of collyrium. -Comp. -अंतः 1. the close of a season. -2. termination of menstruation. -कालः, -समयः,-वेला 1. the time of menstruation, time favourable for conception, i. e. 16 nights from menstrual discharge; see ऋतु above. -2. the duration of a season. -गणः the seasons taken collectively. -गामिन् a. having intercourse with a wife (at the time fit for conception, i. e. after the period of menstruation). -ग्रहः a libation offered to the seasons, a kind of sacrifice. -धामन् m. N. of Vishṇu. -पतिः 1. the lord of seasons, i.e. the spring. -2. N. of Agni. -पर्णः N. of a king of Ayodhyâ; son of Ayutâyu, a descendant of Ikshvâku. [Nala, king of Nishadha, entered into his service after he had lost his kingdom and suffered very great adversity. He was 'profoundly skilled in dice'; and he exchanged with Nala this skill for his skill in horsemanship; ... he succeeded ... before ... her ... -पर्यायः,-वृत्तिः the revolution of the seasons. -पाः N. of Indra. -पात्रं the cup ... the libation is offered ... -मुखं the beginning of a day of a season. -बालः a ... offered to the season. -राजः the spring. -लिंगं 1. a characteristic or sign of the season (as the blossom of the mango tree in spring). -2. a symptom of menstruation. -स्थ (-स्था) a. fixed at the proper seasons. -संहारः 'collection of the seasons,' N. of Kâlidâsa's work on the six seasons. -संधिः 1 the junction of two seasons. -2. the last day in the bright fort-night (पौर्णमासी) and in the dark one (दर्श). -सात्म्यं diet &c. suited to the season. -स्तोमः a kind of sacrifice. -स्नाता a woman who has bathed after menstruation and who is, therefore, fit for sexual intercourse; धर्मलोपभयाद्राज्ञीमृतुस्नातामिमां स्मरन् R. 1. 76. -स्नानं bathing after menstruation.

ऋतुमत् a. Ved. 1 Coming regularly. -2 Enjoying the seasons. -ती A woman during her courses.

ऋतव्य a. 1 Seasonable, relating to the season. -2 Devoted to or worshipping the seasons (as divinities).

ऋतुथा ind. 1 In order, duly. -2 Precisely, exactly. -3 At the right or fixed time.

ऋत्विय,ऋत्व्य a. 1 Due, regular. -2 Conforming to, or familiar with, ceremonial rules. -3 Menstruating. -4 Being in the period most favourable to conception. -n. Menstruation.

ऋते ind. Except, without, with the exception of (usually with abl.); ऋते क्रौर्यात्समायातः Bk. 8. 105; अवेहि मां प्रीतमृते तुरंगमात् R. 3. 63; पापादृते S. 6. 22; Ku. 1. 51; 2. 57; sometimes with acc. ऋतेऽपि त्वां न भविष्यंति सर्वे Bg. 11. 32; rarely with instr.

ऋत्विज् a. Ved. Sacrificing at the proper season or regularly,

—*m.* A priest who officiates at a sacrifice. यज्ञस्य देवमृत्विजं Rv. 1. 1. 1; ऋत्विग्भ्यस्तद्वृत्युच्यते Y. 1. 35. cf. Ms. 2. 143 also; the four chief *R*itvijas are होतृ, उद्गातृ, अध्वर्यु and ब्रह्मन्; at grand ceremonies 16 are enumerated.

ऋदूदर *a.* Ved. Mild. kind.

ऋध् 4. 5. P. (ऋध्यति, ऋध्नोति, आनर्ध, आर्धीत, अर्धितुं, ऋद्ध) sometimes 7 P. (ऋणद्धि) 1 To prosper, flourish, thrive, succeed; नाब्रह्म क्षत्रमृध्नोति Ms. 9. 322. **–2** To grow, increase (*lit.* also). **–3** To cause to succeed, make prosperous. **–4** To satisfy, gratify, please, propitiate : Mal. 5. 22. **–5** To accomplish. —*Desid.* ईर्त्सति or अर्दिधिषति.

ऋद्ध *p. p.* 1 Prosperous, thriving, rich; ऋद्धापणं राजपथं स पश्यन् R. 14. 30, 85; 2. 50, 5. 40, 8.6: splendidly furnished: ऋद्धे Ku. 7. 55. **–2** Increased, growing. **–3** Stored (as grain). **—द्धः** N. of Vishṇu. **—द्धं** 1 Increase, growth. **–2** A demonstrated conclusion; distinct result.

ऋद्धिः *f.* [ऋध्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Growth, increase. **–2** Success, prosperity; affluence, good fortune. **–3** Elevation, exaltation, greatness; U. 2. 11. **–4** (*a*) Extent, magnitude, excellence; Ku. 2. 58. (*b*) Grandeur, magnificence; व्यक्तार्धि वः क्रीडितं Mal. 5. 22. **–5** Supernatural power or supremacy, perfection. **–6** Accomplishment. **–7** Prosperity personified as the wife of Kubera. **–8** N. of Pârvatî, and of Lakshmî. **–9** N. of a medicinal plant; (Mar. केवणी, मुरुडशेंग). **–Comp.** **—काम** *a.* desiring increase or prosperity. **—साक्षात्क्रिया** manifestation of supernatural power.

ऋद्धिमत् *a.* Prosperous, wealthy, respectable, rich; R. 19. 5.

ऋधत् *a.* Ved. Prospering, thriving; **°वारः** having abundant wealth.

ऋधक् (क्) *ind.* 1 Separately. **–2** Aside, apart. **–3** Singly, one by one. **–4** Particularly. **–5** Truly.

ऋफ्, ऋंफ्, ऋम्फ् 6 P. To kill, injure.

ऋबीसं Ved. 1 Warmth of the earth fire. **–2** A fissure, rent, abyss.

ऋभु *a.* Ved. 1 Skilful, clever, prudent (as an epithet of Indra, Agni and Adityas). **–2** Handy (as a weapon). **–3** Shining far. **—भुः** 1 A deity, divinity; a god (dwelling in heaven). **–2** The god who is worshipped by the gods. **–3** A class of the attendants of gods. **–4** An artist, smith, especially a coach-builder (रथकार). **–5** N. of three semi-divine beings called *R*ibhu, Vibhvan and Vâja, sons of Sudhanvan, a descendant of Angiras, who were so called from the name of the eldest son. [Through their performance of good works they obtained divinity, exercised superhuman powers, and became entitled to worship. They are supposed to dwell in the Solar sphere, and are the artists who formed the horses of Indra, the carriage of the Aśvins, and the miraculous cow of Brihaspati. They made their aged parents young, and constructed four cups at a sacrifice from the one cup of Tvashtri, who as the proper artificer of the gods, was in this respect their rival. They appear generally as accompanying Indra at the evening sacrifices.—M. W.].

ऋभुक्षः 1 N. of Indra.–2 Heaven (of Indra) or paradise. **–3** The thunderbolt of *S*iva.

ऋभुक्षिन् *m.* [ऋभुक्षः वज्रं स्वर्गो वा अस्यास्ति इनि] (Nom. ऋभुक्षाः, acc. pl. ऋभुक्षः) 1 N. of Indra.–2 N. of the Maruts. **–3** A *R*ibhu in general. **–4** Governing far; reigning over *R*ibhus.

ऋभ्व *a.* Ved. 1 Attacking. **–2** Courageous, determined. **–3** Spreading far. **–4** Clever, skilful.

ऋभ्वन् *a.* Shining far.

ऋल्लकः A player on a kind of musical instrument.

ऋल्लरी A kind of musical instrument.

ऋश् (A Sautra root) 1 To go. **–2** To kill.

ऋश्य *a.* [ऋश्-कर्मणि-क्यप्] To be killed. **—श्यः** A white-footed antelope. **—श्यं** Killing. **–Comp.** **—केतुः, –केतनः** 1. N. of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. –2. N. of the god of love. **—द:** a pit for catching antelopes. **—पद्** *a.* having the feet of an antelope.

ऋष् I. 6 P. (ऋषति, आनर्ष, आर्षीत्, अर्षितुं, ऋष्ट) 1 To go, approach. **–2** To kill, injure, pierce. **–3** To push. –II. 1 P. (अर्षति) 1 To flow. –2 To glide.

ऋषभः [ऋष्-अभक् Un. 3. 123] 1 A bull. **–2** (With names of other animals) the male animal; as अजर्षभः a goat. **–3** The best or most excellent (as the last member of a comp.); as पुरुषर्षभः, भरतर्षभः &c. **–4** The second of the seven notes of the gamut; (said to be uttered by cows, गावस्त्वृषभभाषिणः); *S*i. 11. 1, ऋषभोऽत्र गीयत इति Aryâ S. 141. **–5** The hollow of the ear. **–6** A boar's tail. **–7** A crocodile's tail. **–8** A dried plant, one of the 8 principal medicaments. **–9** N. of an antidote. **–10** An incarnation of Vishṇu. **–11** A sacrifice (to be performed by kings). **—भी** 1 A woman with masculine features (as a beard &c.). **–2** A cow.**–3** A widow. **–4** The plant Carpopogon Pruriens (शूकशिंबी); also another plant(शिराला). **–Comp.** **—कूटः** N. of a mountain. **—द्वीपः,—पं** N. of a country. **—ध्वजः** N. of *S*iva.

ऋषभकः N. of a medicinal plant.

ऋषभतरः A small or young bull.

ऋषिः [cf. Un. 4. 119] 1 An inspired poet or sage, a singer of sacred hymns, (*e. g.* कुत्स, वसिष्ठ, अत्रि, अगस्त्य &c.).(These *R*ishis form a class of beings distinct from gods, men, Asuras &c. They are the authors or *seers* of the Vedic hymns; ऋषयो मंत्रद्रष्टारो वसिष्ठादयः; or, according to Yâska, यस्य वाक्यं स ऋषिः, *i. e.* they are the persons to whom the Vedic hymns were revealed. In every Sûkta the ऋषि is mentioned along with the देवता, छंदस् and विनियोग. The later works mention seven *R*ishis or *Saptarshayas*,whose names, according to *S*at. Br., are गौतम, भरद्वाज, विश्वामित्र, जमदग्नि, वसिष्ठ, कश्यप and अत्रि; according to Mahâbhârata, मरीचि, अत्रि, अंगिरस्, पुलह, क्रतु, पुलस्त्य and वसिष्ठ; Manu calls these sages Prajâpatis or progenitors of mankind,and gives ten names, three more being added to the latter list, *i. e.* दक्ष or

प्रचेतस्, भृगु and नारद. In astronomy the seven *R*ishis form the constellation of "the Great Bear").–2 A sanctified sage, saint, an ascetic, anchorite; (there are usually three classes of these saints; देवर्षि, ब्रह्मर्षि or राजर्षि; sometimes four more are added; महर्षि, परमर्षि, श्रुतर्षि and कांडर्षि. –3 A ray of light. –4 An imaginary circle. –**Comp.** –कुल्या 1. a sacred river. –2. N. of महानदी. –कृत् *a.* making one's appearance. –गिरिः N. of a mountain in Magadha. –चोदनं Ved. inspiring the singer. –छंदस् *n.* the metre of a *R*ishi. –जांगलः, –जांगलिका the plant ऋक्षगंधा. –तर्पणं libation offered to the *R*ishis. –पंचमी N. of a festival or ceremony on the fifth day in the first half of Bhâdrapada (observed by women). –प्रोक्ता the plant माषपर्णी. –बंधु *a.* connected or related to the *R*ishi. –मनस् *a.* inspired. –मुखं the beginning of a Mandala composed by a *R*ishi. –यज्ञः a sacrifice offered to a *R*ishi (consisting of a prayer in low voice). –लोकः the world of the *R*ishis. –स्तोमः 1. praise of the *R*ishis. –2. a particular sacrifice completed in one day.

ऋषीतत *a.* Celebrated by the (sacred) sages.

ऋषीवत् *a.* Praising a *R*ishi.

ऋषीवन *a.* Ved. Accompanied by sages.

ऋषि(षी)कः N. of a country or its inhabitants (pl.).

ऋषु *a.* (ऋष्-गतौ-कु) 1 Going. –2 Great, powerful, strong. –3 Wise. –षुः 1 A ray of the sun. –2 A firebrand. –3 Glowing fire. –4 A *R*ishi (who sees the Mantras).

ऋष्टिः *m. f.* [ऋष्-करणे क्तिन्] 1 A double-edged sword. –2 A sword (in general). –3 Any weapon (as a spear or lance &c). –**Comp.** –विद्युत् *a.* shining with weapons.

ऋष्टिमत् *a.* Furnished with spears (as the Maruts).

ऋष्यः [ऋष्-क्यप्] 1 A white-footed antelope. –ष्यं A kind of leprosy. –**Comp.** –अंकः, –केतनः, केतुः N. of Aniruddha. –गता the plant Asparagus Racemosus (=ऋष्यप्रोक्ता). –गंधा the plant ऋक्षगंधा. –जिह्वं a kind of leprosy. –प्रोक्ता N. of several plants; शूकशिंबी, अतिबला, शतावरी. –मूकः a mountain near the lake Pampâ which formed the temporary abode of Râma with the monkey-chief Sugrîva; ऋष्यमूकस्तु पंपायाः पुरस्तात् पुष्पितद्रुमः. –शृंगः N. of a sage. [He was the son of Vibhândaka. According to mythical account he was born of a female deer, and had a small horn on his forehead, and hence called 'Rishyasringa', or 'deer-horned'. He was brought up in the forest by his father, and he saw no other human being till he nearly reached his manhood. When a great drought well nigh devastated the country of Anga, its king Lomapada, at the advice of Brâhmaṇas, caused *R*ishyasringa to be brought to him by means of a number of damsels, and gave his daughter *Sântâ* (adopted by him, her real father being Dasaratha) in marriage to him, who being greatly pleased caused copious showers of rain to fall in his kingdom. It was this sage that performed for king Dasaratha the sacrifice which brought about the birth of Râma and his three brothers].

ऋष्यकः A painted or white-footed antelope.

ऋष्व *a.* Ved. Great, high, noble. –ष्वः N. of Indra and Agni.

ऋहत् *a.* Ved. Small, weak.

ॠ.

ॠ *ind.* An interjection of (1) terror; (2) warding off; (3) reproach or censure; (4) compassion; (5) remembrance. –*m.* (ॠः) 1 N. of Bhairava. –2 A Dânava or demon. –*f.* 1 The mother of the gods, also of the demons. –2 Recollection. –3 Motion, going. The breast.

ॠ 9 P. (ऋणाति, ईर्ण) To go, move.

ऌ, ॡ.

ऌ *ind.* 1 The earth. –2 A mountain. –3 The mother of the gods. –4 The female nature. –5 A mystical letter. (N. B. No Sanskrit word begins with ऌ or ॡ, except some of the technical names of Pâṇini for tenses and moods; *e. g.* लृङ् and लृट्).

ॡ *ind.* A mother, a divine female. –*m.* Siva. –*f.* =ऌ.

ए.

ए 2 P. (आ+इ). To come, approach &c.; (see इ).

एः *m.* N. of Vishṇu. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) remembering: (2) envy: (3) compassion, (4) calling; (5) contempt or censure.

एक *pron. a.* [इ-कन्] 1 One, single, alone, only: Bh. 3. 14. -2 Not accompanied by any one; U. 2. 28. -3 The same, one and the same, identical; एकान्वयो मम *S.* 7; मनस्येकं वचस्येकं कर्मण्येकं महात्मनां H. 1. 101. -4 Firm, unchanged; Pt. 1. 260. -5 Single of its kind, unique, singular. -6 Chief, supreme, prominent, sole; °पार्थिव, °धनुर्धरः, °ऐश्वर्य M. 1. 1 sole sovereignty; एको रागिषु राजते Bh. 3. 121. -7 Peerless, matchless. -8 One of two or many; Me. 30, 78. -9 Oft. used like the English indefinite article 'a' or 'an'; ज्योतिरेकं *S.* 5. 30. -10 True. -11 Little. Oft. used in the middle of comp. in the sense of 'only', with an adjectival or adverbial force; दोषैकदृक् looking only to faults; त्वय्येकेषु Ku. 3. 15 your arrow only; so भंगैकबद्धस्पृहः. एकः— अन्यः, or अपरः the one-the other; it is used in the plural in the sense of some, its correlative being अन्ये or अपरे (others); *Si.* 12. 45; see अन्य, अपर also. —**कः** N. of Vishṇu, the Supreme being. —**का** N. of Durgâ. [cf. Persian *yak*; L. *aquus*]. -**Comp.** —**अंशः** a separate part, part in general. —**अक्ष** *a.* 1. having only one axle. -2. having one eye. -3. having an excellent eye. (-**क्षः**) 1. a crow. -2. N. of *S*iva. —**अक्षर** *a.* monosyllabic. (-**रं**) 1. a monosyllable. -2. the sacred syllable ओम्; Ms. 2. 83. °**कोशः** a vocabulary of monosyllabic words by Purushottamadeva. °**रभावः** the production of only one syllable, contraction. —**अग्र** *a.* 1. fixed on one object or point only. -2. closely attentive, concentrated, intent; तद्गतश्रवणैकाग्रा R. 15. 66; K. 49; Bg. 18. 72; मनुमेकाग्रमासीनं Ms. 1. 1. -3. unperplexed. -4. known, celebrated. -5. single-pointed. (-**ग्रः**) (in Math.) the whole of the long side of a figure which is subdivided. °**चित्त**, -**मनस्** *a.* with a concentrated mind, with undivided attention. °**चित्तं**, °**चित्तता** intentness of purpose, concentration of mind. °**दृष्टि** *a.* fixing one's eye on one spot. —**अग्र्य** =°अग्र. (-**ग्र्यं**) concentration. —**अंगः** 1. a body-guard. -2. the planet Mercury or Mars. -3. N. of Vishṇu. (-**गं**) 1. a single member or part. -2. sandal wood. -3. the head. —**अंगिका** preparation made with sandal-wood. —**अंडः** a kind of horse. —**अधिपतिः** a sole monarch or sovereign. —**अनंशा** the only (day) receiving no part of the moon, an epithet of Kuhû or day of new moon (born together with Krishṇa and worshipped with Krishṇa and Baladeva and identified with Durgâ). —**अनुदिष्ट** *a.* 1. left as a funeral feast or one who has recently partaken in it. (-**ष्टं**) a funeral ceremony performed for only one ancestor (recently dead). —**अंत** *a.* 1. solitary, retired. -2. aside, apart. -3. directed towards one point or object only. -4. excessive, great; °शैलात्मकदलीविशेषाः Ku. 1. 36. -5. worshipping only only. -6. absolute, invariable, perpetual; स्वायत्तमेकांतगुणं Bh. 2. 7; कस्यैकांतं सुखमुपगतं Me. 109. (-**तः**) 1. a lonely or retired place, solitude; व्योम° विहारिणः Pt. 2. 20; H. 1. 52. -2. exclusiveness. -3. an invariable rule or course of conduct or action; Pt. 3. 7. -4. exclusive aim or boundary. (-**तं**) an exclusive recourse, a settled rule or principle; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः *Si.* 2. 83. (-**तं**, -**तेन**, -**ततः**, -**ते**) *ind.* 1. solely, exclusively, invariably, always, absolutely. -2. exceeding, quite, wholly, very much; वयमप्येकांततो निःस्पृहाः Bh. 3. 24; दुःखमेकांततो वा Me. 109; oft. in comp.; °विध्वंसिन् sure or destined to perish; R. 2. 57; °भीरु Mu. 3. 5 always timid; so एकांतकरुण very weak &c. -3. alone, apart, privately. °भूत being alone or solitary. °मति *a.* devoted to one object only. °विहारिन् *a.* a solitary wanderer. °सुषमा 'containing exclusively good years', a division of time with Jainas. °स्थित *a.* staying or remaining apart. —**अंतर** *a.* next but one, separated by one remove; *S.* 7. 27; V. 1. (-**रः**) a kind of fever. —**अंतिक** *a.* final, conclusive. —**अंतित्वं** devotion to one object. —**अंतिन्** *a.* devoted to one object only. (-*m.*) a worshipper of Vishṇu. —**अन्नं** one and the same food. (-**न्नः**), -°आदिन् a mess-mate. —**अब्दा** a heifer one year old. —**अयन** *a.* 1. passable for only one (as a foot-path). -2. fixing one's thoughts on one object, closely attentive, intent; see एकाग्र. (-**नं**) 1. a lonely or retired place. -2. a meeting.-place, rendezvous. -3. union of thoughts. -4. monotheism. -5. the sole object; सा स्नेहस्य एकायनीभूता M. 2. 15; एकायनीभूय Mv. 4 with one accord, unanimously. °**गत** = एकायन q. v. —**अर्णवः** general flood, universal deluge. —**अर्थ** *a.* 1. having one and the same meaning, having the same object in view; *Si.* 2. 114. (-**र्थः**) 1. the same thing, object, or intention. -2. the same meaning. -3. N. of a glossary. —**अवम** *a.* inferior or less by one. —**अवयव** *a.* made up of the same components. —**अशीत** or °**सितम** *a.* eighty-first. —**अशीतिः** *f.* eighty-one. —**अष्टका** 1. the first or chief Ashṭakâ after the full moon. -2. the eighth day of the dark fortnight in the month of Mâgha (on which a श्राद्ध is to be performed). —**अष्ठील** *a.* having one kernel. (-**लः**) N. of a plant (वकवृक्ष). —**अहन्** (**हः**) 1. the period of one day. -2. a sacrifice lasting for one day. °**गमः**, °**अध्वा** a day's journey. —**आतपत्र** *a.* characterized by only one umbrella (showing universal sovereignty); एकातपत्रं जगतः प्रभुत्वं R. 2. 47. °**त्रां भुवं** 18. 4; K. 206; *Si.* 12;

veyance. —नक्षत्रं a lunar mansion consisting of only one star. —नटः the principal actor in a drama, the manager (सूत्रधार) who recites the prologue. —नवत: ninety-first. —नवतिः *f.* ninety-one. —नाथ *a.* having one master. (—थः) sole master or lord. —नायकः N. of *S*iva. —निश्चय *a.* come to the same conclusion or resolution, having the same aim. (—यः) general agreement or conclusion, unanimity. —निष्ठ *a.* 1. intently devoted or loyal (to one thing). -2. intently fixed on one object. —नेत्रः N. of *S*iva; (one-eyed). —पक्ष *a.* 1. of the same side or party, an associate. -2. partial. (—क्षः) one side or party; °आश्रयविक्लवत्वात् R. 14. 34; °क्षे in one point of view, in one case. —पतिक *a.* having the same husband. —पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-one. —पत्नी 1. a faithful wife (perfectly chaste); तां चावश्यं दिवसगणनातत्परामेकपत्नीं Me. 10. -2. the wife of a man who has no other wives; Ms. 5. 158. -3. the wife of the same man; a co-wife; सर्वासामेकपत्नीनामेका चेत्पुत्रिणी भवेत् Ms. 9. 183. °व्रतं a vow of perfect chastity; कामेकपत्नीव्रतदुःखशीलां Ku. 3. 7. —पत्रिका the plant Ocimum Gratissimum (गंधपत्रा). —पद्,—पाद् *a.* 1. one-footed, limping, lame. -2. incomplete. (—पाद्) *m.* N. of *S*iva or Vishṇu. (—पदी) a foot-path (for a single man to walk on). —पद *a.* 1. one-footed. -2. consisting of or named in one word. (—दं) 1. a single step. -2. single or simple word. -3. the time required to pronounce a single word. -4 present time, same time. (—दः) 1. a man having one foot. -2. a kind of coitus (रतिबंध). (—दे) *ind.* suddenly, all at once, abruptly; निहंत्यरीनेकपदे य उदात्तः स्वरानिव *S*i. 2. 95; R. 8. 48; K. 45; V. 4. 3. (—दा) a verse consisting of only one Pâda or quarter stanza. (—दी) 1. a woman having one foot. -2. a Gâyatrî consisting of one Pâda. —पर *a.* Ved. an epithet of the dice in which one is decisive or of preeminent importance. —परि *ind.* one over or under, (a term at dice; cf. अक्षपरि). —पर्णा 1. N. of a younger sister of Durgâ. -2. N. of Durgâ. (—र्णी) a plant having one leaf only. —पलाशः a single Butea Frondosa. —पाटला N. of a younger sister of Durgâ. —पाण: a single wager. —पात *a.* happening at once, sudden. —पातिन् *a.* 1. sudden. -2. standing alone or solitary. (—नी) *i. e.* ऋक् a verse to be taken by itself or independently of the hymn to which it belongs. —पाद *a.* 1. having only one foot. -2. using only one foot. (—दः) 1. one or single foot. -2. one and the same Pâda. -3. N. of Vishṇu and *S*iva. —पादिका a kind of posture of birds. —पिंगः,—पिंगलः N. of Kubera, having a yellow mark in place of one eye; (his eye was so made on account of a curse uttered by Pârvatî when he cast an evil eye at her). —पिंड *a.* united by the offering of the funeral rice-ball; °ता, -त्वं consanguinity. —पुत्र *a.* having only one son. —पुरुषः 1. the Supreme being; V. 1. 1. -2. the chief person. —पुष्कलः (रः) N. of a musical instrument. —प्रकार *a.* of the same kind. —प्रख्य *a.* singularly like. —प्रभुत्वं sole sovereignty. —प्रयत्नः one effort (of the voice). —प्रस्थः a measure. —प्रहारिक *a.* killed by one blow. —प्राणयोगः union in one breath. —बुद्धि *a.* having only one thought. —भक्त *a.* 1. serving one master only. -2. worshipping one deity. -3. eating together. (—क्तं) N. of a religious ceremony; eating but one meal (a day). °व्रतं eating but once a day as a religious observance. —भक्ति *a.* 1. believing in one deity. -2. firmly devoted. (-*f.*) eating but one meal a day. —भार्या a faithful or chaste wife. (—र्यः) one having one wife only. —भाव *a.* of the same or one nature. -2. sincerely devoted. -3. honest, sincerely disposed. (—वः) 1. one feeling, the same or unchanged devotion; Pt. 1. 285, 3. 65. -2. oneness, agreement. —भूत *a.* 1. being one, undivided. -2. concentrated, closely attentive. —भूमः a palace having one floor. —भोजन,—भुक्त *a.* 1. eating but one meal. -2. eating in common. —मति *a.* 1. fixed on one object. -2. unanimous, thinking in the same way. —मनस् *a.* 1. thinking with another, of one thought; Mu. 2. 13. -2. fixing the mind upon one object, closely attentive; एकमनाः श्रोतुमर्हति देवः M. 2. —मात्र *a.* of one syllable. —मुख *a.* 2. having the face directed towards one place or object. -2. having the same aim. -3. having one chief or head. -4 having one door or entrance (as a मंडप). (—खं) 1. gambling. -2. a kind of fruit (रुद्राक्षफल). —मूर्धन् = °मुख q. v. —मूला = अतसी q. v. —यष्टिः, यष्टिका a single string of pearls. —योनि *a.* 1. uterine. -2. of the same family or caste; Ms. 9. 148. —रजः the plant भृंगराज. —रस *a.* 1. finding pleasure only in one thing, of one flavour; R. 10. 17. -2. of one feeling or sentiment only; साहस° U. 5. 21 influenced only by rashness; विक्रम° K. 7; भावैकरसं मनः Ku. 5. 82; M. 3. 10; Bv. 2. 155; *S*i. 6. 26; V. 1. 9. -3. of one tenor, stable, equable; Mâl. 4. 7; U. 4. 15. -4. solely or exclusively devoted (to one); अबलैकरसाः R. 9. 43, 8. 65. (—सः) 1. oneness of aim or feeling. -2. the only flavour or pleasure. (—सं) a drama of one sentiment. —राज्,—राजः *m.* an absolute king. —रात्रः a ceremony lasting one night. (—त्रं) one night. —रात्रिक *a.* lasting or sufficient for one night only. —राशिः 1. a heap, crowd. -2. a sign of the zodiac. °भूत *a.* collected or heaped together. —रिक्थिन् *m.* a coheir; Ms. 9. 162. —रूप *a.* 1. of one form or kind, like, similar; Ki. 8. 2, 9. 55. -2. uniform, one-coloured. (—पं) one form or kind; °ता uniformity, invariableness. —रूप्य *a.* formed or arising from one. —लिंगः 1. a word having one gender only. -2. N. of Kubera. (—गं) a place in which for five krosas there is but one लिंग (Phallus); पंचक्रोशांतरे यत्र न लिंगांतरमीक्ष्यते। तदेकलिंगमाख्यातं तत्र सिद्धिरनुत्तमा॥ Sabdak. —वचनं the singular number. —वर्ण *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. identical, same. -3. of one tribe or caste. -4. involving the use of one letter (°समीकरण). (—र्णः) 1. one form. -2. a Brâhmaṇa. -3. a word of one syllable. -4. a superior caste. (—र्णी) beating time, the instrument (castanet); °समीकरणं an equation involving one unknown quantity. —वर्णिक *a.* 1. of one colour. -2. of

one caste. **—वर्षिका** a heifer one year old. **—वस्त्र, -वसन** *a.* having only one garment, in one dress. (**-स्त्रं**) a single garment. **—वाक्यं** one or unanimous opinion; **एकवाक्यं विवव्रुः** R. 6. 85 raised a unanimous cry; °**ता** consistency in meaning, unanimity, reconciling different statements. **—वादः** 1. a kind of drum or tabor. -2. the unitarian doctrine. monotheism. **—वारं, -वारे** *ind.* 1. only once. -2. at once, suddenly. -3. at one time. **—विंश** *a.* twenty-first; consisting of twenty-one. (**-शः**) the Ekavimsastoma. **—विंशतिः** *f.* twenty-one. **—विध** *a.* of one kind; simple. **—विलोचन** *a.* one-eyed; see **एकदृष्टि.** **—विषयिन्** *m.* a rival (having a common object or end in view). **—वीरः** a pre-eminent warrior or hero; **धर्म°** Mv. 5. 48. **—वृक्षः** 1. one tree. -2. a district in which but one tree is seen for 4 Krosas. **—वृत्** *f.* heaven. **—वृंदं** 1. a peculiar disease of the throat. -2. one heap or collection. **—वृषः** Ved. the chief bull. **—वेणिः, -णी** *f.* a single braid of hair (worn by a woman as a mark of her separation from her husband &c.); **गंडाभोगात्कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं करेण** Me. 92; °**धरा** *S.* 7; **धृत°** *S.* 7. 21. **—वेश्मन्** *n.* a solitary house or room. **—व्यवसायिन्** *a.* following the same profession. **—शत** *a.* 101st. (**-तं**) 101. **—शफ** *a.* whole-hoofed. (**-फः**) an animal whose hoof is not cloven (as a horse, ass &c.). **—शरणं** the sole recourse or refuge (especially applied to a deity). **—शरीर** *a.* of one body or blood, consanguineous. °**अन्वयः** consanguineous descent. °**अवयवः** a descendant in a right line, blood-kinsman. °**आरंभः** commencement of consanguinity by the union of father and mother. **—शाख** *a.* having one branch. (**-खः**) a Brâhmaṇa of the same branch or school. **—शीर्षन्** = °**मुख** q. v. **—शुंग** *a.* having one sheath. (**-गा**) N. of a medicinal plant. **—शृंग** *a.* having only one horn. (**-गः**) 1. a unicorn; rhinocerous. -2. N. of Vishṇu. -3. a class of Pitris. -4. a mountain having one top. **—शेपः** a tree having one root. **—शेषः** 'the remainder of one', a species of Dvandva compound in which one of two or more words only is retained; *e. g.* **पितरौ** father and mother, parents. (**=मातापितरौ**); so **श्वशुरौ, भ्रातरः** &c. **—श्रुत** *a.* once heard. °**धर** *a.* keeping in mind what one has heard once. **—श्रुतिः** *f.* 1. monotony. -2. the neutral accentless tone. (**-ति**) *ind.* in a monotonous manner. **—श्रुष्टि** *a.* Ved. obedient to one command. **—षष्ट** *a.* sixty-first. **—षष्टिः** *f.* sixty-one. °**तम** *a.* sixty-first. **—संस्थ** *a.* dwelling in one place; R. 6.29. **—सप्तत.** °**तितम** *a.* seventy-first. **—सप्ततिः** *f.* seventy-one. **—सर्गं** a common place of meeting. **—सर्ग** *a.* closely attentive. (**-र्गः**) concentration. **—सहस्रं** 1001 or one thousand. **—साक्षिक** *a.* witnessed by one. **—सार्थं** *ind.* together, in one company. **—सूत्रं** N. of a small double drum played by a string and ball attached to the body of it. **—स्तोमः** N. of a soma ceremony. **—स्थ** *a.* 1. being or centred in one place; Ku. 1. 49; Me. 104 v. l. -2. close-standing, standing side by side: Pt. 3. 53. -3. collected, combined. **—स्थानं** one or the same place; **एकस्थाने प्रसूते वाक्** Pt. 4. 5. **—हंसः** the chief or highest Hamsa (an allegorical designation of the soul). **—हायन** *a.* one year old; Mál. 4. 8; U. 3. 28. (**-नी**) a heifer one year old. (**-नं**) the period of one year.

एकक *a.* 1 Single, alone, solitary, without a co-adjutor; U. 5. 5; Dk. 111. -2 Same, identical.

एकतम *a.* (*n.* °**मत्**, *f.* °**मा**) 1 One of many. -2 One (used as an indefinite article).

एकतर (*n.* °**तरं**) 1 One of two, either; P. VII. 1. 26. -2 Other, different. -3 One of many.

एकतस् *ind.* 1 From one side, on one side. -2 Singly, one by one; **एकतः-अन्यतः** on one side-on the other side; R. 6. 85; Ki. 5. 2; **एकतः,-एकतः** on the one side-on the other side; *S.* 4. 2.

एकता,-त्वं Oneness, unity, union, identity.

एकत्र *ind.* [**एक-त्रल्**] 1 In one place, in close connection. -2 Together, all taken together; **एवमेतान्येकत्र चतुर्दश कुलानि** K. 136; **एकत्र-अपरत्र** or **एकत्र** on one side-on the other, here-there.

एकदा *ind.* 1 Once, once upon a time, at one time. -2 At the same time, all at once, simultaneously; H. 4. 93.

एकधा *ind.* 1 In one way. 2 Singly. -3 At once, at the same time. -4 Together. -5 Once, sometimes.

एकल *a.* Alone, solitary; U. 4.

एकशस् *ind.* One by one, singly.

एकाकिन् *a.* Alone, solitary.

एकादशन् *num. a.* Eleven.

एकादश *a.* (**शी** *f.*) 1 Eleventh. -2 Consisting of eleven. -3 Lasting for eleven months. **—शी** 1 The eleventh day of every fortnight of a lunar month, sacred to Vishṇu; (when fasting is enjoined and is considered to be productive of great religious merit). -2 Presentations of offerings to deceased ancestors or Pitṛis on the eleventh day after decease. **—शं** The number eleven. **-Comp. —अहः** 1. a collection of 11 days. -2. a sacrifice lasting for eleven days. **—उत्तमः** N. of Siva (the chief of the 11 Rudras). **—द्वारं** the eleven holes of the body; see **ख.** **—रुद्राः** (pl.) the eleven Rudras; see **रुद्र.**

एकादशक *a.* Consisting of 11 parts.

एकादशिन् *a.* Consisting of eleven.

एकीकृ 8 U. 1 To collect. -2 To unite, join together, combine.

एकीभू 1 P. 1 To become one, blend, combine, be mingled.

एकीभावः 1 Combination, association. -2 Common nature or property.

एकीय *a.* Belonging to, or proceeding from, one. **—यः** A partisan, an associate.

एज् I. 1 A. (epic. P.) (**एजते, एजांचक्रे, ऐजिष्ट, एजितुं, एजित**) 1 To tremble, shake. -2 To move, stir; **धृतराष्ट्रीयमेजति** Mb.-3 To shine (P.).- With **अप** to drive away. **—उद्** to rise, go upwards.

एजक *a.* Shaking.

एजत्क *a.* Trembling.

एजथुः *m.* Ved. Trembling, shaking (of the earth).

एजनं Trembling, shaking.

एजित *p. p.* Shaken, agitated.

एजि *a.* Affected by wind.

एड् 1 A. (एडते, एडितुं, एडित) To annoy, resist, oppose.

एड *a*.Deaf.–**डः** A kind of sheep. –**Comp.** –**गजः** the medicinal plant Cassia Tora or Alata (उरण) used for curing ring-worms. –**मूक** *a*. 1. deaf and dumb ; cf. अनेडमूक. -2. wicked, perverse.

एडकः 1 A ram. -2 A wild goat. -3 A kind of medicinal plant. –**का** A ewe.

एडु (डू or डो) कः, –कं 1 A building constructed of rubbish, bones &c., or of hard substances resembling bones. -2 A tomb, a wall round bones. -3 (With Buddhists) A sanctuary filled with relics.

एणः, एकणः 1 A kind of black antelope ; the several kinds of deer are given in this verse:—अनूचो माणवो ज्ञेय एणः कृष्णमृगः स्मृतः । रुरुर्गौरमुखः प्रोक्तः शंबरः शोण उच्यते ॥. -2 (In astr.) Capricorn. –**Comp.** –**अजिनं** deer-skin. –**तिलकः**, –**भृत्** the moon ; so °अंकः, °लांछनः &c. –**दृश्** *a*. one having eyes like those of a deer. (–*m*.) Capricorn.

एणी 1 A female black deer. -2 A kind of poisonous insect. –**Comp.** –**पद** *a*. having feet like those of a deer. (–**दः**) a kind of snake.

एत *a*. (एता, एनी *f*.) Of a variegated colour; shining. -2 Come, arrived. -3 Going, flowing. –**तः** 1 A deer or antelope. -2 The hide of a deer. -3 A variegated colour.

एनी A river, flowing stream.

एतग्व *a*. 1 Going on their way (said of the horses of gods). -2 Variegated. –**ग्वः** A horse of a variegated colour.

एतश *a*. Ved. Of a variegated colour, shining. –**शः** A dappled horse (particularly the horses of the sun).

एतशस् *m*. 1 A Brâhmaṇa. -2 A horse.

एतिः *f*. Ved. Arrival, approach.

एतद् *pron. a*. (*m*. एषः, *f*. एषा, *n*. एतद्) 1 This, this here, yonder (referring to what is nearest to the speaker (समीपतरवर्ति चैतदो रूपं); the Nom. forms are used like those of इदं in the sense of 'here' एष पृच्छामि –एष कथयामि Mu. 3 here I ask &c. ; [illegible] एष पृच्छामि Sk.; एषोस्मि कामंदकी संवृत्तः Mál. 1 ; एते नवीकृताः स्मः *S*. 5. In this sense एतद् is sometimes used to give emphasis to the personal pronouns ; एषोहं कार्यवशादायोध्यिकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1. -2 As the subject of a sentence it agrees in gender and number with the predicate without reference to the noun to which it refers ; एतद् (शवला) मे धनं : but may sometimes remain in the neuter ; एतदेव गुरुषु वृत्तिः Ms. 2. 206. -3 It often refers to what precedes, especially when it is joined with इदं or any other pronoun; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः Ms. 3. 147 ; इति यदुक्तं तदेतच्चिंत्यं ; एतानीमानि, एते ते &c.-4 It is used in connection with a relative clause, in which case the relative generally follows ; प्रच्छन्नवंचकास्त्वेते ये स्तेनाटविकादयः Ms. 9. 257. –*ind*. In this manner, thus, so, here, at this time, now. *Note*. एतद् appears as the first member of compounds which are mostly self-explaining ; *e. g*. °अनंतर immediately after this ; °अंत ending thus; °अर्थः this matter ; °अर्थे on this account, therefore ; °अवधि to this limit, so far ; °अवस्थ *a*. of such a state or condition. –**Comp.** –**कालः** the present time. –**कालीन** *a*. belonging to the present time. –**क्षणात्** *ind*. hence-forth. –**द्वितीय** *a*. one who does anything for the second time. –**प्रथम** *a*. one who does anything for the first time. –**योनिन्** *a*. having one's origin in that.

एतदीय *a*. Belonging to this.

एतर्हि *ind*. 1 Now, at this time, at present, now-a-days ; Ki. 1. 32. -2 Then (correlative to यर्हि). -3 A certain measure of time = 15 idânîms or one-fifteenth of a *Kshipra* ; cf. इदानीं.

एतादृश्,-दृक्ष,-दृश (–**शी,-क्षी**) *a*. 1 Such, such like ; सर्वेपि नैतादृशाः Bh. 2. 51. -2 Of this kind, similar to this.

एतावत् *a*. So much, so great, so many, of such extent, so far, of such quality or kind ; एतावदुक्त्वा विरते मृगेंद्रे R. 2. 51 ; Ku. 6. 89 ; एतावान्मे विभवो भवंतं सेवितुं M. 2 so far; oft. used in connection with a relative pronoun which generally follows; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि...आरोपितं यद्गिरिशेन पश्चादनंक Ku. 1. 37. –*ind*. So far, so much, in such a degree, thus.

एतावत्त्वं 1 Quantity or number. -2 Greatness; such a state or condition: such extent.

एतनः 1 Breath, expiration. -2 A kind of fish (Silurus Pelorius).

एतृ *a*. Ved. 1 Going.- 2 Asking, requesting.

एदिधिषुःपतिः The husband of a younger sister whose elder sister has not been married; cf. अग्रेदिधिषुः.

एध् 1 A. (एधते, एधांचक्रे, ऐधिष्ट, एधितुं, एधित) 1 To grow, increase; विनापि संगमं स्त्रीणां कवीनां सुखमेधते Pt. 2. 164. -2 To prosper, become happy, live in comfort, द्वावेतौ सुखमेधेते Pt. 1. 318. -3 To grow strong, become great. -4 To extend. -5 To swell, rise. –*Caus*. To cause to grow or increase; to greet, celebrate, honour ; नैधिषः स्वपराक्रमं Bk. 15. 19; (तां) आशीर्भिरेधयामासुः Ku. 6. 90. –*Desid*. एदिधिषते.

एधः Fuel ; स्फुलिंगावस्थया वह्निरेधापेक्ष इव स्थितः *S*. 7. 15; *Si*. 2. 99; R. 9. 81.

एधतुः *a*. Increased, grown. –**तुः** 1 A man. -2 Fire. -3 Prosperity, happiness (Ved.).

एधमान *a*. Prospering, increasing; °द्विष् hating the impious who prosper (Sây.).

एधस् *n*. 1 Fuel ; यथैधांसि समिद्धोग्निर्भस्मसात् कुरुतेऽर्जुन Bg. 4. 37 ; अनलायागुरुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71; Ms. 11. 71; Y. 2. 166. -2 Prosperity (in comp.).

एधा Prosperity, happiness.

एधित *p. p*. 1 Grown, increased; *Si*. 14. 31. -2 Brought up; मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः *S*. 2. 18. -3 Filled; Mv. 7. 6.

एनस् *n*. [इ-असुन् नुट् Un. 4. 197] 1 Sin, offence, fault; आत्मघातिन एनसा संयुज्यते K. 174; *Si*. 14. 35; 16.8.-2 Mischief, crime. -3 Unhappiness. -4 Censure, blame.

एनस्य *a*. 1 Caused by crime. -2 Sinful, wicked, wrong.

एनस्वत् or **एनस्विन्** *a*. Wicked, sinful.

एना *ind*. Ved. Thus ; then, at that time.

एम *a.* To be obtained. **-मः, एमन्** *n.* Ved. A course, way.

एरका A kind of grass; (said to have turned to clubs when plucked by Krishṇa and his family; cf. Mb. मौसलपर्वन्). **-कं** A woollen carpet.

एरंगः A kind of fish.

एरंडः The castor-oil plant; (a small tree with a scanty number of leaves); and hence the proverb: निरस्तपादपे देशे एरंडोऽपि द्रुमायते. **-डा** Long pepper. **-Comp.** **-पत्रिका, -फला** the plant Croton Polyandrum (दंतीवृक्ष).

एरंडकः=एरंड.

एरु *a.* Ved. Going.

एर्वारुः, एर्वारुकः A species of cucumber.

एलकः A ram; see एडक.

एलंगः A kind of fish.

एलवालु *n.*, **एलवालुकं** The fragrant bark of कपित्थ (Feronia Elephantum). -2 A granular substance (used as a drug and perfume).

एलविलः N. of Kubera; see ऐलविल.

एला 1 Cardamom plant; एलानां फलरेणवः R. 4. 47, 6. 64. -2 Cardamoms (the seed of the plant). **-Comp.** **-पर्णी** the plant Mimosa Octandra.

एलीका Small cardamoms.

एलायति Den P. 1 To be merry or frolicsome. -2 To be wantonly mischievous in behaviour.

एलुकं 1 A kind of perfume. -2 A medicinal substance or plant.

1. **एव** *a.* Ved. 1 Going, moving. -2 Speedy, quick; एवोगंता; ये च एवा मरुतः Uṇ. 1. 150. **-वः** 1 A course, way; or a courser, a fleet hórse; स्वेभिरेवैश्चरत: Rv. 1. 62. 8; (pl.) mode of proceeding, custom, habit; or, according to Sáy., a desire or hymn. **-Comp.** **-या** *a.* granting protection; or going in ways or courses. **-यावन्** *a.* going with horses or granting desires, going quickly. (*-m.*) N. of Vishṇu.

2. **एव** *ind.* 1 This particle is most frequently used to strengthen and emphasize the idea expressed by a word:— (1) Just, quite, exactly; एवमेव quite so, just so; (2) same, very, identical: अर्थतृष्णा विरक्तिः पुरुषः स एव Bh. 2.40 that very man; (3) only, alone, merely, implying exclusion; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63 only the truth, nothing but the truth; so नाम्नैव, स एव वीरः he alone (and not others); (4) already; गत एव न ते निवर्तते Ku. 4. 30; (5) scarcely, the moment, as soon as; chiefly with participles; उदस्थितेयं कल्याणी नाम्नि कीर्तित एव यत् R. 1. 87 as soon as the name was uttered; इति चिंतयन्नेव while just thinking &c.; (6) also, likewise, तथैव so also; (7) like, as (showing similarity); श्रीरस्त एव मे रतु G. M. (=नव इव); and (8) generally to emphasize a statement; भवितव्यमेव तेन U. 4. it *will* (surely) take place. It is also said to imply the senses of (9) detraction; (10) diminution; (11) command; (12) restraint; or (13) used merely as an expletive. (This particle is used in the Vedas in the senses of so, just so, like, indeed, truly, really).

एवं *ind.* 1 Thus, so, in this manner or way; (referring to what preceeds as well as to what follows); अस्त्येवं Pt. 1 it is so; एवंवादिनि देवर्षौ Ku. 6. 84; श्रूया एवं Me. 101 (what follows); एवमस्तु be it so, amen; यद्येवं if so; किमेवं why so; मैवं, मा मैवं oh, not so, (do not do so); एवं has sometimes an adjectival force; एवं वचनं such words. -2 Yes, quite so (implying assent); सीता- अहो जाने तस्मिन्नेव काले वर्ते। रामः- एवं U. 1; एवं यदात्थ भगवन् Ku. 2. 31. It is also said to have the senses of (3) likeness; (4) sameness of manner; (5) affirmation or determination; (6) command; or it is often used merely as an expletive. (In the Vedas एवं occurs very rarely; its place being usually taken up by एव). **-Comp.** **-अवस्थ** *a.* so situated or circumstanced. **-आदि, -आद्य** *a.* of such qualities or kind, such and the like; एवमादिभिः S. 5; Ku. 5. 29. **-कारं** *ind.* in this manner. **-काल** *a.* containing so many syllabic instants. **-क्रतु** *a.* Ved. thus minded. **-गत** *a.* being in this condition or so circumstanced; एवं गते under these circumstances. **-गुण** *a.* possessing such virtues; पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि S. 1. 12. **-नामन्** *a.* so called, bearing this name. **-प्रकार, -प्राय** *a.* of such a kind; U. 5. 29; S. 7. 24. **-भूत** *a.* of such quality or description, so, such. **-रूप** *a.* of such a kind or form. **-वादः** such an expression. **-विद्, -विद्वस्** *a.* knowing so or such, well-informed. **-विध** *a.* of such a kind, such. **-वीर्य** *a.* possessing such a power. **-वृत्त** or **वृत्ति** *a.* behaving such; of such a kind.

एवावद *a.* Ved. So speaking, true.

एष् 1 U. (एषति-ते, एषितुं, एषित) 1 To go or approach. -2 To hasten towards, fly at, attack any one. -3 To endeavour to reach or gain. -4 To request. -5 To desire. -6 To creep or glide.

एष *a.* 1 Desirable, to be desired. -2 Gliding, running; epithet of Vishṇu. **-षः** 1 Running or hastening towards. -2 Seeking. -3 Wish, choice. **-षा** Wish, desire.

एषण *a.* Seeking. **-णः** An iron-arrow. **-णं** 1 Seeking. -2 Wish, desire. -3 Driving, pressing. -4 Probing. **-णा** 1 Seeking; wish, desire. -2 Begging, request. **-णी** 1 A goldsmith's balance. -2 A probe (of iron or steel).

एषणिका A goldsmith's balance.

एषणिन् *a.* Seeking, striving to get.

एषणीय *pot. p.* 1 To be desired or desirable; Ku. 7. 88. -2 To be aimed at or sought. -3 To be approached. -4 (At the end of comp.) Relating to medical examination.

एषितृ *a* Wishing, desirous.

एषिन् *a.* 1 Driving, impelling. -2 Desiring, desirous of, wishing (at the end of comp.); यौवने विषयैषिणाम् R. 1. 8.

एष्टिः *f.* Wish, desire.

एष्य *a.* 1 To be desired or sóught. -2 To be approached. -3 To be probed.

एह Ved. 1 Desirous. -2 Striving well.

एहस् *n.* Anger.

एहिमाय *a.* Ved. Of all-pervading intellect, an epithet of the Viśvedevas; cf. Rv. 1. 3. 9.

ऐ.

ऐः *m.* N. of *S*iva. —*ind.* An interjection of (1) calling (=Hola, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) inviting.

ऐक *a.* Belonging to one.

ऐकध्यं *ind.* At once.

ऐकध्यं Singleness of time or occurrence.

ऐकपत्यं 1 Sole sovereignty, supreme power.–2 Absolute monarchy.

ऐकपदिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Belonging to a simple word. –2 Consisting of single words. —**कं** The name given to the Naigama section of Yâska's commentary on the Nighaṇṭavas.

ऐकपद्यं 1 Unity of words. –2 Being formed into one word.

ऐकभाव्यं Singleness of nature or purpose.

ऐकमत्यं Unanimity, agreement, sameness of opinion; R. 18. 36; अत्र सर्वेषामैकमत्यं H. 1 all are unanimous on this point.

ऐकराज्यं Monarchy.

ऐकशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 101.

ऐकशफ *a.* (फी *f.*) Produced by or relating to animals with uncloven hoofs (as milk &c.); Ms. 5. 8; Y. 1. 170.

ऐकश्रुत्यं, ऐकस्वर्यं The one accentless monotonous tone, monotony.

ऐकसहस्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Provided with 1001.

ऐकागारिकः 1 A thief (breaking into lonely houses); केनचित्तु हस्तवतैकागारिकेण Dk. 67; *S*i. 19. 111. –2 The owner of a single house.

ऐकाग्र *a.* Intent on one object.

ऐकाग्र्यं Intentness on one object.

ऐकांगः A soldier of the bodyguard; Râj. T. 5. 249.

ऐकात्म्यं 1 Unity, unity of soul. –2 Identity, sameness. –3 Oneness with the Supreme Soul.

ऐकाधिकरण्यं 1 Oneness of relation. –2 Existence in the same subject ; co-extension (in Logic) ; साध्येन हेतोरैकाधिकरण्यं व्याप्तिरुच्यते Bhâshâ P. 69.

ऐकांतिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Absolute, complete, perfect ; Bg. 14. 27. –2 Assured, certain; Sân. K. 68; Mu. 4. –3 Exclusive. —**के** In private, apart from others ; Pt. 1.

ऐकान्यिकः A pupil who commits one error in reading or reciting (the Vedas).

ऐकार्थ्यं 1 Sameness of aim or purpose.–2 Consistency in meaning.

ऐकाहिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Ephemeral. –2 Of one or the same day, quotidian. –3 Lasting for one day (as a sacrifice, fever, festival &c.).

ऐक्यं 1 Oneness, unity, harmony; R. 10. 82 ; U. 6. 33. –2 Unanimity. –3 Identity, sameness. –4 Especially, the identity of the human soul or of the universe with the Deity. –5 An aggregate, whole. –6 (In alg.) The product of the length and depth of the portions or little excavations differing in depth (Colebrooke).

ऐक्षव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इक्षु-अण्] Made of, or produced from, sugar-cane, sugary.—**वं** 1 Sugar. –2 A kind of spirituous liquor.

ऐक्षव्य *a.* Made of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुक *a.* [इक्षु-ठञ्] 1 Suitable for sugar-cane. –2 Bearing sugar-cane. —**कः** A carrier of sugar-cane.

ऐक्षुभारिक *a.* [इक्षुभार-ठञ्] Carrying a load of sugar-canes.

ऐक्ष्वाक *a.* [इक्ष्वाकु-अण्] Belonging to Ikshvâku. —**कः,-कः** 1 A descendant of Ikshvâku ; सत्यमैक्ष्वाकः खल्वासि U. 5. –2 The country ruled by the Aikshvâkus.

ऐंगुद *a.* (दी *f.*)[इंगुदी-अण्] Produced from the इंगुदी tree. —**दं** The nut of the इंगुदी tree.

ऐच्छिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इच्छा-ठञ्] 1 Optional, voluntary ; विकल्पो व्यवस्थितो न स्वैच्छिकः Dây. B. –2 Arbitrary.

ऐड *a.* Ved. [इडा-अण्] 1 Containing anything refreshing. –2 Containing the word (इडा) (such as a chapter). –3 Belonging to a sheep. —**डः** N. of Purûravas (इडायाः अपत्यं).

ऐडक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to a sheep. —**कः** A species of sheep.

ऐड(ल) विडः (लः) N. of Kubera.

ऐडु (डू)कं A wall &c. of bones and rubbish.

ऐण *a.* [एण-अण्] (णी *f.*) Of or belonging to an antelope (as skin, wool &c.); Y. 1. 259.

ऐणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Hunting black antelopes, a deer-killer.

ऐणेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [एणी-ठक्] Produced from the black doe or from anything connected with her. —**यः** A black antelope. —**यं** A kind of coitus (रतिबंध).

ऐतदात्म्यं The state of having this property or peculiarity.

ऐतरेय *a.* [इतरा-ठक्] Originating from Aitareya. —**यः,-यं** A descendant of Itarâ (or Itara, a sage) to whom the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa and *A*raṇyaka were revealed. **–Comp.** —**उपनिषद्** N. of an Upanishad.

ऐतरेयिन् *m.* A reader of the Aitareya Brâhmaṇa.

ऐतिहासिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इतिहास-ठक्] 1 Traditional. –2 Historical —**कः** 1 An historian. –2 One who knows or studies ancient legends.

ऐतिह्यं Traditional instruction, legendary account ; ऐतिह्यमनुमानं च प्रत्यक्षमपि चागमम् Râm. ; किलेत्यैतिह्ये. (ऐतिह्य is regarded as one of the Pramâṇas or proofs by the Paurâṇik as and reckoned along with प्रत्यक्ष अनुमान &c.; see अनुभव).

ऐदंपर्यं Substance, scope, bearing (lit. state of being इदंपर, *i. e.* having this meaning, purport or scope); इदं त्वैदंपर्यं Mâl. 2. 7.

ऐदंयुगीन *a.* Fit for this yoke.

ऐनसं Sin.

ऐंदव *a.* (वी *f.*) [इंदु-अण्] Lunar; Mâl. 8. 1; U. 1. 34. **—वः** A lunar month. **—वी** The plant सोमराजी. **—वं** 1 The asterism Mṛigasiras. -2 The *Vrata* called चांद्रायण q. v.; Ms. 11. 126.

ऐंद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*) [इंद्र-अण्] Belonging or sacred to Indra; R. 2. 50; 6. 27. **—द्रः** 1 N. of Arjuna and of Vâli (who are regarded as sons of इंद्र). -2 N. of a Samvatsara. -3 The part of a sacrifice offered to Indra. **—द्री** 1 N. of a *Rik* addressed to Indra; इत्यादिका काचिदैंद्री समाम्नाता J. N. V.-2 The east, eastern direction (presided over by Indra); अयमैंद्रीमुखं पश्य रक्तश्चुंबति चंद्रमाः Chandr. 5. 58; Ki. 9. 18. -3 The eighteenth lunar mansion. -4 The eighth day in the second half of the months of मार्गशीर्ष and पौष. -5 Indra's energy (personified as his wife Sachî). -6 Misfortune, misery. -7 A kind of cucumber. -8 An epithet of Durgâ. -9 Small cardamom. **—द्रं** 1 The eighteenth lunar mansion (ज्येष्ठा). -2 Wild ginger.

ऐंद्रजालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इंद्रजालेन चरति ठक्] 1 Deceptive, magical, illusive. -2 Familiar with magic. **—कः** A juggler; Si. 15. 25.

ऐंद्रतुरीयः The fourth part of a libation to Indra.

ऐंद्रलुप्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) Affected with morbid baldness of the head.

ऐंद्रशिरः A species of elephant.

ऐंद्राग्नं *a.* Relating to Indra and Agni; so ऐंद्रवारुण, ऐंद्रसौम्य &c.

ऐंद्रिः [इंद्रस्यापत्यं-इञ्] 1 N. of Jayanta, Arjuna, or Vâli, the monkey-chief. -2 A crow; ऐंद्रिः किल नखैस्तस्या विददार स्तनौ द्विजः R. 12. 22.

ऐंद्रिय, —यक *a.* [इंद्रिय-अण्, वुञ् वा] 1 Belonging to the senses, sensual. -2 Present, perceptible to the senses. **—यं** The world of the senses.

ऐंद्रियेधी *a.* Thinking only of sensual pleasures.

ऐंधन *a.* (नी *f.*) [इंधन-अण्] Consisting of fuel. **—नः** N. of the sun.

ऐन्य *a.* [इन-ष्य] Belonging to a master or the sun.

ऐभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [इभ-अण्] Belonging to an elephant; Mu. 3.20.

ऐयत्यं [इयत्-ष्यञ्] Quantity, number.

ऐरावणः (see ऐरावत below) Indra's elephant (produced at the churning of the ocean).

ऐरावतः [इरा आपः तद्वान् इरावान् समुद्रः तस्मादुत्पन्नः अण्] 1 N. of the elephant of Indra. -2 An excellent elephant. -3 One of the chiefs of the Nâgas or serpent-race (inhabiting Pâtâla). -4 The elephant presiding over the east. -5 A kind of rainbow. -6 A kind of lightning; (said to be *n.* also in these two senses). -7 The orange tree. **—तं** 1 A vast and waterless region.-2 (pl.) N. of a Varsha.-3 N. of the northern path of the moon. **—ती** 1 The female of Indra's elephant. -2 Lightning. -3 N. of a plant (वटपत्री). -4 N. of the river Râvî in the Panjâba (=इरावती). -5 N. of a particular portion of the moon's path.

ऐरिणं [इरिणे भवं अण्] Fossil or rock salt.

ऐरेयं [इरायां अन्ने भवं ढक्] Spirituous liquor (prepared from food).

ऐर्म्यं [ईर्म-ष्यञ्] A plaster good for healing wounds.

ऐलः [इलाया अपत्यं अण्] 1 N. of Purûravas (son of Ilâ and Budha). -2 The planet Mars. **—लं** 1 Food, a quantity of food. -2 A particular number.

ऐलवः Ved. Noise, cry; °कारः Rudra's dog.

ऐलवालुकः N. of a perfume.

ऐलविलः 1 N. of Kubera; Si. 13. 18. -2 The planet Mars.

ऐलेयः 1 A kind of perfume. -2 Mars.

ऐश *a.* (शी *f.*) [ईश-अण्] 1 Belonging to Siva; R. 2. 75. -2 Supreme, regal.

ऐशान *a.* [ईशान-अण्] Belonging to Siva. **—नी** 1 The north-eastern direction. -2 N. of Durgâ.

ऐश्वर *a.* [ईश्वर-अण्] (री *f.*) 1 Belonging to or produced by a lord or the Supreme Being, majestic. -2 Powerful, mighty. -3 Belonging to Siva; R. 11. 76. -4 Supreme, royal. -5 Divine. **—री** N. of Durgâ.

ऐश्वरिकः (With Buddhists) A theist.

ऐश्वर्यं [ईश्वर-ष्यञ्] 1 Supremacy, sovereignty; एकैश्वर्यस्थितोपि M. 1. 1; निशाचर°. -2 Might, power, sway. -3 Dominion. -4 Affluence, wealth, greatness; °मत्तेषु *S.*5. 18. -5 Superhuman power. -6 The divine faculties of omnipotence, omnipresence &c.

ऐषमस् *ind.* During this year, in the present year.

ऐषमस्तन-मस्त्य *a.* Belonging to the present year.

ऐषावीर *a.* Ved. Weak, powerless.

ऐषीक *a.* Consisting of stalks; made of reeds or canes; एषीकं पर्व a section of the सौप्तिक पर्व of Mb.

ऐष्टकं Ved. Sacrificial bricks collectively.

ऐष्टिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इष्टि-ठक्] 1 Sacrificial, ceremonial. -2 Treating of इष्टि or sacrifice (as a work). **-Comp. —पूर्तिक** *a.* belonging to इष्टापूर्त (belonging to sacrifices or charitable works).

ऐहलौकिक *a.* (की *f.*)[इहलोक-ठञ्] Happening in or belonging to this world, temporal, sublunary (opp. पारलौकिक).

ऐहिक *a.* (की *f.*) [इह-ठञ्] 1 Of this world or place, temporal, secular, worldly. -2 Local, of this place. **—कं** Business (of this world). **-Comp. —दर्शिन्** *a.* worldly-minded

ओ.

ओ *m.* (औः) N. of Brahmâ.—*ind.* 1 A vocative particle (oh). -2 An interjection of (1) calling; (holla, ho); (2) remembrance; (3) compassion (ah!).

ओकः 1 A house. -2 A refuge, shelter. -3 A bird. -4 A Śûdra.

ओकस् *n.* 1 A house, residence; as in दिवौकस् or स्वर्गौकस् a god. -2 An asylum, refuge. -3 A resting place. -4 Pleasure, gratification. [cf. Gr. *oikos*].

ओकिवस् *a.* Meeting together, united (समवेत).

ओक्य *a.* 1 Favourable to the house; *i. e.* to its inmates. -2 Good for a house, kind to a household. **—क्यं** 1 Gratification, pleasure. -2 A comfortable place. -3 A resting place, house (in general).

ओकणः (णिः) A bug; so ओकोदनी, ओकणी.

ओकुलः A cake of flour.

ओख् 1 P. (ओखति, ओखांचकार, ओखितुं, ओखित) 1 To be dry. -2 To be able; be sufficient. -3 To adorn or grace. -4 To refuse. -5 To ward off, prevent.

ओगण *a.* 1 United. -2 Solitary; despised, cast off by one's friends.

ओघः [उच्-घञ् पृषो० घ] 1 A flood, stream, current; पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44; so रुधिर°, बाष्प° &c. -2 An inundation. -3 A heap, quantity, mass, multitude; बाण°, अघ°, जन° &c. -4 The whole. -5 Continuity. -6 Quick time in music. -7 Tradition, traditional instruction. -8 A kind of dance.

ओंकारः See under ओम्.

ओज् 1. 10. U. (ओजति, ओजयति, ओजयितुं, ओजित) 1 To be strong or able. -2 To increase, grow.

ओज *a.* Odd, uneven. **—जं** = ओजस् q. v.

ओजस् *n.* 1 Bodily strength, vigour; energy, ability. -2 Vitality. -3 Virility, the generative faculty. -4 Splendour, light. -5 (In Rhet). An elaborate form of style, abundance of compounds; (considered by Daṇḍin to be the 'soul of prose'); ओजः समासभूयस्त्वमेतद्गद्यस्य जीवितम् Kâv. 1. 80; see K. P. 8 also; said to be of 5 kinds in R. G. -6 (In astr.) Each alternate sign of the zodiac (as the first, third &c.). -7 Water. -8 Matallic lustre. -9 Manifestation, appearance. -10 Skill in the use of weapons.

ओजसीन, ओजस्य *a.* Ved. Strong, powerful.

ओजस्वत्, ओजस्विन् *a.* 1 Strong, vigorous, energetic, powerful; रूपं तदोजस्वि तदेव वीर्यम् R. 5. 37; Śi. 12. 35. -2 Splendid, bright.

ओजायते Den. A. To show strength or vigour, exhibit one's heroism; Bk. 5. 76; U. 5. 32.

ओजिष्ठ *a.* (Super. of उग्र also) Most strong, vehement.

ओजीयस् *a.* More vehement, stronger.

ओज्मन् *a.* An instigator. **—m.** 1 Speed. -2 Strength.

ओडक,-डवः A musical mode which omits two of the notes of the scale (रि and प).

ओडिकाः, ओडी Wild rice.

ओड्रः (*m.* pl.) N. of a people and their country (the modern Orissa); Ms. 10. 44. **—ड्रः** The China-rose. **—ड्रं** The *Javâ*-flower. **-Comp.** **—आख्या** the China-rose. **—पुष्पं** the *Javâ*-flower; Hibiscus Rosa Sinensis and its flowers.

ओण् 1 P. (ओणति, ओणितुं) To remove, take or drag along.

ओणि *a.* Removing. **—णी** (du.) 1 Heaven and earth. -2 Vessels used in the preparation of Soma. -3 Preserving power, protection.

ओत *a.* [आ-वे-क्त] Woven, sewn with threads across. **-Comp.** **—प्रोत** *a.* 1. sewn crosswise and lengthwise. -2. extending in all directions. (-तं) *ind.* crosswise and lengthwise, vertically and horizontally.

ओतुः 1 The woof or cross threads of a web. -2 A cat (*f.* also): as in स्थूलो (लौ) तुः.

ओदती Issuing out, rising upwards; epithet of the dawn.

ओदनः,-नं [उंद्-युच् Uṇ. 2. 76] 1 Food, boiled rice; *e. g.* दध्योदनः, घृत°, गुड°, मांस° &c.-2 Grain mashed and cooked with milk. -3 A cloud. (Sometimes ओदन is prefixed to the names of pupils to denote that the pupil's object is more to be fed by his master than be taught; *e. g.* ओदनपाणिनीयाः P. VI. 2. 69 Sk. **—नी** The plant (बला) Sida Cordifolia. **-Comp.** **—आह्वया,-आह्वा,-ओदनिका** N. of a medicinal plant (महासमंगा).

ओदनीयति Den. P. To wish to make mashed food of anything; पुरोडाशं यद्योदनीयति.

ओद्मः, ओद्मन् *n.* 1 Flowing. -2 Wetting.

ओधस् *n.* An udder.

ओपशः Ved. An ornament of the head; curl; a horn (Sây.).

ओम् *ind.* 1 The sacred syllable *om*, uttered as a holy exclamation at the beginning and end of a reading of the Vedas, or previous to the commencement of a prayer or sacred work. -2 As a particle it implies (*a*) solemn affirmation and respectful assent (so be it, amen!). (*b*) assent or acceptance (yes, all right); ओमित्युच्यताममात्यः Mâl. 6; ओमित्युक्तवतोऽथ शार्ङ्गिण इति Śi. 1.75; द्वितीयश्चेदोमिति ब्रूमः S. D. 1. (*c*) command; (*d*) auspiciousness; (*e*) removal or warding off.-3 Brahman. [This word first appears in the Upanishads as a mystic monosyllable, and is regarded as the object of the most profound religious meditation. In the *Manḍukya* Upanishad it is said that this syllable is all what has been, that which is and is to be; that all is *om*, only *om*. Literally analysed, *om* is taken to be made up of three letters or quarters; the letter *a* is Vaiśvanara, the spirit of waking souls in the waking world; *u* is Taijasa, the spirit of dreaming souls in the

world of dreams; and *m* is Prajna, the spirit of sleeping and undreaming souls: and the whole *om* is said to be unknowable, unspeakable, into which the whole world passes away, blessed above duality; (for further account see *Gough's Upanishads* pp. 69-73). In later times *om* came to be used as a mystic name for the Hindu triad, representing the union of the three gods *a* (Vishnu), *u* (*S*iva), and *m* (Brahma). It is usually called Pranava or Ekaksharam]. **-Comp.** **—कार:** 1. the sacred syllable ओम्. -2. the exclamation ओम्, or pronunciation of the same. -3. (fig.) commencement; एष तावदोंकार: Mv. 1; B. R. 3. 78.

ओम: Ved. 1 A protector.-2 One who is favourably disposed (towards another). -3 Any one fit to be protected or favoured.

ओमन् *m.* 1 Protection. -2 Favour. kindness. -3 A kind person.

ओमन्वत् *a.* 1 Friendly. -2 Favourable, kind. -3 Satiating, pleasing.

ओमात्रा Protection, kindness, assistance.

ओम्या Ved. Favour, protection.

ओरंफः A hard scratch; Mâl. 7.

ओल *a.* Wet, damp. **—ल:** An esculent root (शूरण).

ओलंड् 1 P., 10 U. (ओलंडति, ओलंडयति, ओलंडित) To cast or throw upwards, throw up.

ओलु *a.* Wet, damp. **—ह्र:** A hostage; आगत: come or received as a hostage; (this word occurs once or twice in Viddhaśâlabhañjikâ).

ओष: 1 Burning, combustion. -2 Cooking, baking.

ओषण: Pungency, sharp flavour. **—णी** A pot-herb.

ओषधि:,-धी *f.* [ओष: पाको धीयते अत्र,-धा-कि Tv.] 1 A herb, plant (in general) · ओषध्य: फलपाकांता: Ms. 1. 46: cf. संजीवन°. -2 A medicinal plant or drug. -3 An annual plant or herb which dies after becoming ripe. **-Comp.** **—ईश:,-गर्भ:,-नाथ:** the moon (as presiding over and feeding plants); cf. पुष्णामि चौषधीः सर्वाः सोमो भूत्वा रसात्मकः Bg. 15. 13; R. 2. 73; Ku. 7. 1; S. 4. 2. **—ज** *a.* produced from plants. (**-ज:**) fire. **—धर:,-पति:** 1. a dealer in medicinal drugs. -2. a physician. -3. the moon; *S*i. 9. 36 (where it means 'physician' also). **—प्रस्थ:** the capital of Himâlaya: तत्प्रयातौषधिप्रस्थं स्थितये हिमवत्पुरं Ku. 6. 33, 36.

ओषं *ind.* Immediately, quickly.

ओष्ट्राविन् *a.* Burning.

ओष्ठः [उष्यते उष्णाहारेण, उष्-कर्मणि थन् Un. 2. 4] A lip (lower or upper): न्योष्ठौ छेदयेन्नृप: Ms. 8. 282: अधर°. बिंब°.**—ष्ठी** A creeper bearing a red fruit to which the lip is commonly compared (बिंबफल). (In comp. the अ or आ of words before ओष्ठ may be optionally dropped, and the fem. may end in आ or ई: as बिंबो (बौ) ष्ठ-ष्ठी. [cf. L. *ostium*]. **-Comp.** **—अधरौ-रं** the upper and lower lip. **—उपमफला** the creeper Bryonia Grandis (whose fruit resembles a lip). **—कोप:-प्रकोप:** a disease of the lips. **—ज** *a.* labial (produced by the lips). **—जाहं** the root of the lip. **—पल्लव:-वं** a sprout-like or tender lip. **—पुटं** the cavity made by opening the lips. **—पुष्प:-ष्पं** the tree बंधुक. **—रोग:** any disease of the lips.

ओष्ठक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Taking care of the lips. **—क:** A lip.

ओष्ठ्य *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] 1 Being at the lips. -2 Belonging to the lips, labial (as the sounds).

ओष्ण *a.* A little warm, tepid (ईषदुष्ण).

ओह: Ved. 1 Bringing, performing. -2 Reaching. -3 Meditation. **-Comp.** **—ब्रह्मन्** *a.* one who has sacred knowledge.

ओहस् *n.* Praise; idea, true notion (?).

औ.

औं *m.* 1 A sound. -2 N. of *S*esha or Ananta. **—*f.*** The earth. **—*ind.*** An interjection of (1) calling (ho, hola); (2) addressing (oh!); (3) opposition; (4) asseveration or determination.

औक्थिक: [उक्थ-ठक्] A Brâhmaṇa who knows or studies or recites the *ukthas*.

औक्थिक्यं The text of the Ukthas.

औक्थं A peculiar mode of recitation.

औक्षकं, औक्षं A multitude of oxen; *S*i. 5. 62.

औख्य *a.* [उखायां संस्कृतं ष्यञ्] Boiled in a pot (उखा).

औग्र्यं [उग्र-ष्यञ्] Formidableness, fierceness, dreadfulness, cruelty &c.

औघः [ओघ-स्वार्थे अण्] Flood.

औचित्यं, औचिती [उचित-ष्यञ् यलोपे ङीष्] 1 Aptness, fitness, propriety, suitableness. -2 Congruity or fitness, as one of the several circumstances which determine the exact meaning of a word in a sentence (such as संयोग, वियोग &c.); सामर्थ्यमौचिती देश: कालो व्यक्ति: स्वरादय: S. D. 2; in the example पातु वो दयितामुखं there is औचिती or fitness in taking मुख to mean सांमुख्यं (meeting) instead of आननं. -3 Habituation.

औच्चैःश्रवस: N. of Indra's horse.

औजसं Gold.

औजसिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ओजसा वर्तते ठक्] Energetic, vigorous, acting with strength. **—क:** A hero.

औजस्य *a.* Conducive to vigour or energy. **—स्यं** Strength, vigour of life, energy.

औज्ज्वल्यं [उज्ज्वल-ष्यञ्] Brightness, brilliancy.

औड *a.* Wet, moist.

औडव *a.* (वी *f.*) [उडु-अण्] Belonging to stars; K. 178. **—व:** A kind of *Râga* (in Music).

औडुप *a.* [उडुप-अण्] Performed by means of the moon or raft.

औडुपिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उडुपेन तराति ठक्] Crossing in a boat. **—कः** A passenger in a boat or raft.

औडुंबर = औदुंबर q. v.

औड्रः [ओड्र-अण्] An inhabitant, or the king, of the Odra country, q. v.

औत्कंठ्यं [उत्कंठा-ष्यञ्] 1 Desire, longing for. -2 Anxiety.

औत्कर्ष्यं [उत्कर्ष-ष्यञ्] Excellence; superiority.

औत्तमिः N. of the third of the fourteen Manus.

औत्तमिक *a.* (की *f.*) Referring to the gods who are in the highest place.

औत्तर *a.* (-री-रा) [उत्तर-अण्] Northern, living in the north. **-Comp. —अह** *a.* belonging to the following day. **—पथिक** *a.* going in the northern direction. **—पादिक** *a.* comprehended in the last word or term.

औत्तरेयः [उत्तरायाः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Parîkshit, son of Abhimanyu and Uttarâ.

औत्तानपादः, -दिः[उत्तानपाद-अण् इञ् वा] 1 N. of Dhruva. -2 The polar star.

औत्पत्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पत्ति-ठञ्] 1 Inborn, innate, natural. -2 Produced at the same time.

औत्पात *a.* (ती *f.*) [उत्पात-अण्] Treating of portents, (such as a work).

औत्पातिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पात-ठक्] Portentous, prodigious, calamitous; R. 14. 53. **—कं** A portent.

औत्पाद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उत्पाद-अण्] Relating to or treating of birth (उत्पाद q. v.).

औत्पुटिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्पुट-ठक्] Receiving anything with उत्पुट (the mouth or beak turned upwards).

औत्र *a.* Gross, rough.

औत्स *a.* (त्सी *f.*) [उत्स-अञ्] Born or produced in a fountain.

औत्संगिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्संग-ठक्] Borne or placed upon the hip

औत्सर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उत्सर्ग-ठञ्] 1 That which is liable to be abolished in exceptional cases, though generally valid (as a rule of grammar). -2 General (opp. to particular), not restricted -3 Terminating, concluding. -4 Leaving, quitting. -5 Natural, inherent. -6 Produced naturally or directly. -7 Derivative.

औत्सुक्यं [उत्सुक-ष्यञ्]1 Anxiety, uneasiness. -2 Ardent desire, eagerness, zeal; औत्सुक्यमात्रमवसाययति प्रतिष्ठा *S.* 5. 6; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2.

औदक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदक-अण्] Aquatic, watery, referring to water: °ज produced by aquatic plants.

औदंचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदंचन-अण्] Contained in a bucket or pitcher.

औदनिकः [ओदनाय प्रभवति ठञ्] 1 A cook, (one who knows how to cook). -2 One to whom rice or mashed grain is given at regular times.

औदपान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदपानादागत-अण्] Raised from wells or drinking fountains (as a tax).

औदयकाः (pl.) A school of astronomers who reckoned the first motion of the planets from sunrise (उदय).

औदयिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उदय-ठञ्] One of the five different states of the soul (with Jainas), when actions arise and exert an inherent influence on the future.

औदरिक *a.* (की *f.*)[उदरे एव प्रसितः ठक्] Voracious, gluttonous; a glutton; सर्वत्रौदरिकस्याभ्यवहार्यमेव विषयः V. 3; M. 4.

औदर्य *a.* [उदरे भवः यत्] 1 Being in the womb. -2 Entered into the womb.

औदश्वित,-श्वित्क *a.* (ती,की *f.*) [उदश्वित् अण् ठक् वा] Made of, or seasoned with, butter-milk. **—तं** Butter-milk with an equal proportion of water.

औदस्थान *a.* (नी *f.*) [उदस्थान-ण] Accustomed to stand in water.

औदारिकं (With Jainas) The gross body which envelopes the soul.

औदार्यं [उदार-ष्यञ्] 1 Generosity, nobility, magnanimity. -2 Greatness, excellence. -3 Depth of meaning (अर्थसंपत्ति); स सौष्ठवौदार्यविशेषशालिनीं विनिश्चितार्थामिति वाचमाददे Ki. 1. 3; see Malli. on Ki. 11. 40; and उदारता also under उदार.

औदासीन्यं, औदास्यं [उदासीन or उदास ष्यञ्] 1 Indifference, apathy; पर्यन्ति प्रजाः पातुमौदासीन्येन वर्तितुं R. 10. 25; इहानीमौदास्यं यदि भजसि भागीरथि G. L. 4. -2 Solitariness, loneliness. -3 Perfect indifference (to worldly affairs), stoicism.

औदुंबर *a.* (री *f.*) [उदुंबर- अञ्] Made of, or coming from, the Udumbara tree. **—रः** 1 N. of a region abounding in Udumbara trees. -2 A form of Yama, the god of death. **—री** A branch of the Udumbara tree. **—रं** 1 The wood of the Udumbara tree. -2 The Udumbara fruit. -3 A kind of leprosy. -4 Copper.

औदुंबरकः A place full of Udumbara trees.

औद्गात्रं [उद्गातृ-अञ् अण् वा] The office of the Udgâtri priest.

औद्दालकं [उद्दालेन निर्वृत्तं अण् संज्ञायां कन्] A bitter and acrid substance like honey; प्रायो वल्मीकमध्यस्थाः कपिलाः स्वल्पकीटकाः । कुर्वंति कपिलं स्वल्पं तत्स्यादौद्दालकं मधु ॥.

औद्देशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्देश-ठक्] 1 Showing, indicative of. -2 Enumerating.

औद्धत्यं [उद्धत-ष्यञ्] 1 Arrogance, insolence. 2 Boldness, bold or adventurous deeds; औद्धत्यमायोजितकामसूत्रं Mâl. 1. 4.

औद्धारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उद्धार-ठञ्] Deducted from patrimony, portionable, heritable. **—कं** A portion or inheritance (deducted from patrimony).

औद्भिज्जं [उद्भिज्ज-अण्] Fossil salt.

औद्भिद *a.* (दी *f.*) [उद्भिद्-अण्] 1 Issuing (as from a well). -2 Victorious. **—दं** 1 Spring water. -2 Fossil salt, rock salt.

औद्भिद्यं 1 Victoriousness. -2 Production of plants.

औद्वाहिक *a.*(की *f.*) [उद्वाह-ठञ्]

1 Relating to marriage. -2 Obtained in marriage; Y. 2. 115; Ms. 9.206. —कं A gift made to a woman at her marriage.

औधस a. (सी f.) [ऊधसः इदं अण्] Being or contained in the udder (as milk).

औधस्यं Milk (produced from the udder); R. 2. 66 v. l.

औन्नत्यं [उन्नत-ष्यञ्] Height, elevation (moral also).

औन्नेत्रं The office of the Unnetṛi, q. v.

औपकर्णिक a. (की f.) [उपकर्ण-ठक्] Being near the ears.

औपकार्य, -र्या [उपकार्य-अण्] A residence, a tent.

औपग्रस्तिकः -ग्रहिकः [उपग्रस्त-ग्रह-ठञ्] 1 An eclipse. -2 The sun or moon in eclipse.

औपचारिक a. (की f.) [उपचार-ठक्] Metaphorical, figurative; secondary (opp. मुख्य). —कं Figurative application.

औपच्छंदसिकं N. of a metre; see App.

औपजानुक a. (की f.) [उपजानु-ठक्] Being near the knees.

औपदेशिक a. (की f.) [उपदेश-ठक्] 1 Living by उपदेश or teaching. -2 Got by instruction (as wealth).

औपद्रविक a. (की f.) [उपद्रव-ठक्] Relating to, or treating of, symptoms (of diseases).

औपद्रष्ट्यं [उपद्रष्टृ-ष्यञ्] 1 Superintendence. -2 The state of being an eye-witness.

औपधर्म्यं [उपधर्म-ष्यञ्] 1 A false doctrine, heresy. -2 Inferior virtue, or a degraded principle of virtue.

औपाधिक a. (कीf.) Deceitful, deceptive.

औपधेय a. (यी f.) [उपधि-ठञ्] Serving for the part of the wheel of a carriage called उपधि, q. v. —यं The wheel of a carriage (रथांग).

औपनायनिक a. (की f.) [उपनयन-ठक्] Relating to or serving for उपनयन (the rite of investiture with the sacred thread); Ms. 2. 68; Y. 1. 37.

औपनासिक a. (की f.) [उपनास-ठक्] Being near the nose.

औपनिधिक a. (की f.) [उपनिधि-ठक्] Forming, or relating to, a deposit —कं A deposit or pledge: anything pledged or deposited; Y. 2. 65.

औपनिषत्क a. (की f.) [उपनिषद् जीवति ठक्] Living by (teaching) the Upanishads.

औपनिषद a. (दी f.) [उपनिषद्-अण्] 1 Contained or taught in an Upanishad; scriptural, theological. -2 Based or founded on, derived from, the Upanishads: औपनिषदं दर्शनं (another name for Vedānta phil.) —दः 1 The supreme soul, Brahman. -2 A follower of the doctrines of the Upanishads.

औपनीविक a. (की f.) [उपनीवि-ठक्] Being or placed near नीवि (the knot of the wearing garment) (of males or females) वद्धो दुर्बलरक्षार्थं मसिर्येनौपनीविकः Bk. 4.26; औपनीविकमरुद्ध किल स्त्री (करं) Si. 10. 60.

औपपक्ष्य [उपपक्ष-ष्यञ्] Being in the arm pit.

औपपत्तिक a. (की f.) [उपपत्ति-ठक्] 1 Ready at hand, within reach. -2 Fit, proper. -3 Theoretical.

औपपातिक a. (कीf.) [उपपात-ठक्] One who has committed an Upapātaka, q. v.

औपभृत a. (ती f.) [उपभृत्-अण्] Being in the ladle (as an offering).

औपमिक a. (कीf) [उपमा-ठक्] 1 Serving for a simile or comparison. -2 Shown by a simile.

औपम्यं [उपमा-ष्यञ्] Comparison, resemblance, analogy; आत्मौपम्येन भूतेषु दयां कुर्वंति साधवः H 1. 12; करका °सुभगः U. 3. 40 v. l.

औपयज a. (जी f.) [उपयज्-अण्] Belonging to the sentences called उपयज्, q. v.

औपायिक a. (की f.) [उपाय-ठक्] 1 Proper, fit, right. -2 Obtained by efforts. —कः-कं A means, an expedient, remedy; शिवमौपयिकं गरीयसीं Ki. 2. 35.

औपयौगिक a. (की f.) [उपयोग-ठञ्] Relating to the employment or application (of anything).

औपराजिक a [उपराज-ठक्] Belonging to a viceroy.

औपरिष्ट a. (ष्टी f.) [उपरिष्ट-अण्] Bieng or produced above.

औपरैधिकः A staff made of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपरो(रौ)धिक a. (की f.) [उपरोध-ठक्] 1 Proceeding from or relating to favour or kindness. -2 Opposing, impeding. —कः A staff of the wood of the Pilu tree.

औपल a. (ली f.) [उपल-अण्] 1 Stony, of stone. -2 Raised from stones (as a tax).

औपवस्तं Fasting, a fast.

औपवस्त्रं [उपवस्त्र-अण्] 1 Food suitable for a fast. -2 Fasting.

औपवास a. (सी f.) [उपवास-अण्] Given during fasting (money); to be done during fast.

औपवासिक a. (की f.) [उपवास-ठञ्] Fit for fasting; able to fast.

औपवास्यं Fasting.

औपवाह्य a. [उपवाह्य स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Serving for riding on. -2 Drawn for pleasure (as a carriage). —ह्यः 1 A king's elephant. -2 Any royal vehicle.

औपवेशिक a. (की f.) [उपवेश-ठञ्] Getting livelihood by entire devotion to any employment.

औपश्लेषिक a. (की f.) [उपश्लेष-ठक्] Relating to close or immediate contact.

औपसंक्रमण a. (णी f.) (Anything) proper to be done at the Upasankramaṇa.

औपसंख्यानिक a. (की f.) [उपसंख्यान-ठक्] 1 Mentioned in a supplementary addition. -2 Supplementary.

औपसदः [उपसद्-अण्] 1 An अध्याय or अनुवाक containing the word उपसद्. -2 N. of a ceremony lasting for one day.

औपसर्गिक a. (की f.) [उपसर्ग-ठञ्] 1 Able to cope with adversity. -2 Portentous. -3 Relating to change &c. -4 Superinduced (as a disease). -5 Connected with a preposition. —कः Irregular action of the humours of the body, produc-

ing cold sweats &c. (वातादिसान्निपात).

औपस्थान (नी *f.*) [उपस्थान-ण] One whose business is to serve, wait on, or worship.

औपस्थानिक *a* (की *f.*) [उपस्थान-ठक्] Living by waiting on or worshipping.

औपस्थिक *a.* [उपस्थ-ठक्] Living by fornication.

औपस्थ्यं [उपस्थ-ष्यञ्] Cohabitation, sexual intercourse.

आपहारिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपहार-ठक्] Serving as an oblation or offering. **-कं** An offering or oblation.

औपाधिक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाधि-ठञ्] 1 Conditional. -2 Pertaining to attributes or properties; an effect produced.

औपाध्यायक *a.* (की *f.*) [उपाध्याय-वुञ्] Coming or obtained from a teacher.

औपानह्य *a.* [उपानह्-ष्य] 1 Used for making shoes. -2 To be tied or bound on (as leather &c.).

औपायिक =औपयिक q. v.

औपासन *a.* (नी *f.*) [उपासन-अण्] 1 Relating to गृह्याग्नि or household fire. -2 Belonging to worship or service, holy, sacred. **-नः** 1 A fire used for domestic worship. -2 A small rice-ball (पिंड) offered to the manes.

औपेंद्र *a.* Belonging to Upendra; *S*i. 20. 79.

औम् *ind.* The sacred syllable of the *S*ûdras (for ओम् which is forbidden to be uttered by them).

औम, औमिक, औमक (मी, की *f.*) [उमा-अण्-वुञ् वा] Flaxen.

औमीनं [उमानां क्षेत्रं खञ्] A field of flax.

औरग *a.* (गी *f.*) [उरग-अण्] Serpentine, relating to a serpent. **-गं** The constellation आश्लेषा.

औरभ्र *a.* (भ्री *f.*) [उरभ्र-अण्] Belonging to or produced from a ram. **-भ्रं** 1 Mutton. -2 Woollen cloth, coarse woollen blanket (°भ्रः also).

औरभ्रकं [उरभ्राणां समूहः वुञ्] A flock of sheep.

औरभ्रिक *a.* [उरभ्र-ठञ्](की *f.*)Belonging to sheep. **-कः** A shepherd.

औरस *a.* (सी *f.*) [उरसा निर्मितः अण्] Produced from the breast, born of oneself, legitimate; *S*. 7; V. 5; R. 16. 88. **-सः, -सी** A legitimate son or daughter; Y.2.128.

औरस्क *a.* Excellent, distinguished.

औरस्य =औरस q. v.

और्जित्यं [ऊर्जित-ष्यञ्] Greatness; Mv. 2. 16.

और्ण, और्णक, और्णिक *a.* (र्णी,-की *f.*) [ऊर्णा-अञ्, वुञ् वा] Woollen.

और्ध्वकालिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऊर्ध्वकाल-ठञ्] Relating to subsequent or later time.

और्ध्वदेहं [ऊर्ध्वदेह-अण्] A funeral ceremony.

और्ध्वदे (दै) हिक *a.* (की *f.*) [ऊर्ध्वदेहाय साधु ठञ्] Relating to a deceased person, funeral, performed in honour of the dead (as a rite); °क्रिया obsequies, funeral rites; Pt. 1. **-कं** Funeral rites, obsequies.

और्ध्वस्रो (स्रो) तसिकः =शैवः, a Saiva or an adherent of the sect.

और्व *a.* (र्वी *f.*) [ऊरु-अण्] 1 Relating to Aurva. -2 Produced from the thigh. -3 Relating to the earth. **-र्वः** 1 N. of a celebrated *R*ishi. [He was a descendant of Bh*r*igu, (the son of Chyavana by his wife *A*rush*i*, and grandson of Bhrigu). The Mah*a*bh*a*rata relates that the sons of Kartavirya, with the desire of destroying the descendants of Bhrigu,) killed even the children in the womb. One of the women of the family in order to preserve her embryo secreted it in her thigh (*ûru*), whence the child at its birth was called Aurva. Beholding him the sons of Kartav*i*rya were struck with blindness, and his wrath gave rise to a flame which threatened to consume the whole world, had he not, at the desire of his Pit*r*is, the Bh*a*rgavas, cast it into the ocean, where it remained concealed with the face of a horse; cf. Vadav*a*gni. Aurva was afterwards preceptor to king Sagara of Ayodhy*a*]. -2 Submarine fire; त्वयि ज्वलत्यौर्व इवांबुराशौ *S*. 3. 3; so °अनलः. **-र्वं** Fossil salt.

और्वर *a.* Earthly; *S*i. 16. 27.

औलानं 1 Support. -2 Reservoir of water.

और्वशेयः [उर्वश्याः अपत्यं ढक्] N. of Agastya.

औलूकं [उलूकानां समूहः अञ्]A collection of owls.

औलूक्यः [उलूकस्यापत्यं, यञ्] N. of Kan*a*da, the propounder of the Vai*s*eshika philosophy; (see औलूक्यदर्शन in Sarva. S.].

औलूखल *a.* (ली *f.*) [उलूखले क्षुण्णं अण्] Coming from, pounded or ground in, a mortar.

औल्बण्यं [उल्बण-ष्यञ्] Excess, superabundance, virulence.

औशन, औशनस *a.* (नी, -सी *f.*) [उशनस्-अण्] Belonging or peculiar to U*s*anas; originating from U*s*anas, or taught by him. **-सं** 1 The law-book of उशनस् (a treatise on civil polity). -2 N. of an Upapurâ*n*a.

औशिज *a.* (जी *f.*) [उशिज्-अण्] Desirous, zealous, wishing.

औशीनरः [उशीनरस्यापत्यं अञ्] The son of U*s*înara. **-री** N. of the wife of king Purûravas.

औशीरं [उशीर-अण्] 1 The handle of a fan or Chowri. -2 A bed; औशीरे कामचारः कृतोभूत् Dk. 72 at liberty to sleep or sit. -3 A seat (chair, stool &c.). -4 An unguent made of U*s*îra. -5 The root of the fragrant grass उशीर q. v. -6 A fan.

औशीरिका 1 The shoot (of a plant). -2 A basin.

औषणं [उषण-अण्] 1 Pungency. -2 Black pepper. **-Comp. -शौंडी** dried ginger.

औषध *a.* (धी *f.*) [ओषधि-अण्] Consisting of herbs. **-धं** 1 A herb; herbs taken collectively. -2 A medicament, medicinal drug, medicine in general. -3 A vessel for herbs. -4 A mineral. -5 N. of Vishnu.

औषधिः,-धी *f.* 1 A herb, plant (in general); Y. 3. 276 v. l.; see ओषधि. -2 A medicinal herb; अचिंत्यो हि मणिमंत्रौषधीनां प्रभावः Ratn. 2. -3 An herb which emits fire; विरमंति न ज्वलितुमौषधयः Ki. 5. 24 (तृणज्योतींषि Malli.); cf. Ku. 1. 10. -4 An annual or deciduous plant; °धीपतिः N. of Soma, the lord of plants.

औषधीकृ 8 U. To reduce to a medicament.

औषधीय *a.* Medicinal, consisting of herbs.

औषरं,-रकं [उषरे भवं अण्, तैतः कन्] 1 Rock-salt. -2 Iron stone.

औषस *a.* (सी *f.*) [उषस्-अण्] Relating to dawn, early; °आतप Ki. 9.

11. —सी Day-break, morning.

औषस्य *a.* Sacred to Ushas or the dawn.

औषसिक, औषिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Walking out at day-break. -2 Early born or produced at dawn.

औष्ट्र *a.* (ष्ट्री *f.*) [उष्ट्र-अण्] 1 Relating to, or produced from, a camel. -2 Abounding in camels. —ष्ट्रं 1 The milk of a camel. -2 Camel-nature.

औष्ट्रक *a.* (की *f.*) [उष्ट्र-वुञ्] Relating to a camel. —कं A multitude of camels; Si. 5. 65.

औष्ट्ररथ *a.* (थी *f.*) Belonging to a carriage drawn by camels.

औष्ठ्य *a.* [ओष्ठ-यत्] Relating to the lip, labial. -**Comp.** —वर्णः a labial letter; *i. e.* उ, ऊ, प्, फ, ब्, भ्, म्, and व्. —स्थान *a.* pronounced with the lips. —स्वरः a labial vowel.

औष्णं [उष्ण-अण्] Heat, warmth.

औष्ण्यं, औष्म्यं [उष्ण-उष्म-ष्यञ्] Heat; R. 17. 33.

क.

क The first consonant of the alphabet, and first letter of the guttural class.

कः 1 Brahman. -2 Vishṇu. -3 Kâmadeva.-4 Fire. -5 Wind or air. -6 Yama. -7 The sun. -8 The soul. -9 A king or prince. -10 Knot or joint.-11 A peacock.-12 The king of birds. -13 A bird. -14 The mind. -15 Body. -16 Time. -17 A cloud. -18 A word, sound. -19 Hair. -20 Light,splendour.-21 Wealth, property. —कं 1 Happiness, joy, pleasure (as in नाक which is explained thus; न कं सुखं=दुःखं ; न अकं यत्र). -2 Water; सत्येन माभिरक्ष त्वं वरुणेत्यभिशाप्य कं Y. 2. 108; के शवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhàsh. (where a pun is intended on केशव, the apparent meaning being Kesava).-3 The head; as in कंधरा (=कं शिरो धारयतीति). -**Comp.** —ज *a.* watery, aquatic. —दः a cloud (giving water.)

क A Taddhita affix added to nouns and adjectives, mostly to the former, in the sense of diminution, deterioration, similarity, endearment, or sometimes to express the original meaning of the word itself; *e. g.* वृक्षकः a small tree; बालकः a chap; पुत्रकः dear boy; अश्वकः a bad horse, or like a horse, or a horse itself (स्वार्थे कन्).

कंय्य *a.* Happy, prosperous.

कंबूलं N. of the eighth Yoga.

कंस् 2 A. (कंस्ते) 1 To go. -2 To command. -3 To destroy; see कस्.

कंसः-सं 1 A drinking vessel, cup, can, goblet. -2 Bell-metal, white copper. -3A particular measure known as आढक, q. v.—सः N. of a king of Mathurâ, son of Ugrasena and enemy of Krishṇa. [He is identified with the Asura Kalanemi, and acted inimically towards Krish*n*a and became his implacable foe. The circumstance which made him so was the following. While, after the marriage of Devak*i* with Vasudeva, he was driving the happy pair home, a heavenly voice warned Kamsa that the eighth child of Devak*i* would kill him. Thereupon he threw both of them into prison, loaded them with strong fetters, and kept the strictest watch over them. He took from Devak*i* every child as soon as it was born and slew it, and in this way he disposed of her first six children. But the 7th and 8th, Balar*a*ma and Krish*n*a, were safely conveyed to Nanda's house in spite of his vigilance, and Krish*n*a grew up to be his slayer according to the prophecy. When Kamsa heard this,he was very much enraged and sent several demons to kill Krish*n*a, but he killed them all with ease. At last he sent Akr*u*ra to bring the boys to Mathur*a*. A severe duel was fought between Kamsa and Krish*n*a, in which the former was slain by the latter]. —सा N. of a daughter of Ugrasena and sister of Kamsa.-**Comp.** —अरिः, अरातिः, जित्, कृष्, द्विष्, हन् *m.* 'slayer of Kamsa,*i.e.* Krishṇa; स्वयं संधिकारिणा कंसारिणा दूतेन Ve. 1; निषिद्धवान् कंसकृषः स विष्टरे *S*i. 1. 16. —अस्थि *n.* bell-metal. —उद्भवा a fragrant earth.—कारः (री *f.*) 1. a mixed tribe; कंसकारशंखकारौ ब्राह्मणात्संबभूवतुः Sabdak. -2. a worker in pewter or white-brass, a bell-founder.—माक्षिकं a metallic substance in large grains, a sort of pyrites. —वणिक् *m.* a brazier or seller of brass vessels. —वधः-हननं the slaying of Kamsa.

कंसकं Bell-metal.

कंसवती N. of a daughter of उग्रसेन.

कंसिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of bell-metal &c.

कंसीय *a.* Fit for, or relating to, a cup. —यं Bell-metal.

कंसारं Ved.1 A bone.-2 Rice,the grain of which becomes hard in the middle.

कक् 1 A. (ककते, ककित) 1 To wish. -2 To be proud. -3 To be unsteady; see कंक्.

ककजाकृत *a.* Ved. Mutilated.

ककंदः Gold.

ककरः A kind of bird (Ved.).

ककर्दुः Destruction of happiness or of enemics; Rv. 10. 102. 6.

ककाटिका A part of the back of the head (घाटा).

ककुंजलः The Châtaka bird.

ककुद् *f.* 1 A summit, peak. -2 Chief, head; see ककुद below. -3 The hump on the shoulders of the Indian bull. -4 A horn. -5 An ensign or symbol of royalty (as the छत्र, चामर &c.). -6 Any projecting corner. -7 N. of a daughter of Daksha and wife of Dharma. (According to Pâṇini V. 4. 146-147 ककुद् is the form to be substituted for ककुद in adj. or Bah. comps.; *e. g.* त्रिककुद्). -**Comp.**—स्थः [ककुदि तिष्ठतीति] an epithet of Puranjaya, son of *S*as*á*da, a king of the solar race, and a descendant of Ikshvâku; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां ककुत्स्थ इत्याहितलक्षणोऽभूत् R. 6. 71. [Mythology relates that, when in their war with the demons, the gods were often worsted,they.headed by Indra.

went to the powerful king Puranjaya, and requested him to be their friend in battle. The latter consented to do so, provided Indra carried him on his shoulders. Indra accordingly assumed the form of a bull, and Puranjaya, seated on its hump, completely vanquished the demons. Puranjaya is, therefore, called *Kakutstha* 'standing on a hump'].

ककुदः -दं 1 The peak or summit of a mountain. -2 A hump (on the shoulders of an Indian bull). -3 Chief, foremost, pre-eminent; ककुदं वेदविदां तपोधनश्च Mk. 1. 5; इक्ष्वाकुवंश्यः ककुदं नृपाणां R. 6.71. -4 A sign or symbol of royalty; नृपतिककुदं R. 3. 70, 17. 27. -5 A species of serpent.

ककुद्मत् a. [अस्त्यर्थे मतुप्] 1 Furnished with a hump; Pt. 1. -2 Running high (as a wave). **—m.** 1 A mountain (having peaks).-2 A buffalo; महोक्षताः ककुद्मंतः R. 4. 22; a humped bull; 13. 47; Ku. 1. 56.-3 N. of a medicinal plant (ऋषभ). **—ती** The hip and the loins.

ककुद्मत m. A buffalo with a hump on his shoulders.

ककुद्मिन् a. 1 Peaked; furnished with a hump &c. **—m.** 1 A bull with a hump on his shoulders. -2 A mountain.-3 N. of Vishṇu; and of king रैवतक. °कन्या-सुता N. of Revatî and wife of Balaráma; *Si.* 2. 20.

ककुंदरं The cavities of the loins; Y. 3. 96 (जघनकूप).

ककुभ् f. 1 A direction, quarter of the compass; विद्युत्वंतः कांतेन स्त्रिय इव न राजंति ककुभः Mk. 5. 26; *Si.* 9. 25,3.33.-2 Splendour, beauty.-3 A wreath of Champaka flowers. -4 A sacred treatise or *S*âstra.-5 A peak, summit. -6 A Râgiṇî or personified mode of music. -7 The personified quarter of the sky. -8 Breath, animation. -9 Unornamented hair; or hair hanging down as a tail.

ककुभ a. Ved. Distinguished, superior. **—भः** 1 A crooked piece of wood at the end of the lute. -2 The tree Arjuna; ककुभसुरभिः शैलः U.1.33. -3 A kind of goblin or evil spirit.-4 One of the Râgas or personified musical modes. **—भा** 1 Space; quarter. -2 One of the Râgiṇîs. **—भं** A flower of the Kuṭaja tree; Me. 22. **-Comp. —अदनी** 'food of the sky,' a kind of fragrance or perfume.

ककुह a. Ved. Eminent; excellent. **—हः** A part of a carriage.

ककेरुकः A worm in the stomach.

कक्क् 1 P. To laugh.

कक्कटः A kind of animal.

कक्कलः The Bakula tree.

कक्कोलः -ली N. of a plant bearing a berry: कक्कोलीफलजन्मिधि Mál. 6. 19 v. l. **—लं,-लकं** 1 A berry of this plant. -2 A perfume prepared from its berries.

कक्ख् 1 P. To laugh.

कक्खट a. 1 Hard, solid. -2 Laughing.

कक्खटी Chalk.

कक्षः 1 A lurking or hiding-place. -2 The end of the lower garment; see कक्षा.-3 A climbing plant, creeper. -4 Grass, dry grass; यतस्तु कक्षस्तत एव वह्निः R. 7. 55, 11. 75; Ms. 7. 110. -5 A forest of dead trees, dry wood. -6 The arm-pit; °अंतर Pt. 1. the cavity of the arm-pit: प्रक्षिप्योदर्चिषं कक्षे शेरते तेऽभिमारुतं *Si.* 2. 42. -7 The harem of a king. -8 The interior of a forest; आशु निर्गत्य कक्षात् Rs. 1. 27; कक्षांतरगतो वायुः Râm.-9 The side or flank (of anything). -10 A woman's girdle; as in भावबद्धनिविडकक्षैः. -11 A surrounding wall. -12 A part of a boat. -13 The orbit of a planet. -14 A buffalo. -15 A gate. -16 The Beleric Myrobalan or Terminalia Belerica. -17 A marshy ground. **—क्षा** 1 Painful boils in the arm-pit. -2 An elephant's rope; also his girth. -3 A woman's girdle or zone; a girdle, waist-band (in general); *Si.* 17. 24. -4 A surrounding wall; a wall. -5 The waist, middle part; Mk. 5. 21. -6 A courtyard; area. -7 An enclosure. -8 An inner apartment, a private chamber; room in general; Ku. 7. 70; Ms. 7. 224; गृहकलहंसकाननुसरन् कक्षांतरप्रधावितः K.63, 182.-9 A harem.-10 Similarity.-11 An upper garment. -12 Objection or reply in argument (in Logic &c.).-13 Emulation or rivalry. -14 A secluded part of an edifice. -15 A particular part of a carriage. -16 The jeweller's weight, *Retti.* -17 The end of the lower garment which, after the cloth is girt round the lower part of the body, is brought up behind and tucked into the waistband (Mar. कांसोटा). -18 Tying up the waist. -19 The wrist. -20 Border or lace. -21 The basin of a balance (कक्षः also). **—क्षं** 1 A star. -2 Sin. **-Comp. —अग्निः** wild fire, conflagration; R. 11. 92. **—अंतरं** inner or private apartment. **—अवेक्षकः** 1. a superintendent of the harem. -2. a keeper of a royal garden. -3. a door-keeper. -4. a poet. -5. a debauchee. -6. a player; painter. -7. an actor. -8. a paramour. -9. strength of feeling or sentiment (Wilson). **—उत्था** a fragrant grass, (भद्रमुस्ता Cyperus). **—धरं** the shoulder-joint. **—पः** 1. a tortoise. -2. one of the 9 treasures of Kubera. **—(क्षा) पटः** a cloth passed between the legs to cover the privities. **—पुटः** the arm-pit. **—रुहा** = नागरमुस्ता q. v. **—शायः -युः** a dog. **—स्थ** a. seated on the hip or the flank.

कक्षीकृत a. Agreed to, promised.

कक्षायते Den. A. 1 To lie in ambush.-2 To intend anything wicked.

कक्षीवत् m. N. of a renowned *R*ishi, sometimes called Pajriya; author of several hymns of the *R*igveda.

कक्ष्य a. Ved. 1 Consisting of shrubs or dry grass. -2 Secret. -3 Filling the girth Sây.). **—क्ष्या** 1 The girth of an elephant or horse. -2 A woman's girdle or zone; Ki. 7. 8; *Si.* 10. 62. -3 Fingers. -4 The upper garment. -5 The border of a garment. -6 The inner apartment of a palace. -7 A wall, enclosure. -8 Similarity. -9 A shrub yielding the black and red berry that serves as a weight. **—क्ष्यं** 1 The cup or receptacle of a balance. -2 A part of a carriage. -3 The hinder part. **-Comp. —अवेक्षक** = कक्षावेक्षक q. v.

कख् 1 P. (कखति) To laugh at, deride.

कख्या An enclosure; division of a large building.

कग् 1 P. To act, perform.

कंक् 1 A. To go.

कंकः 1 A heron. -2 A variety of mango. -3 N. of Yama. -4 A Kshatriya. -5 A Vṛishṇi. -6 A false or pretended Brâhmaṇa. -7 Name assumed by Yudhishṭhira in the palace of Virâṭa. -8 One of the 18 divisions of the continent. -9 N. of a people (pl.) **—का** 1 A sort of sandal. -2 Scent of the lotus. **-Comp.** **—त्रोटः-टिः** a kind of fish. **—पत्र** *a.* furnished with the feathers of a heron. (**-त्रः**) an arrow furnished with a heron's feathers; R. 2. 31; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. (**-त्रं**) a heron's feather fixed on an arrow. **—पत्रिन्** *m.* = कंकपत्रः. **—माला** 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. beating time by the clapping of hands. **—मुख-वदन** *a.* shaped like a heron's mouth. (**-खः-खं**), **—वदनं** a pair of tongs; Ve. 5. 1. **—शायः** a dog (sleeping like a heron).

कंकटः, **कंकटकः** 1 Mail; defensive armour; military accoutrements; Ve. 2. 26, 5. 1; R. 7. 59; Si. 18. 20. -2 An iron hook to goad an elephant (अंकुश).

कंकणः-णं 1 A bracelet; दानेन पाणिर्न तु कंकणेन विभाति Bh. 2. 71; इदं सुवर्णकंकणं गृह्यतां H. 1. -2 The marriage-string (fastened round the wrist); अयमागृहीतकमनीयकंकणः(करः) U. 1. 18; Mâl. 9. 9; देव्यः कंकणमोक्षणाय मिलिता राजन् वरः प्रेष्यतां Mv. 2. 50. -3 An ornament in general. -4 A crest. **—णः** Water-spray; नितंबे हाराली नयनयुगले कंकणभरं Udb. **—णी, कंकणीका** 1 A small bell or tinkling ornament. -2 An ornament furnished with bells. **-Comp.** **—भूषण** *a.* adorned with tinkling ornaments. **—मणी** *f.* the jewel in a bracelet.

कंकणिन् *a.* Adorned with a bracelet.

कंकतः,-तं कंकती, तिका A comb, haircomb; Si. 15. 33. **—तः** 1 A kind of tree. -2 A poisonous animal.

कंकर *a.* [कं सुखं किरति क्षिपति कृ-अच्] Bad, vile, despicable. **—रं** 1 Buttermilk (mixed with water). -2 A high number (=100 niyutas).

कंकरोलः The plant Alangium Hexapetalum (निकोचक).

कंकलोडयं A kind of drug.

कंकालः-लं A skeleton; Mâl. 5. 14. **-Comp.** **—मालिन्** *m.* N. of Siva. **—शेष** *a.* reduced to a skeleton (remaining in the form of a skeleton); U. 3. 43.

कंकालयः Body.

कंकुः A kind of corn.

कंकु (गु) घ्रः -ष्टं A kind of medicinal earth (described as of two colours, one of a silvery and one of a gold colour, or one of a light and one of a dark yellow).

कंकूपः The inner body (अभ्यंतरदेह).

कंकेरुः A kind of crow.

कंकेलुः-लिः The Asoka tree.

कंकोली = ककोली q. v.

कंखं Enjoyment, fruition.

कंगु *n.*, **कंगुनी** A kind of Panic seed (four kinds of it are mentioned in Bhâva P.).

कंगुलः The hand.

कच् I. 1 P. (कचति, कचित) To sound, cry. -II. 1 U. 1 To bind, fasten (with आ); त्वक्त्रं चाचकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. -2 To shine.

कचः [कच्यंते बध्यंते इति कचाः,कच्-अच्] 1 Hair (especially of the head); कचेषु च निगृह्यैतान् Mb.; see °ग्रह below; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5. -2 A dry or healed sore, scar. -3 A binding, band. -4 The hem of a garment. -5 A cloud. -5 N. of a son of Brihaspati. [In their long warfare with the demons, the gods were often times defeated, and rendered quite helpless. But such of the demons as would be slain in battle were restored to life by *Sukracharya*, their preceptor, by means of a mystic charm which he alone possessed. The gods resolved to secure, if possible, this charm for themselves, and induced Kacha to go to *Sukracharya* and learn it from him by becoming his disciple. So Kacha went to the preceptor, but the demons killed Kacha twice lest he should succeed in mastering the lore; but on both occasions he was restored to life by the sage at the intercession of Devayani, his daughter, who had fallen in love with the youth. Thus discomfited the Asuras killed him a third time, burnt his body, and mixed his ashes with *Sukra's* wine; but *Devayani* again begged her father to restore to life the youth. Not being able to resist his daughter's importunities Sukra once more performed the charm, and, to his surprise, heard the voice of Kacha issuing from his own belly. To save his own life the sage taught him the much-coveted charm, and, on the belly of Sukra being ripped open, Kacha performed the charm and restored his master to life. Devayani thenceforward began to make stronger advances of love to him, but he steadily resisted her proposals, telling her that she was to him as a younger sister. She thereupon cursed him that the great charm he had learnt would be powerless; he, in return, cursed her that she should be sought by no Brahmaṇa, but would become a Kshatriya's wife.] **—चा** 1 A female elephant. -2 Beauty, splendour. **-Comp.** **—अग्रं** curls, end of hair. **—आचित** *a.* having dishevelled hair; कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ Ki. 1. 36. **—आमोदः** a fragrant ointment of the hair (वाळा). **—ग्रहः** seizing the hair, seizing (one) by the hair; R. 10. 47, 19. 31. **—पः** 1. 'cloud drinker', grass. -2. a leaf. (**-पं**) a vessel for vegetables. **—पक्षः, -पाशः, -हस्तः** thick or ornamented hair; (according to Ak. these three words denote a collection; पाशः पक्षश्च हस्तश्च कलापार्थाः कचात्परे). **—मालः** smoke.

कचाकचि *ind.* 'Hair against hair', (fighting by) pulling each other's hair.

कचंगनं A free market (where no duty or custom has to be paid).

कचंगलः The ocean.

कचाकु *a.* 1 Ill-disposed, wicked, vile. -2 Intolerable, unbearable. -3 Difficult to be attained. **—कुः** A snake.

कचाटुरः A gallinule.

कचुः *f.* An esculent root; see कच्वी.

कचेलं A string or cover containing and keeping together the leaves of a manuscript.

कच्चटं An aquatic plant.

कच्चर *a.* 1 Bad, dirty. -2 Wicked, vile, debased. **—रं** Buttermilk diluted with water.

कच्चित् *ind.* A particle of (1) interrogation (often translateable by 'I hope'); कच्चित् अहमिव विस्मृतवानसि त्वं S. 6; कच्चिन्मृगीणामनघा प्रसूतिः

R. 5. 7; also 5, 6, 8, 9. (*b*) joy; (*c*) auspiciousness.

कच्छः -च्छं 1 Bank, margin, skirt, bordering region (whether near water or not); यमुनाकच्छमवतीर्णः Pt. 1; गंधमादनकच्छोऽध्यासितः V. 5; Si. 3. 80; Mâl. 9. 16. -2 A marsh, morass, fen. -3 The hem of the lower garment tucked into the waistband; see कक्षा. -4 A part of a boat. -5 A particular part of a tortoise (in कच्छप). -6 A tree, the timber of which is used for making furniture (तुन्न). **—च्छा** 1 A cricket. -2 The plant Lycopodium Imbricatum (वाराही).-**Comp.—अंतः** the border of a lake or stream; marshy place; Ki. 7. 39, 12. 54. **—देशः** N. of a place in the South. **—पः** (**पी** *f.*) 1. a turtle, tortoise; केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे Git. 1; Ms. 1. 44, 12. 42 (thus explained by Durga; कच्छं आत्मनो मुखसंपुटं पाति, स हि किंचित् दृष्ट्वा शरीर एव मुखसंपुटं प्रवेशयति). -2. a tumour on the palate. -3. an apparatus used in the distillation of spirituous liquor. -4. an attitude in wrestling. -5. the tree Cedrela Toona. -6. one of the nine treasures of Kubera. (**-पी**) 1. a female tortoise. -2. a cutaneous disease, wart or blotch. -3. a kind of lute; also the lute of Sarasvatî. **—भूः** *f.* marshy ground, morass. **—रुहा** a kind of grass (दूर्वा).

कच्छ (च्छा) टिका, कच्छाटी The end or hem of a lower garment which, after being carried round the body, is gathered up behind and tucked into the waist-band.

कच्छपिका 1 Pimple, blotch. -2 A wart accompanying gonorrhœa.

कच्छोटिका=कच्छाटिका q. v.

कच्छुः-कच्छू *f.* Itch, scab. -**Comp. —घ्नी** the plant (पटोल); another plant (हपुषाभेद).

कच्छुमती The plant Carpopogon Pruriens शूकशिंबी (said to cause itching on being applied to the skin).

कच्छुर *a.* [कच्छु-र ह्रस्वश्च P. V. 2. 107 Vârt.] 1 Scabby, itchy. -2 Unchaste, libidinous. -3 Poor, wretched. **—रा** N. of several plants; शटी, शूकशिंबी.

कच्छोरं A kind of Curcuma (शटी).

कच्वी A plant with an esculent root (Arum Colocasia) cultivated for food.

कज् 1 P. (कजति) 1 To be happy. -2 To be confused with joy, pride, or sorrow. -3 To grow (in the last sense a Sautra root.).

कज See under क.

कज्जलं [कुत्सितं जलमस्मात्सभवति, को: कदादेशः] 1 Lamp-black or soot, considered as a collyrium and applied to the eyelashes or eyelids medicinally, or sometimes as an ornament; यथा यथा चेयं चपला दीप्यते तथा तथा दीपशिखेव कज्जलमलिनमेव कर्म केवलमुद्वमति K. 105; अद्यापि तां विधृतकज्जललोलनेत्रां Ch.P.15;°कालिमा Amaru.88.-2 Sulphuret of lead or antimony (used as a collyrium.) -3 Ink. **—ली** 1 Sulphuret of mercury, Æthiop's mineral. -2 Ink.-**Comp. —ध्वजः** a lamp. **—रोचकः -कं** the wooden stand on which a lamp is placed.

कज्जलित *a.* Covered with lamp-black or with a collyrium prepared from it.

कज्ज्वलं Lamp-black (especially considered as an application to the eyes).

कंच् 1 A. 1 To bind. -2 To shine.

कंचारः 1 The sun. -2 The Arka plant.

कंचिका 1 A small boil. -2 The branch of a bamboo.

कंचुकः 1 An armour, mail. -2 The skin of a snake, slough; भोगिनः कंचुकाविष्टाः Pt. 1. 65. -3 A dress, garb, cloth (in general); धर्म ° प्रवेशिनः *S.* 5; कपटधर्म ° Dk. 29. -4 A dress fitting close to the upper part of the body, robe; अंतःकंचुकिकंचुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; सुभाषितरसास्वादजातरोमांचकंचुकं Pt.2.64.-5 A bodice, jacket; काश्चिद्विंद्रगजाजिनकंचुकाः *Si.* 6. 51, 12. 20; Amaru. 81; (Phrase:- निंदति कंचुककारं प्रायः शुष्कस्तनी नारी; cf. "a bad workman quarrels with his tools").-6 A kind of drawers or short breeches. -7 A strap of leather. -8 Husk.

कंचुकालुः A snake.

कंचुकित *a.* 1 Furnished with armour, mailed.-2 Having a garment; कंथा ° Bh. 3. 130.

कंचुकिन् *a.* Furnished with armour or mail. *—m.* 1 An attendant on the women's apartments, a chamberlain: (an important character in dramas); अंतःपुरचरो वृद्धो विप्रो गुणगणान्वितः। सर्वकार्यार्थकुशलः कंचुकीत्यभिधीयते ॥ (he must be a Brâhmaṇa, very old, &c.; cf. V. 3. 1 and *S.* 5. 3).-2 A libidinous man, debauchee. -3 A serpent. -4 A door-keeper.-5 Barley.

कंचुलिका, कंचुली A bodice; त्वं मुग्धाक्षि विनैव कंचुलिकया धत्से मनोहारिणीं लक्ष्मीं Amaru. 23.

कंचूलं An article of female dress, *i. e.* a bodice.

कंजः 1 The hair. -2 N. of Brahmâ. **—जं** 1 A lotus. -2 Ambrosia, nectar.-**Comp. —जः** N. of Brahmâ. **—नाभः** N. of Vishṇu.

कंजकः-की A kind of bird, Gracula Religiosa.

कंजनः 1 The god of love. -2 A kind of bird (the bird of Kandarpa).

कंजरः, कंजारः 1 The sun. -2 An elephant. -3 The belly. -4 An epithet of Brahmâ. -5 A peacock.-6 A hermit.

कंजलः A kind of bird.

कंजिका The plant Siphonanthus Indica (ब्राह्मणयष्टिका).

कट्, कंट् 1 P. (कटति or कंटति) To go.

कट् 1 P. (कटति, अकटीत्, कटितुं) 1 To rain. -2 To surround. -3 To encompass, cover or screen.

कटः 1 A straw mat; Ms. 2. 204. -2 The hip.-3 Hip and loins; the hollow above the hips. -4 The temples of an elephant; कंडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37, 3. 37, 4. 47. -5 A particular throw of the dice in hazard; नर्दितदर्शितमार्गः कटेन विनिपातितो यामि Mk. 2. 8. -6 A kind of grass. -7 Excess (as in उत्कट). -8 A corpse.-9 A hearse, bier.-10 An arrow.-11 A custom.-12 A cemetery, burial ground. -13 A time or season. -14 The plant Saccharum Sara (शर). -15 An annual plant. -16 Grass (in general). -17 A thin piece of wood, plank. **—टी** Long pepper. **—टं** Dust of flowers.

–Comp.— अक्षः a glance,a side-long look, leer; गाढं निखात इव मे हृदये कटाक्षः Mâl. 1. 29; also 25, 28; Me. 35. °मुष्ट *a.* caught by a glance.°विशिखः an arrow-like look of love. —अग्निः a fire kept up with dry grass or straw; the straw placed round a criminal to be burnt. —अंतः the extremity of the temples; *Si.* 18. 42. —उदकं 1. water for a funeral libation. –2. rut, ichor (issuing from an elephant's temples). —कारः a mixed tribe (of low social position); (शूद्रायां वैश्यतश्चौर्यात् कटकार इति स्मृतः Usanas). —कोलः a spitting-pot. —खादक *a.* eating much, voracious. —(-कः) 1 a jackal –2. a crow.–3. a glass vessel, a tumbler or bowl. —घोषः a hamlet inhabited by herdsmen.—पूतनः,-ना a kind of departed spirits; अमेध्यकुणपाशी च क्षत्रियः कटपूतनः Ms. 12. 71; उत्तालाः कटपूतनाप्रभृतयः सारावेणं कुर्वते Mâl. 5. 11 (पूतन v. l.); also 23. —प्रभेदः opening of the temples, appearance of rut; R. 3. 37. —प्रू *a.* acting by will.(—प्रूः) 1. *Siva.*–2. an imp or goblin. –3. one who gambles or plays with dice. –4. a worm. –5. a kind of demi-god, (of the class of Vidyâdharas).—प्रोथः,-थं the buttocks. —भंगः 1. gleaning corn with the hands. –2. any royal calamity or misfortune.—भीः N. of several plants ज्योतिष्मती, अपराजिता &c.—मालिनी wine or any vinous liquor. —व्रणः N. of Bhima-sena. —शर्करा 1. a fragment of a mat broken off or of straw. –2. N. of a plant. —स्थलं 1. the hips and loins.–2. an elephant's temples.

कटंभर N. of the कटभी tree.—रा N. of several plants:—1 नागबला; 2 प्रसारिणी; 3 रोहिणी; 4 हस्तिनी; 5 कलंबिका; 6 मूर्वा.

कटकः,-कं 1 A bracelet of gold; आबद्धहेमकटकां रहसि स्मरामि Ch. P. 15; *Si.* 16. 77.–2 A zone or girdle. –3 A string. –4 The link of a chain. –5 A mat. –6 Sea-salt. –7 The side or ridge of a mountain; प्रफुल्लवृक्षैः कटकैरिव स्वैः Ku. 7. 52; R. 16. 31. –8 Table-land; *Si.* 4. 65. –9 An army, a camp; *Si.* 5. 59; Mu. 5. –10 A royal capital or metropolis (राजधानी). –11 A house or dwelling. –12 A circle or wheel. –13 A ring placed as an ornament upon an elephant's tusk.–14 N. of the capital of Orissa.

कटकिन् *m.* A mountain.

कटकी A cemetery.

कटायनं The plant Andropogon Muricatus (वीरणमूल).

कटिन् *a.* 1 Matted, screened. –2 Having handsome loins &c. —*m.* An elephant.

कटकट *a.* Excellent. best. —टः N. of *Siva.*

कटकटा An onomatopoetic word supposed to represent the noise of rubbing together.

कटकटापयति Den. P. To rub together, make a creaking or grating sound.

कटंकटः 1 Fire. –2 Gold. –3 N. of Ganesa; Y. 1. 285. –4 N. of *Siva.* –5 The चित्रक tree.

कटंकटेरी 1 Turmeric. –2 Yellow saunders; cf. दारुहरिद्रा.

कटनं The roof (or thatch) of a house.

कटंबः 1 A kind of musical instrument. –2 An arrow.

कटा(ठा)कुः A bird.

कटाटंकः N. of *Siva.*

कटारः 1 A libidinous man, a lecher.–2 A citizen.

कटाहः [कटमाहंति, आ-हन्-ड Tv.] 1 A frying-pan, a shallow boiler for oil or butter (of a semispheriodal shape and furnished with handles; Mar. कढई). –2 A turtle's shell –3 A well. –4 A hill or mound of earth. –5 A fragment of a broken jar; *Si.* 5. 37; N. 22. 32. –6 A winnowing basket. –7 Hell, the infernal regions. –8 A young female buffalo whose horns are just appearing. –9 A Dvîpa or division of a known continent. 10 A heap or pile.

कटाहकं A pan, pot.

कटिः,-टी *f.* [कट्-इन्] 1 The hip. –2 The buttocks (considered by rhetoricians as vulgar and colloquial in these senses; the word कटि in कटिस्ते हरते मनः is said to be ग्राम्य.) –3 An elephant's cheek. —टी Long pepper. –Comp. —कूपः the hollow above the hip, the loins. —तटं the loins; कटीतटनिवेशितं Mk. 1. 27. —त्रं 1. a cloth girt round the loins. –2. a zone, girdle. –3. an ornament of small bells worn round the loins.–4. an armour of the hip or the loins. —देशः the loins. —(टि or टी) प्रोथः the buttocks. —मालिका a woman's zone or girdle. —रोहकः the rider of an elephant (who sits upon the hinder parts of the elephant as distinct from the driver). —शीर्षकः the loins. —शृंखला a girdle furnished with small bells.—सूत्रं a zone or waistband.

कटिका The hip.

कटिल्लः A kind of gourd.

कटिल्लकः A species of the Balsam apple.

कटीतलः A crooked sword.

कटीरः,-रं 1 A cave, hollow. –2 The cavity of the loins, —रं A hip.

कटीरकं The posteriors, hips; *Si.* 13. 34.

कटु *a.* (टु or ट्वी *f.*) 1 Pungent, acrid; (said of a *rasa* or flavour; the *rasas* are six; मधुर, कटु, अम्ल, तिक्त, कषाय, and लवण); Bg. 17. 9. –2 Fragrant, exhaling strong odour; R. 5. 48. –3 Ill-smelling, having a bad smell. –4 (*a*) Bitter, caustic (words); Y. 3. 142. (*b*) Disagreeable, unpleasant; श्रवणकटु नृपाणामेकवाक्यं विवव्रुः R. 6. 85. –5 Envious. –6 Hot, impetuous. —टुः 1 Pungency, acerbity (one of the six flavours). –2 N. of several plants. —टु *f.* A medical plant (कटुरोहिणी).—टु *n.*1 An improper action.–2 Blaming, reviling, scandal. –Comp. —अंगः 1. the श्योनाक tree. –2. N. of the king Dilipa. —उत्कटं ginger. —कंदः -दं 1 ginger, the fresh root or the plant. –2. garlic. —कीटः,-कीटकः a gnat, mosquito. —क्काणः the टिट्टिभ bird. —ग्रंथिः,-ग्रंथि *n.* dried ginger; so °भंगः °भद्रं dried ginger or ginger. —चातुर्जातकं an aggregate of four pungent substances, as of cardamoms, the bark and leaves of Laurus Cassia and of black pepper. —छदः the तगर tree. —ज *a.* prepared from acid substances. —तिक्तकः 1. the भूनिंब tree. –2. the शण tree. —तिक्ता = कटुतुंबी. —तुंबी a kind of bitter gourd. —त्रयं a compound substance of ginger, black and long pepper. —दला = कर्कटी plant. —निष्पावः grain not inundated. —पत्रः 1. N. of a medical plant. –2. सितार्जक tree. —पत्रिका N. of a tree कारी-

—पाक -पाकिन् *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —फलः a sort of cucumber. (—ला) N. of two plants, पटोल and अविल्ली. —बीजा long pepper. —मंजरिका the अपामार्ग tree. —मोदं a certain perfume. —रव *a.* having a harsh sound. (—वः) 1. a frog. -2. a harsh word or sound. —रोहिणी the कटुकी plant. —विपाक *a.* producing acid humors in digestion. —स्नेहः the mustard-seed plant.

कटुक *a.* 1 Sharp, pungent. -2 Impetuous, hot. -3 Disagreeable, unpleasant. -4 Fierce. -5 Harsh. —कः 1 Pungency, acerbity. -2 N. of several plants:— पटोल, सुगंधितृण, कुटज, अर्क, राजसर्षप. —का N. of several plants:— कटुरोहिणी, तांबूली, राजिका, तिक्तालाबुक. —की = कटुरोहिणी. —कं 1 Pungency; (at the end of comp. in a bad sense; as दधिकटुकं 'bad curds).' -2 A compound of ginger, black and long pepper. -Comp. —आलाबु, (बू) *f.* a kind of bitter gourd. —त्रयं a compound of ginger, black and long pepper. —फलः=कक्कोल (Mar. कंकोळ). (—लं) N. of a perfume prepared from the berries of this plant. —रोहिणी =कटुरोहिणी. —वल्ली =कटी.

कटुकत्वं Pungency.

कटुंकता Rough manners, rudeness.

कटुरं Buttermilk mixed with water.

कटोरं An earthen vessel.

कटोरा A shallow cup.

कटोल *a.* Pungent. —लः 1 A pungent flavour. -2 A man of an inferior and degraded tribe, a Chânḍâla. -Comp.—वीणा a kind of lute played by the Chânḍâlas.

कट्टारः A weapon, dagger.

कट्फलः N. of a tree, commonly called कायफळ.

कट्वर *a.* Despised. —रं 1 The skim or whey of curds. -2 Buttermilk with water. -3 A sauce, condiment.

कठ् 1 P. (कठति, अकठीत्, कठित) To live in distress ; see कंठ्.

कठः 1 N. of a sage, pupil of Vaiśampâyana, teacher of that branch of Yajurveda which is called after him. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A note or simple sound. -4 A kind of *rik*. —ठाः The followers of that sage. —ठी 1 A female follower of Kaṭha.-2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa. -Comp. —अध्यापकः a teacher of the Kaṭha branch of the Yajurveda.—धूर्तः a Brâhmaṇa well-versed in the कठ branch of the Yajurveda. —श्रोत्रियः a Brâhmaṇa who has mastered the कठ branch of the Yajurveda.

कठमर्दः An epithet of *Siva*.

कठर *a.* Hard, stiff.

कठल्यः,-कठल्लः Gravel.

कठाकुः A bird.

कठाहकः A gallinule.

कठिका Chalk.

कठिंजरः N. of a tree commonly called तुलसी.

कठिन *a.* 1 Hard, stiff ; कठिनविषमामेकवेणीं सारयंतीं Me. 92; Amaru. 72; Mu. 2. 20 ; so °स्तनौ. -2 Hard-hearted, cruel, ruthless; न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5; Pt. 1. 64; Amaru. 6; so °हृदय. -3 Inexorable, inflexible. -4 Sharp, violent, intense (as pain &c.); नितांतकठिनां रुजं मम न वेद सा मानसीं V. 2.11.-5 Giving pain. —नः A thicket. —ना 1 A sweetmeat made with refined sugar. -2 An earthen vessel for cooking ; (*n.* also in this sense). —नी Chalk. -Comp. —पृष्ठः,-कः a tortoise.

कठिनता,-त्वं 1 Hardness, firmness. -2 Severity. -3 Cruelty, hard-heartedness ; Ki. 10. 51. -4 Difficulty, obscurity.

कठिनिका,-काठिनी 1 Chalk. -2 The little finger.

कठेर *a.* Living in distress. —रः A needy or distressed man, a pauper.

कठोर *a.* 1 Hard (fig. also), solid, stiff ; कठोरास्थिग्रंथि Mâl. 5. 34. -2 Cruel, hard-hearted, ruthless; अयि कठोर यशः किल ते प्रियं U. 3. 27 ; so °हृदय, °चित्त. -3 Sharp, piercing ; °अंकुश Sânti. 1. 22. -4 Full, developed, complete, full-grown, of mature age ; कठोरगर्भां जानकीं विमुच्य U. 1, 1. 49, 6. 25; Mâl.6.19; so कठोरताराधिपलांछनच्छविः Si. 1. 20; so अ° new, young ; Mâl. 1. 2. -5 (Fig.) Matured, refined ; कलाकलापालोचनकठोरमातिभिः K. 7 ; °रश्मिः दिवसः U. 2 it is noon-time. -Comp. —गर्भ *a.* far advanced in pregnancy ; U. 1. 49. —गिरिमाहात्म्यं a portion of the Brahmâṇḍa Purâṇa.

कठोरता,-त्वं Hardness, firmness, severity.

कठोरयति Den. P. To furnish with buds, expand the blossoms of; Mâl. 9. 41.

कठोल *a.* Hard, resisting,

कड् I. 1 U. (कडति-ते, कडित) 1 To be proud.-2 To unhusk; cf. कंड्.-3 To be disturbed or confused. -II. 6 P. To eat, consume. -III. 10 U. 1 To protect. -2 To remove the chaff or husk of grain. -3 To break off a part, separate or detach, tear.

कड *a.* 1 Dumb. -2 Hoarse. -3 Ignorant, foolish.

कडकं Sea-salt obtained by evaporation.

कडंगः A spirituous liquor, a kind of rum.

कडंग (क) रः Straw, the stalks of various sorts of pulse &c.

कडंग (क) रीय *a.* To be fed with straw. —यः An animal fed with straw, such as a cow or buffalo; R. 5. 9.

कड (ल) त्रं 1 A kind of vessel. -2 A wife. -3 Hip.

कडंदिका Science (कलंडिका).

कडं (लं) बः 1 The stem or stalk (of a pot-herb). -2 The end or point, angle.

कडार *a.* 1 Tawny; कडारइवायं G. M.; U. 5. 14; U. 6. -2 Proud, haughty, impudent. —रः 1 The tawny colour. -2 A servant.

कडितुलः 1 A sword, scimitar. -2 A sacrificial knife.

कड्ड् 1 P. 1 To be hard or rough. -2 To be harsh or severe.

कण् I. 1 P. (कणति, कणित) 1 To sound or cry (as in distress); moan. -2 To become small. -3 To go or approach. —II. 10 P. or -*Caus.* 1 To wink, to close the eye with the lids or lashes. -2 To sigh, sound.

कणितं Crying out with pain.

कणः 1 A grain, a single seed; तंडुलकणान् H. 1; Ms. 11. 93. -2 An atom or particle (of anything). -3 A very small quantity; द्रविण° *Sânti.* 1. 19; 3. 5. -4 A grain of dust: R. 1. 85; or of pollen; V. 2. 7. -5 A drop (of water) or spray; कणवाही मालिनीतरंगाणाम् *S.* 3. 7; अंबु°, अश्रु° Me. 26, 45, 69; Amaru. 54. -6 An ear of corn.-7 Spark (as of fire) -8 The spark or facet of a gem.-9 Flake (of snow).-10 श्वेतजीरक. **—णा** 1 A kind of fly.-2 Long pepper. -3 Cumin seed. **—णी** 1 An atom, a drop. -2 A kind of corn. -3 The plant Premna Spinosa or Longifolia.. **-Comp.** **—अदः,-भक्षः, भुज्** *m.* a nickname given to the philosopher who propounded the Vaiseshika system of philosophy (which may be said to be a 'doctrine of atoms'). **—अन्न** *a.* one whose food consists of grains. °**ता** the state of one who is made to live on grains. **—गुग्गुलः** a kind of plant. **—जीरः** a white kind of cumin seed. **—जीरकं** small cumin seed. **—भक्षः, भक्षकः, भुज्** *m.* N. of Kanâda. **—भक्षकः** a kind of bird. **—लाभः** a whirlpool.

कणशः *ind.* In small parts or minute particles, grain by grain, little by little, drop by drop &c.; तदिदं कणशो विकीर्यते (भस्म) Ku. 4. 27.

कणिकः 1 A grain. -2 A small particle. -3 An ear of corn. -4 A meal of parched wheat. -5 An enemy. -6 N. of a purificatory ceremony, *i. e.* waving round lamps at sacrificial rites. **—का** 1 An atom, a small or minute particle. -2 A drop (of water); Me. 98. -3 A kind of corn or rice. -4 Cumin seed. -5 The अग्निमंथ tree.

कणिशः, —शं An ear or spike of corn.

कणिष्ठ *a.* The smallest, the most minute.

कणीक *a.* Small, diminutive.

कणपः A kind of iron lance or bar; लोहस्तंभस्तु कणपः Vaijayantî; चापचक्रकणपकर्षण &c. Dk. 35.

कणभः A kind of fly with a sting.

कणाटीनः,—टीरः,—टारकः A wagtail.

कणादः 1 N. of a philosopher; see under कण. -2 A goldsmith.

कणाचिः,—ची *f.* 1 A sound. -2 A tree. -3 A creeper in flower.

कणे *ind.* A particle expressing the satisfaction of a desire (श्रद्धाप्रतीघात): कणेहत्य पयः पिबति Sk. 'he drinks milk to his heart's content or till he is satisfied'.

कणेरः,—रुः The कर्णिकार tree. **—रा —रुः** *f.* 1 A she-elephant. -2 A courtezan, harlot.

कंट् 1 P. (कंटति, कंटित) To go or move.

कंट *a.* Thorny.

कंटकः,—कं 1 A thorn; पादलग्नं करस्थेन कंटकेनैव कंटकं (उद्धरेत्) Chân. 22; Pt. 4. 18. -2 A prickle, a sting; Y. 3. 53. -3 The point of anything. -4 (Fig.) Any troublesome fellow who is, as it were, a thorn to the state and an enemy of order and good government; उत्खातलोकत्रयकंटकेऽपि R. 14. 73; त्रिदिवमुद्धृतदानवकंटकं *S.* 7. 3; Ms. 9. 260; Mv. 7. 8. -5 (Hence) Any source of vexation or annoyance, nuisance; Ms. 9. 253. -6 Horripilation, erection of hair, thrill. -7 A finger-nail. -8 A vexing speech. -9 A fish-bone. -10 A sharp stinging pain, symptom of a disease. -11 (In Nyâya philosophy) Refutation of arguments, detection of error. -12 Impediment, obstacle.-13 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth lunar mansions. **—कः** 1 A bamboo. -2 A work-shop, manufactory. -3 Fault, defect. -4 N. of Makara or the marine monster, the symbol of the god of love. **—की** A kind of वार्ताकी. **-Comp. —अग्रः** a kind of lizard. **—अशनः भक्षकः-भुज्** *m.* a camel. **—अष्ठीलः** a kind of fish (having many bones). **—आगारः** a kind of worm. **—आढ्यः** a kind of tree. **—उद्धरणं** 1. (lit.) extracting thorns, weeding. -2. (fig.) removing annoyances, extirpating thieves and all such sources of public annoyance; कंटकोद्धरणे नित्यमातिष्ठेद्यत्नमुत्तमं Ms. 9. 252. **—द्रुमः** 1. a tree with thorns, a thorny bush; भवंति नितरां स्फीताः सुक्षेत्रे कंटकद्रुमाः Mk. 9. 7. -2. the Sâlmali tree or silk-cotton-tree (Mar. सांवरी). **—फलः** 1 the bread-fruit tree, Panasa tree. -2. the गोक्षुर plant. -3. the castor-oil tree. -4. the Dhattûra tree. -5. a term applicable to any plant the fruit of which is invested with a hairy or thorny coat. **—मर्दनं** suppressing disturbance. **—युक्त** *a.* having thorns, thorny. **—विशोधनं** extirpating every source of disturbance or trouble; राज्यकंटकविशोधनोद्यतः Vikr. 5. 1. **—वृंताकी** a species of nightshade with thorny leaves (वार्ताकी). **—श्रेणिः —णी** *f.* 1. the Solanum Jacquini. -2. a porcupine.

कंटकारः N. of a tree (शाल्मली); also विकंकत. **—री** N. of several plants:— Solanum Jacquini, the silk-cotton tree.

कंटकारिका Solanum Jacquini; also the fruit of this tree.

कंटकालः =कंटकफल q. v.

कंटाह्वयं The tuberous root of the lotus.

कंटकित *a.* 1 Thorny. -2 Covered with erect hair, thrilled; horripilated; प्रीति° त्वचः Ku. 6. 15; R. 7. 22; S. 3. 15.

कंटकिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Thorny, prickly; कंटकिनो वनांताः Vikr. 1. 116. -2 Vexatious, troublesome. **—***m.* A fish. **—***m. f.* N. of several plants:— खदिर, मदन, गोक्षुर, वंश, बदर. **-Comp. —ज** *a.* 1. produced from a fish. -2. produced by the Mimosa tree. **—फलः** the bread-fruit tree (पनस). (**—ला**) मधुखर्जुरी plant.

कंटकिलः A thorny kind of bamboo.

कंटलः 1 N. of a plant (वर्बुर). -2 A tree yielding a species of Gum Arabic.

कंटालुः *f.* N. of several plants:— वार्तकी, वंश, वर्बुर, बृहती.

कंटिन् *a.* Thorny. **—***m.* N. of several trees:—खदिर, अपामार्ग, गोक्षुर.

कंठ् 1.10.U. (कंठति-ते, कंठयति-ते, कंठित) 1 To mourn, grieve for. -2 To miss, be anxious or long for, remember with regret; (in this sense generally used with the preposition उद् and a noun in the gen., loc. or dat. case).

कंठः,—ठं 1 Throat; कंठे निपीड्य मारयति Mk. 8. कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः *S.* 4. 5; कंठेषु स्खलितं गतेपि शिशिरे पुंस्कोकिलानां रुतं 6. 3. -2 The

neck ; कंठाश्लेषपरिग्रहे शिथिलता Pt. 4. 6; कंठाश्लेषप्रणयिनि जने किं पुनर्दूरसंस्थे Me. 3, 97,111; Amaru.19, 57; Ku. 5. 57. -3 Sound, tone, voice; सा मुक्तकंठं चक्रंद R. 14. 68; किमिदं किन्नरकंठि सुप्यते 8. 64; आर्यपुत्रोऽपि प्रमुक्तकंठं रोदिति U. 3. -4 The neck or brim of a vessel &c. -5 Vicinity, immediate proximity (as in उपकंठ). -6 The opening of the womb. -7 A bud on a stalk. -8 The space of an inch from the edge of the hole in which sacrificial fire is deposited. -9 The मदन tree. -10 Guttural sound. -Comp. -अग्निः a bird (digesting in the throat or gizzard). -अवसक्त a. clinging to the neck. -आगत a. come to the throat (as the breath or soul of a dying person). -आभरणं a neck-ornament, necklace ; परीक्षितं काव्यसुवर्णमेतल्लोकस्य कंठाभरणत्वमेतु Vikr. 1. 24; cf. names like सरस्वतीकंठाभरण. -आश्लेषः neck-embrace; Me. 3; Pt. 4. 6; °उपगूढ Bh. 3. 82. -उक्तं personal testimony. -कुब्जः a kind of fever. -कूणिका the Indian lute. -ग a. reaching or extending to the throat. -गत a. 1. being at or in the throat, coming to the throat; *i. e.* on the point of departing; न वदेद्यावनीं भाषां प्राणैः कंठगतैरपि Subhâsh; Pt. 1. 296. -2. approaching or reaching the throat. -तटः, -तटं, -टी the side of the neck. -तलासिका the leather or rope passing round the neck of a horse. -दघ्न a. reaching to the neck. -नीडकः a kite. -नलिकः a large lamp or torch, a whisp of lighted straw &c ; (Mar. मशाल). -पाशः -पाशकः 1. a rope tied round an elephant's neck.-2. a halter in general. -बंधः a rope for an elephant's neck. -भूषा a short necklace; विभूषां कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102. -मणिः 1 a jewel worn on the neck. -2. (fig.) a dear or beloved object. -लग्न a. 1. clinging to the throat. -2 suspended round the neck. -3. throwing the arms round the neck (in embraces); Mâl. 3. 2. -लता 1. a collar. -2. a horse's halter. -वर्तिन् a. being at or in the throat, *i. e.* on the point of departing; प्राणैः R. 12. 54. -शालुकं a hard tumour in the throat. -शुंडी swelling of the tonsils. -शोषः (lit.) 1. drying up or parching of the throat. -2. (fig.) fruitless expostulation. -सज्जनं hanging on, by, or round the neck. -सूत्रं a kind of embrace; (thus defined :— यत्कुर्वते वक्षसि वल्लभस्य स्तनाभिघातं निबिडोपगूहात् । परिश्रमार्थं शनकैर्विदग्धास्तत्कंठसूत्रं प्रवदंति संतः ॥); कंठसूत्रमपदिश्य योषितः R. 19. 32. -स्थ a. 1. being in the throat. -2. guttural (as a letter). -3. being in the mouth, ready to be repeated by rote. -4. learnt and ready to be repeated.

कंठतः *ind.* 1 From the throat. 2 Distinctly, explicitly.

कंठिका A necklace of a single string or row.

कंठिन् a. Belonging to the throat.

कंठी 1 Neck, throat. -2 A necklace, a collar. -3 A rope round the neck of a horse. -Comp. -रवः 1. a lion. -2. an elephant in rut; कंठीरवो महाग्रहेण न्यपतत् Dk. 7. -3. a pigeon. -4. explicit declaration or mention ; (इति कंठीरवेणोक्तम्).

कंठेकालः N. of *S*iva (blue on the neck).

कंठ्य a. 1 Relating or suitable to, or being at, the throat. -2 Guttural. -Comp. -वर्णः a guttural letter; namely अ, आ, क्, ख्, ग्, घ्, ङ् and ह्. -स्वरः a guttural vowel (अ and आ).

कंठालः 1 A boat. -2 A spade, hoe. -3 War. -4 A camel. -5 An esculent root. -6 A churning vessel. -7 A bag. -ला A churning vessel.

कंठीलः A camel. -लः, -ला A churning vessel.

कंड् I. 1 U. (कंडति-ते, कंडित) 1 To be glad or satisfied. -2 To be proud. -3 To unhusk. -II. 10 U. (कंडयति-ते, कंडित) 1 To thresh (corn, grain &c.), unhusk. -2 To protect, defend.

कंडनं 1 Threshing, separating the chaff from the grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा. -2 Chaff. -नी 1 A wooden mortar in which the threshing of corn or grain is performed. -2 A pestle.

कांडित a. Dislocated; *S*. 2.

कंडरा 1 A sinew (of which 16 are considered to be in the human body). -2 A principal vessel of the body, a large artery, vein &c.

कंडानकः N. of a servant of *S*iva.

कंडिका 1 A short section, shortest subdivision ; (as in the शुक्लयजुर्वेद). -2 N. of a country.

कंडुः *m. f.*, कंडूः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itching sensation ; कपोलकंडूः करिभिर्विनेतुं Ku. 1. 9; *S*ânti. 4. 17. -Comp. -आदि *m. pl.* the nominal verbs. -करी N. of a plant शूकाशिंबी. -घ्नः 1 N. of a plant. -2 white mustard.

कंडुर a. Scratching. -रः A species of reed.

कंडूतिः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 Itching, itch; सुभग त्वत्कथारंभे कर्णे कंडूतिलालसा S. D.

कंडूमत् a. 1 Scratching.-2 Itching.

कंडूयति-ते Den. U. (*p. p.* कंडूयित) 1 To scratch, rub gently ; कंडूयमानेन कटं कदाचित् R. 2. 37 ; शृंगेण च स्पर्शनिमीलिताक्षीं मृगीमकंडूयत कृष्णसारः Ku. 3. 36 ; so शृंगे कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगीं *S*. 6. 16; Ms. 4. 82.

कंडूयन,-नक a. Scratching. -नं Scratching, rubbing ; कंडूयनैर्दंशनिवारणैश्च R. 2. 5. -नी A brush for rubbing. -कः A tickler; Pt. 1. 71.

कंडूया 1 Scratching. -2 Itching.

कंडूयितं Scratching.

कंडूयितृ a. Scratching, a scratcher

कंडूरा N. of a plant causing itch.

कंडूल a. 1 Having an itchy sensation, feeling the itch, itchy; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9. -2 Causing itch. -लः An esculent root.

कंडोलः 1 A basket for holding grain (made of cane or bamboo). -2 A safe, store-room.-3 A camel (also *f.*). -ली The lute of a Chânḍâla. -Comp. -वीणा The lute of a Chânḍâla.

कंडोलकः 1 A basket. -2 A safe, store-room.

कंडोषः A caterpillar.

कण्व a. [कण् क्वन्] a. Ved. 1 Talented, intelligent. -2 Praising ; प्रसक्षणो दिव्यः कण्वहोता Rv. 5. 41. 4. -3 Fit to be praised or honoured; Rv. 10. 115. 5. -4 Deaf. -ण्वः 1 N. of a renowned sage, foster-father of *S*akuntalâ and progenitor of the line of काण्व Brâhmaṇas. He was the author of several hymns of the *Rig-*

veda. -2 (Ved.) A peculiar class of evil spirits against whom charms are used. -3 A praiser. -4 The founder of Vedic schools. -ण्वं Sin, evil. -**Comp.** -जंभन *a.* consuming or destroying the evil spirits called Kaṇvas (?). -दुहितृ,-सुता *S*akuntalâ, Kaṇva's daughter. -सखिन् *a.* Ved. a friend of the Kaṇvas, friendly disposed to them. -होतृ *a.* one whose priest is a Kaṇva.

कण्वतम *a* Ved. Very wise.

कण्वमत् *a.* United with a praiser or with the Kaṇvas (as Indra).

कतः,-कतकः [कं जलं शुद्धं तनोति तन्-ड Tv.] The clearing-nut plant, (the nut of which is said to clear muddy water); फलं कतकवृक्षस्य यद्यप्यंबुप्रसादनं । न नामग्रहणादेव तस्य वारि प्रसीदति ॥ Ms. 6. 67. -तं -तकं The nut of this tree, see अंबुप्रसादन also.

कतफलः The clearing nut plant.

कतम *pron. a.* [किम्-डतम्] (°मत् *n.*) Who or which of many; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1; अथ कतमं पुनर्ऋतुमाधिकृत्य गास्यामि *S.* 1 ; कतमे ते गुणास्तत्र यानुदाहरंत्यार्यमिश्राः Mâl. 1; G. L. 22; (sometimes it is used merely as a strengthened substitute for किम्). When followed by च and preceded by यतम it means 'any whosoever', 'whatsoever'. In negative sentences कतम with चन or अपि means 'not even one', 'none at all' It also means 'best or excessively good-looking'.

कतर *pron. a.* (°रत् *n.*) Who or who or which of two; नैतद्विद्मः कतरन्नो गरीयो यद्वा जयेम यदि वा नो जयेयुः Bg. 2. 6.

कतरतः On which of the two sides?

कति *pron. a.* [किम्+डति] (always declined in the plural only; कति, कतिभिः &c.) 1 How many; कत्यग्नयः कति सूर्यासः Rv.10.88.18; एभिर्भूतैः स्मर कति कृताः स्वांत ते विप्रलंभाः *S*ânti. 3. 18; -2 Some. When followed by चित्,चन or अपि, कति loses its interrogative force and becomes indefinite in sense, meaning 'some', 'several', 'a few'; तन्वी स्थिता कतिचिदेव पदानि गत्वा *S.* 2. 12; कत्यपि वासराणि Amaru. 25; तस्मिन्नद्रौ कतिचिदबलाविप्रयुक्तः स कामी नीत्वा मासान् Me. 2.

कतिकृत्वस् *ind.* How many times.

कतिधा *ind.* 1 How often. -2 In how many places or parts.

कतिपय *a* [कति-अयच् पुक् च] 1 Some, several, a certain number; कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20; Me. 23; कतिपयदिवसापगमे some days having elapsed; वर्णैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव *Si.* 2. 72; कतिपयेन or कतिपयात् with some effort.

कतिपयथ *a.* Advanced to a certain place or degree.

कतिविध *a.* How many kinds.

कतिशस् *ind.* How many at a time.

कतमालः [कस्य जलस्य तमाय शोषणाय अलति पर्याप्नोति अल्-अच् Tv.] Fire; cf. खतमाल.

कत्थ् 1 A. (कत्थते, कत्थित) 1 To boast, swagger; कृत्वा कत्थिष्यते न कः Bk. 16. 4; कृत्वैतत्कर्मणा सर्वं कत्थेथाः Mb.-2 To praise, celebrate.-3 To flatter or coax. -4 To abuse, revile.

कत्थन *a.* Boasting, praising. -नं, -ना Bragging, boasting.

कत्पय *a.* Ved. Swelling, rising. -यं Water causing happiness.

कत्र् 10 P. (कत्रयति, कत्रित) To loosen, slaken, remove.

कत्सवरं The shoulder.

कथ् 10U.(कथयति-ते,कथित)1 To tell, relate, narrate, communicate (usually with dat. of person); राममिष्वसनदर्शनोत्सुकं मैथिलाय कथयांबभूव सः R. 11. 37. -2 To declare, state, mention; Bg. 2. 34; R. 11. 15. -3 To converse, talk with, hold conversation with; कथयित्वा सुमंत्रेण सह Râm.-4 To indicate, betray, bespeak, show; V. 1. 6; Mâl. 8. 10; आकारसदृशं चेष्टितमेवास्य कथयति *S.* 7. -5 To describe, relate; किं कथ्यते श्रीरुभयस्य तस्य Ku. 7. 78; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तदिह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8; Pt. 4. 37. -6 To inform, give information about, complain against; Mk. 3. -7 To denounce. -8 To suppose. -*Pass.* (कथ्यते) 1 To be called. -2 To be regarded or considered as.

कथक *a.* [कथ्-ण्वुल्] A narrator, a relator. -कः 1 A chief actor, speaker of a prologue. -2 A disputant. -3 A story-teller.

कथन *a.* Telling, talkative. -नं Narration, relation, description.

कथनीय *a.* 1 To be said or told or declared. -2 Worthy of relation, to be named.

कथयान *a.* Telling, speaking.

कथा [कथ् नि० अ] A tale, story; °प्रावीण्यं U. 4 historical knowledge. -2 A fable, feigned story; कथाच्छलेन बालानां नीतिस्तदिह कथ्यते H. Pr. 8 -3 An account, allusion, mention; कथापि खलु पापानामलमश्रेयसे यतः Si. 2. 40. -4 Talk, conversation, speech; प्रथमं कृतां कथां *S.* 4. 1. -5 A variety of prose composition, often distinguished from आख्यायिका; (प्रबंधकल्पना स्तोकसत्यां प्राज्ञाः कथां विदुः । परंपराश्रया या स्यात् सा मताख्यायिका बुधैः ॥); see under आख्यायिका also. -6 (In phil.) Disputation. का कथा or कथा with प्रति (what mention) is often used in the sense of 'what need one say of', 'not to mention', 'to say nothing of', 'how much more', or 'how much less'; का कथा बाणसंधाने ज्याशब्देनैव दूरतः । हुंकारेणेव धनुषः स हि विघ्नानपोहति *S.* 3. 1; अभितप्तमयोऽपि मार्दवं भजते कैव कथा शरीरिषु R. 8. 43; आसवागनुमानाभ्यां साध्यं त्वां प्रति का कथा 10. 28; Ve. 2. 25. -**Comp.** -अनुरागः taking pleasure in conversation, attention. -अंतरं 1. the course of conversation; स्मर्तव्योऽस्मि कथांतरेषु भवता Mk. 7. 7.-2. another tale. -अवशेष or कथाशेष *a.* one of whom only the narrative remains, *i. e.* deceased, dead. -आक्रमः the commencement of a conversation. -आरंभः commencement of a tale. -आरामः garden of fable. -आलापः speech, conversation. -उदयः the beginning of a tale. -उद्घातः 1. the second of the five kinds of प्रस्तावना, where the first character enters the stage after over-hearing and repeating either the words of the manager (सूत्रधार) or their sense; see S. D. 290; *e. g.* in Ratn., Ve. or Mudrârâkshasa. -2. commencement of a tale or narration; आकुमारकथोद्घातं शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -उपकथनं-उपाख्यानं narration, relation, telling a story. -छलं 1. the guise of a fable. -2. giving a false account. -नायकः, -पुरुषः the hero or leading character of a story; रामायण° U. 4, 6. -पीठं 1. the introductory part of a tale or story. -2. N. of the first लंबक or book of the कथासरित्सागर. -प्रबंधः

a tale, fiction, fable. —प्रसंग *a.* 1. talkative, talking much and foolishly. –2. mad, foolish. (–गः) 1. conversation, talk or course of conversation; नानाकथाप्रसंगावस्थितः H. 1; कथाप्रसंगेन विवादं किल चक्रतुः Ks. 22. 181; N. 1. 35. –2. a curer of poisons (विषवैद्य); कथाप्रसंगेन जनैरुदाहृतात् Ki. 1. 24 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). —प्राणः 1. an actor. –2. a professional story-teller. —मुखं the introductory portion of a story; Pt. 1. —योगः course of conversation, talk, discourse. —विपर्यासः changing the course of a story. —विरक्त *a.* reserved, taciturn, disliking conversation. —शेष *a.* see कथावशेष.

कथानकं A small tale; *e. g.* Vetâlapanchavimsati.

कथापयति Den. P. To tell, relate &c.

कथिकः 1 A narrator. –2 A story-teller.

कथित *p. p.* 1 Told, described, narrated. –2 Expressed. —तः The supreme being. —तं A conversation, discourse; पूर्ववृत्तकथितैः पुराविदः R. 11. 10. –**Comp.** —पदं-पदता tautology. repetition, considered as a fault of composition relating to a sentence, where a word is used without any specific purpose; see K. P. 7; and S. D. 575 *ad loc.*

कथीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to a tale. –2 To cause to remain only in narration.

कथीकृत *a.* Remaining in narration (only), dead, deceased; Ku. 4. 13.

कथं *ind.* [किम्-प्रकारार्थे थमु कादेशश्च] 1 How, in what way, in what manner, whence; कथं मारात्मके त्वयि विश्वासः H. 1; अथ स वैद्यः कथं Mu. 2 'well how did the physician fare'; सानुबंधाः कथं न स्युः संपदो मे निरापदः R. 1. 64, 3. 44; कथमात्मानं निवेदयामि कथं वात्मापहारं करोमि *S.* 1 (where the speaker is doubtful as to the propriety of what he says).–2 Oh what! indeed! (expressing surprise); कथं मामेवोद्दिशति *S.* 6. –3 It is often connected with the particles इव, नाम, नु, वा, or स्विद् in the sense of, 'how indeed,' 'how possibly', 'I should like to know', (where the question is generalized); कथं वा गम्यते U.3; कथं नामैतत् U. 6. –4 When connected with the particles चित्, चन or अपि it means 'in every way'. 'on any account', 'somehow', 'with great difficulty', 'with great efforts'; तस्य स्थित्वा कथमपि पुरः Me. 3; कथमप्युन्नमितं न चुंबितं तु *S.* 3. 25; न लोकवृत्तं वर्तेत वृत्तिहेतोः कथंचन Ms. 4. 11, 5. 143; कथंचिदीशा मनसां बभूवुः Ku. 3. 34; कथं कथमपि उत्थितः Pt. 1; विसृज्य कथमप्युमां Ku. 6. 3; Me. 22; Amaru. 12,39,50,73; Pt. 1. –5 Scarcely, hardly; कथमपि भुवनेऽस्मिंस्तादृशाः संभवंति Mâl. 2. 9. –**Comp.** —काथिकः an inquisitive person. —कारं *ind.* in what manner, how; कथंकारमनालंबा कीर्तिर्द्यामधिरोहति *Si.* 2. 52; कथंकारं भुंक्ते Sk; N. 17. 126. —प्रमाण *a.* of what measure. —भावः what state. —भूत *a.* 1. how being. –2. of what nature or kind (oft. used by commentators). —रूप *a.* of what shape. —वीर्य *a.* of what power.

कथंता What sort or manner. –2 Inquiry, question' demand.

कद् I. 4 A. (कद्यते) To be confounded or confused, to suffer mentally. –II. 1 A. (कदते) also 1 P. 1 To cry, to weep or shed tears. –2 To grieve. –3 To call. –4 To kill or hurt; see कंद्.

कदनं 1 Slaughter, havoc, destruction; U. 5. 10. –2 War. –3 Sin.

कद् *ind.* [कद्-क्विप्] Ved. A particle of interrogation, 'where'. This particle which is a substitute for the word कु is often used as the first member of a comp. and expresses the senses of badness, littleness, deterioration, uselessness, defectiveness &c. of anything. –**Comp.** —अक्षरं 1. a bad letter. –2. bad writing. —अग्निः a little fire. —अध्वन् a bad road. —अन्नं bad food. —अपत्यं a bad child, bad posterity. —अभ्यासः a bad habit or custom. —अर्थ *a.* 1. useless, unmeaning. –2. having what purpose or aim? (–र्थः) a useless thing. —अर्थनं,-ना troubling, tormenting, torture. —अर्थयति Den. P. 1. to despise, slight. –2. to trouble, torment; Bh. 3. 100; N. 8. 75. —अर्थित *a.* 1. despised, disdained, slighted; कदर्थितस्यापि हि धैर्यवृत्तेर्न शक्यते धैर्यगुणः प्रमाष्टुं Bh. 2. 106. –2. tormented, teased; आः कदर्थितोऽहमेभिर्वारंवारं वीरसंवादविघ्नकारिभिः U. 5. –3. insignificant, mean. –4. bad, vile. —अर्थीकृ 8 U. to disdain, despise. —अर्थीकृत *a.* 1. despised, disdained. –2. rendered useless and unavailing. —अर्य *a.* 1. avaricious, miserly –2. little, insignificant, mean. –3. bad, disagreeable. (–र्यः) a miser; Ms. 4. 210, 224; Y. 1. 161. °ता-त्वं 1. avarice. –2. insignificance. –3. badness. °भावः avarice, stinginess. —अश्वः a bad horse. —आकार *a.* deformed, ugly. —आचार *a.* following evil practices, wicked, depraved. (–रः) bad conduct. —इंद्रियं a bad organ of sense. —उष्ट्रः a bad camel. —उष्ण (also कोष्ण) *a.* tepid, lukewarm. (–ष्णं) lukewarmness. —तृणं 1. a fragrant grass. –2. the plant कुंभिका. —तोयं an intoxicating drink, wine. —त्रि *m. pl.* three inferior articles. —रथः a bad chariot or carriage; युधि कद्रथवद्भीमं बभंज ध्वजशालिनं Bk. 5. 103. —वद *a.* 1. speaking ill or inaccurately or indistinctly; येन जातं प्रियापाये कद्वदं हंसकोकिलं Bk. 6. 75; वाग्विदां वरमकद्वदो नृपः *Si.* 14. 1. –2. vile, contemptible..

कद *a.* 1 Giving water. –2 Giving happiness. —दः A cloud.

कदकं A canopy, awning.

कदनं See under कद्.

कदंबः,-कदंबकः [कद् करणे अंबच् Tv.] 1 A kind of tree (said to put forth buds at the roaring of thunder-clouds); कतिपयकुसुमोद्गमः कदंबः U. 3. 20, 42; Mâl. 3. 7; Me. 25; R. 12. 99. –2 A kind of grass. –3 Turmeric. –4 The mustard-seed plant. –5 A particular mineral substance. —बी N. of a plant (देवदाली). *S.* 6; U. 5. 18. —बं A multitude. —कं 1 A multitude, group; छायाबद्धकदंबकं मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S.* 2. 6. –2 The flower of the Kadamba tree; पृथुकदंबकदंबकराजितं Ki. 5. 9. –3 A kind of grass (देवताड). –**Comp.** —अनिलः 1. a fragrant breeze (charged with the odour of Kadamba flowers); ते चोन्मीलितमालतीसुरभयः प्रौढाः कदंबानिलाः K. P. 1. –2. spring. —कोरकन्यायः see. under न्याय. —पुष्पा,-ष्पी a plant the flowers of which resemble those of Kadamba. —वायुः a fragrant breeze; =°अनिल.

कदंबदः The mustard-seed plant.

कदरः 1 A saw. -2 An iron goad for driving an elephant. -3 N. of a tree sometimes substituted for Khadira as a sacrificial post. —रः, —रं A corn, a callosity of the feet caused by external friction. —रं coagulated milk.

कदलः,-कदलकः The plantain tree ; ऊरुद्वयं मृगदृशः कदलस्य कांडौ Amaru. 95.—ला N. of several plants:- पृश्नि डिंबिका, and शाल्मलि. —ली 1 The plantain tree ; किं यासि बालकदलीव विकंपमाना Mk.1. 20 ; यास्यत्यूरुः सरसकदलीस्तंभगौरश्चलत्वं Me. 96, 77; Ku. 1. 36 ; R. 12. 96; Y. 3. 8. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag carried by an elephant. -4 A flag or banner. -**Comp.** —(ली) कुसुमं the flower of the कदली plant.—दंडः-स्कंधः a kind of illusion.

कदलिका A banner, flag; Mâl. 6.

कदलिन् *m.* A kind of antelope.

कदलीक्षता 1 A sort of cucumber. -2 A beautiful woman.

कदा *ind.* When, at what time; कदा गमिष्यसि-एष गच्छामि; कदा कथयिष्यसि &c. ; when connected with a following अपि it means 'now and then', 'at times', 'sometimes', 'at some time' ; न कदापि never ; with a following चन it means 'at some time', 'one day', 'at one time or another', 'once' ; आनंदं ब्रह्मणो विद्वान्न बिभेति कदाचन ; Ms. 2. 54, 144, 3. 25, 101 ; with a following चित् it means 'at one time', 'once upon a time', 'at some time or other'; अथ कदाचित् once upon a time ; R. 2. 37, 12. 21; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचित्तु Ms. 4. 74, 65, 169; कदाचित्-कदाचित् 'now-now' ; कदाचित् काननं जगाहे कदाचित् कमलवनेषु रेमे K. 58 *et seq.*) [cf. L. *quando*].

कद्रु *a.* [कद्-रु] (द्रु or द्रू *f.*) 1 Tawny. 2 Variegated, spotted. —द्रुः 1 The tawny colour. -2 The variegated colour. —द्रुः, -द्रूः *f.* Wife of Kasyapa and the mother of the Nâgas.-**Comp.**—पुत्रः, सुतः a serpent.

कद्रुण *a.* Reddish-brown, tawny.

कद्वरं 1 Whey. -2 Buttermilk mixed with water.

कधप्रिय-कधप्री *a.* Ved. Fond of praise.

कन् 1 P. Ved. (कनति, कंतुं). 1 To be satisfied or contented. -2 To love, wish. -3 To shine. -4 To go.

कनकं Gold ; कनकवलयं स्रस्तं स्रस्तं मया प्रतिसार्यते *S.* 3. 13 ; Me. 2, 37, 67. —कः 1 The Palâsa tree. 2 The Dhattûra tree. -3 Mountain ebony. -**Comp.** —अंगदं a gold bracelet. —अचलः, -अद्रिः, -गिरिः, शैलः epithets of the mountain Sumeru; अधुना कुचौ ते स्पर्धेते किल कनकाचलेन सार्धम् Bv. 2. 9. —अध्यक्षः the treasurer. —आह्वः the धत्तूर tree. (-ह्वं) =नागकेशर. —आलुका a golden jar or vase.—आह्वयः the Dhattûra tree. (-यं) a flower. —क्षारः borax. —टंकः a golden hatchet. —दंडं -दंडकं (golden-sticked) the royal parasol. —दंडिका a golden sheath for a sword &c.; Mu. 2. —निकषः a streak of gold (rubbed on a touch-stone). —पत्रं an ear-ornament made of gold ; जीवेति मंगलवचः परिहृत्य कोपात् कर्णे कृतं कनकपत्रमनालपंत्या Ch. P. 10. —परागः gold-dust. —पलः a kind of fish. (-लं) a weight of gold. —प्रभ *a.* bright as gold. (—भा) the महाज्योतिष्मती plant. —प्रसवा the स्वर्णकेतकी plant. —भंगः a piece of gold. —रंभा the स्वर्णकदली plant. —रसः 1. a yellow orpiment. -2. fluid gold. —शक्तिः N. of Kârtikeya. —सूत्रं a gold necklace ; काक्या कनकसूत्रेण कृष्णसर्पो विनाशितः Pt. 1. 207. —स्थली 'a land of gold,' gold mine.

कनकमय *a.* Made of gold, golden.

कनखलं N. of a Tîrtha or sacred place and the hills adjoining it ; (तीर्थं कनखलं नाम गंगाद्वारेऽस्ति पावनं); तस्माद्गच्छेरनुकनखलं शैलराजावतीर्णां जह्नोः कन्याम् Me. 50.

कनटी Red arsenic.

कनन *a.* One-eyed ; cf. काण.

कनयति Den. P. To lessen, reduce in size, make small, diminish ; कीर्तिं नः कनयंति च Bk. 18. 25.

कना Ved. A girl; the youngest girl.

कनिक्रद *a.* Ved. Neighing, crying very much.

कनिष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 The smallest, least. -2 The youngest. -3 Lower. -4 Having the feet downwards. —ष्ठः N. of *Siva.* —ष्ठा 1 The little finger. -2 A kind of heroine. -3 The wife of a younger brother. -**Comp.** —पदं -मूलं the least or first root.

कनिष्ठक *a.* The smallest. —ष्ठिका The little finger ; कनिष्ठिकाधिष्ठितकालिदासा Subhâsh. —कं A kind of grass.

कनी A daughter or girl.

कनीन *a.* Ved. Young. —नी 1 The little finger.-2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीनकः 1 A boy, youth. -2 The pupil of the eye. —का 1 A maiden, girl. -2 The pupil of the eye. —निका 1 The little finger. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कनीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) (Compar. of अल्प or युवन्) 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger: कनीयान् भ्राता, कनीयसी भगिनी &c.

कनीयस *a.* 1 Smaller, less. -2 Younger. —सं Copper.

कनीचिः *f.* 1 A cart. -2 A creeping plant.

कनूज =कन्याकुब्ज. q. v.

कनेरा 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant : (cf. कणेरा).

कंत *a.* Happy.

कंतु *a.* Happy. —तुः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 Heart (seat of thought and feeling). -3 Granary.

कंथा 1 A patched garment, wallet (worn by ascetics); जीर्णा कंथा ततः किं Bh. 3. 74, 19, 86 ; *S*ânti. 4. 4, 19. -2 A wall. -3 A town. -**Comp.** —धारणं wearing a patched garment, as practised by some Yogins. —धारिन् *m.* a religious mendicant, Yogin.

कंद् 1 P. (कंदति, कंदित) 1 To cry, lament. -2 (A) To be confounded or perplexed. -3 To confound.

कंदः-दं 1 A bulbous root. -2 A bulb ; Bh. 3. 69 ; (fig. also) ; ज्ञानकंद. -3 Garlic. -4 A knot, swelling. -5 An affection of the male or female organ. —दः 1 A cloud. -2 Camphor. -**Comp.** —मूलं a radish. —संज्ञं prolapsus uteri. —सारं the garden of Indra.

कंदिन् *a.* Having a bulbous root. —*m.* An esculent root.

कंदकः A palanquin.

कंदट्टं The white water-lily ; cf. कंदोट.

कंदरः,-रं A cave, a valley; किं कंदाः कंदरेभ्यः प्रलयमुपगताः Bh. 3. 69; वसुधाधरकंदराभिसर्पी V. 1. 16; Me. 56. -रः A hook for driving an elephant. -रा-री A cave, valley, hollow. -रं Dry ginger.-**Comp**. -आकरः a mountain.

कंदर्पः 1 N. of Cupid, the god of love; प्रजनश्चास्मि कंदर्पः Bg. 10. 28; कंदर्प इव रूपेण Mb. -2 Love. (कंदर्प is thus derived:—कं दर्पयामीति मदाज्जातमात्रो जगाद च । तेन कंदर्पनामानं तं चकार चतुर्मुखः ॥) -**Comp**. -कूपः pudenda muliebre. -ज्वरः fever of love, passion, vehement desire. -दहनः,-मथनः N. of *S*iva. -मुषलः-मुसलः the male organ of generation. -शृंखलः 1. membrum virile. -2 a particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus (रतिबंध).

कंदलः-लं 1 A new shoot or sprout; U. 3. 40. -2 Reproach, censure. -3 The cheek, or the cheek and temple. -4 A portent. -5 Sweet sound. -6 The plantain tree; कंदलदलोल्लासाः पयोबिंदवः Amaru. 48. -7 Collection; U. 3.11. -लः 1 Gold. -2 War, battle. -3 (Hence) War of words, controversy. -लं A Kandala flower; विदलकंदलकंपनलालितः *S*i. 6.30; R. 13. 29.

कंदली 1 The plantain (or the Banana) tree; आरक्तराजिभिरियं कुसुमैर्नवकंदली सलिलगर्भैः । कोपादंतर्बाष्पे स्मरयति मां लोचने तस्याः V. 4. 5; Me. 21; Rs. 2. 5. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A flag. -4 Lotus-seed. -**Comp**. -कुसुमं 1. a mushroom. -2. the flower of the plantain tree.

कंदलित *a*. 1 Budded, blown. -2 Put forth, emitted.

कंदिरी N. of a plant (Mar. लाजाळू.)

कंदुः *m*. *f*. [Uṇ. 1. 14] A boiler, oven. -**Comp**. -पक्व *a*. parched, roasted (as grain).

कंदुकः,-कं A ball for playing with; पातितोऽपि कराघातैरुत्पतत्येव कंदुकः Bh. 2. 83; Ku. 1. 29, 5. 11, 19; R.16, 83. -कं A pillow; Bh. 3.145. -**Comp**. -लीला any game with a ball.

कंदोटः (-ट्टः) 1 The white lotus. -2 The blue lotus (a provincial form for नीलोत्पल); मोहमुकाभवमानवक्कंदोट्टयुगलः Mâl. 7. -ट्टं A blue lotus.

कंदोतः The white lotus.

कंधः 1 A cloud. -2 A kind of grass.

कंधरः [कं शिरो जलं वा धारयति] 1 The neck. -2 'The holder of water', a cloud. -4 A kind of grass. -4 N. of a vegetable (मारिष).-रा The neck; कंधरां समपहाय कं धरां प्राप्य संयति जहास कस्यचित् Y. 2. 220; Amaru. 16; see उत्कंधर also.

कंधिः [कं शिरो जलं वा धीयतेऽत्र] The ocean. -*f*. The neck.

कन्नं [कन्-क्त] 1 Sin. 2 A swoon, a fainting fit.

कन्यका 1 A girl; संवृद्धवैखानसकन्यकानि R. 14. 28; 11. 53. -2 An unmarried girl, virgin, maiden; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्वहंति Mâl. 7; Y. 1. 105. -3 A technical name for a girl ten years old; (अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी नववर्षा च रोहिणी । दशमे कन्यका प्रोक्ता अत उर्ध्वं रजस्वला *S*abdak.) -4 (In Rhet.) One of the several kinds of heroines; an unmarried girl serving as a chief character in a poetical composition; see under अन्यस्त्री. -5 The sign *Virgo*. -**Comp**. -छलः seduction; पैशाचः कन्यकाच्छलात् Y. 1. 61. -जनः a maiden; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mal. 7. 1. -जातः the son of an unmarried girl; Y. 2. 129 (=कानीन); for instance व्यास, कर्ण &c.

कन्यना Ved. Calling a girl (कन्याह्वान); a girl (?).

कन्यला Ved. A girl.

कन्यसः The youngest brother. -सा The little finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्या [Uṇ. 4. 111] 1 An unmarried girl or daughter; R. 1. 51, 2. 10, 3. 33; Ms. 10. 8. -2 A girl ten years old. -3 A virgin, maiden; Ms. 8. 367, 3. 33. -4 A woman in general. -5 The sixth sign of the zodiac, *i. e*. Virgo. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 Large cardamoms. -**Comp**. -अंतःपुरं the women's apartments; सुरक्षितेपि कन्यांतःपुरे कश्चित्प्रविशति Pt. 1; Mv. 2. 50. -अाट *a*. following after or hunting young girls. (-टः) 1. the inner apartments of a house. -2. a man who hunts or goes alter young girls. -कुब्जः N. of a country. (-ब्जं) N. of an ancient city in the north of India, situated on a tributary of the Ganges, now called Kanoja. -कुमारि *f*., -री N. of Durgâ. -गतं the position of a planet in the sign Virgo. -ग्रहणं taking a girl in marriage. -दानं giving away a girl in marriage. -दूषणं defilement of a virgin. -दोषः a defect or blemish in a girl, bad repute (such as a disease &c.). -धनं dowry. -पतिः 'daughter's husband', a son-in-law. -पालः a dealer in slave girls. -पुत्रः, गर्भः the son of an unmarried daughter (called कानीन). -पुरं the women's apartments. -भर्तृ *m*. 1. a son-in-law. -2. N. of Kârtikeya. -रत्नं a very fine girl; कन्यारत्नमयोनिजन्म भवतामास्ते Mv. 1. 30. -राशिः the sign *Virgo*. -वेदिन् *m*. a son-in-law (marrying one's girl); Y. 1. 262. -शुल्कं money given to the bride's father as her price, purchase-money of a girl. -स्वयंवरः the choice of a husband by a maiden. -हरणं ravishment or seduction of a maiden; Ms. 3. 33.

कन्यका, कन्यिका 1 Young girl. -2 A virgin.

कन्यस *a*. Younger. -सा The little finger. -सी The youngest sister.

कन्यामय *a*. Consisting of, or in the form of, a young girl; R. 6. 11, 16. 86. -यं The harem (consisting mostly of girls).

कन्युषं The hand below the wrist.

कप् 1 P. To move see; कंप्.

कप 1 N. of वरुण. -2 A class of demons.

कपटः,-टं Fraud, deceit, trick, cheating; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; कपटानुसारकुशला Mk. 9. 5. -टी A measure equal to the capacity of the hollows of the two hands joined together. -**Comp**. -तापसः one who pretends to be an ascetic, pseudo ascetic. -पटु *a*. adept in deceit, deceitful, crafty; छलयन् प्रजास्त्वमनृतेन कपटपटुरैंद्रजालिकः *S*i. 15. 35. -प्रबंधः a fraudulent contrivance; H. 1. -लेख्यं a forged document. -वचनं deceitful talk. -वेश *a*. disguised, masked. (-शः) disguise, false dress.

कपटिकः A rogue, cheat.

कपटिन् *a*. Fraudulent, dishonest. -*f*. A kind of perfume (चिडा).

कपनः Shaking. **—नः -ना** Ved. A worm, caterpillar (घुण).

कपर्दः, कपर्दकः 1 A small shell or cowrie (used as a coin).-2 Braided and matted hair, especially of Śiva; G. L. 22.

कपर्दिका A small shell or *cowrie* (used as a coin); मित्राण्यमित्रतां यांति यस्य न स्युः कपर्द (र्दि) काः Pt. 2. 98.

कपर्दिन् *a.* [कपर्द-इनि] 1 Shaggy. -2 Wearing braided and matted hair. **—m.** N. of Śiva.

कपलं Ved. A half, a part.

कपाटः-टं [कं वातं पाटयति तत्रार्तं रुणद्धि Tv.] 1 Leaf or panel of a door; कपाटवक्षाः परिणद्धकंधरः R. 3. 34; स्वर्गद्वारकपाटपाटनपटुर्धर्मोऽपि नोपार्जितः Bh. 3. 11. -2 A door; Śi. 11. 60. **-Comp. —उद्घाटनं** 1. the opening of a door. -2. a door-key. **—घ्नः** a house-breaker, thief. **—वक्षस्** *a.* broad-chested; R. 3. 34. **—संधिः** 1. the junction of the leaves of a door. -2. a manner of multiplying. **—संधिकः** a disease of the ear.

कपालः,-लं [कं शिरो जलं वा पालयति] 1 The skull, skull-bone; चूडापीडकपालसंकुलगलन्मंदाकिनीवारयः Mâl. 1. 2; रुद्रो येन कपालपाणिपुटके भिक्षाटनं कारितः Bh. 2. 95. -2 A piece of a broken jar, potsherd; कपालेन भिक्षार्थी Ms. 8. 93. -3 A multitude, collection. -4 A beggar's bowl; Ms. 6. 44. -5 A cup, jar in general; पंचकपालः. -6 A cover or lid.-7 A treaty of peace on equal terms. **—लं** 1 The shell of an egg.-2 The cotyla of the leg of a man, any flat bone.-3 A kind of leprosy. **—ली** A beggar's bowl. [cf. L. *caput*; Gr. *kephale*]. **-Comp. —नालिका** a sort of pin or spindle for winding cotton &c. **—पाणिः -भृत्, -मालिन्, -शिरस्** *m.* epithets of Śiva. **—मालिनी** N. of Durgâ. **—संधिः** a peace on equal terms, H. 4. 100.

कपालिः N. of Śiva.

कपालिका 1 A potsherd; Ms. 4. 78, 8. 250.-2 The tartar of the teeth.

कपालिन् *a.* 1 Furnished with or having a skull; Y. 3.243. -2 Wearing skulls; कपालि वा स्यादथवेंदुशेखरं (वपुः) Ku. 5. 78. **—m.** 1 An epithet of Śiva; करं कर्णे कुर्वत्यपि किल कपालिप्रभृतयः G. L. 28. -2 A man of low caste (offspring of a Brâhmaṇa mother and fisherman father). **—नी** N. of Durgâ.

कपिः [कंप्-इन् नलोपः; Uṇ. 4. 143.] 1 An ape, a monkey; कपेरत्रासिषुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11. -2 An elephant. -3 A species of Karanja. -4 Incense, storax or impure benzoin (शिलारस). -5 The sun. -6 N. of Vishṇu. **—पिः** *f.* **—पी** A female monkey. **-Comp. —आख्यः** incense. **—इज्यः** an epithet of (1) Râma; (2) of Sugrîva. **—इंद्रः** (the chief of monkeys) an epithet of (1) Hanûmat; नदयंति स्वर्ग वृंदानि कपींद्रः Bk. 10. 12; (2) of Sugrîva; व्यर्थं यत्र कपींद्रसख्यमपि मे U. 3. 45; (3) of Jâmbavat. **—कच्छुः** *f.* N. of a plant. **—कंबुकं** the skull. **—केतन, —ध्वजः** N. of Arjuna; Bg. 1. 20. **—चूडा,चूतः** the hog-plum tree. **—जः,-तैलं,-नामन्** *n.*storax or benzoin. **—प्रभुः** 1. an epithet of Râma. -2. of Sugrîva. **—रथः** an epithet of (1) Râma; (2) Arjuna. **—लोमन्** *f.* a kind of perfume. **—लोहं** brass. **—वक्त्रः** N. of Nârada. **—शाकः-कं** a cabbage **—शीर्षं** the upper part (cop ing) ofa wall. **—शीर्षकं** vermilion (Mar. हिंगुळ). **—शीर्ष्णी** a kind of musical instrument.

कपिंजलः 1 The Châtaka bird. -2 The Tittiri bird.

कपित्थः The wood-apple tree. **—त्थं** 1 The fruit of the above tree. -2 A particular position of the hands and fingers. **-Comp. —आस्यः** a kind of monkey.

कपिल *a.* [कपि-लच्] 1 Tawny, reddish; वाताय कपिला विद्युत् Mbh. -2 Having tawny hair; Ms. 3. 8; (Kull. =कपिलकेशा). **—लः** 1 N. of a great sage. [He reduced to ashes the 60,000 sons of Sagara who, while searching for the sacrificial horse of their father taken away by Indra, fell in with him and accused him of having stolen it; (see U. 1. 23). He is also said to have been the founder of the Sankhya system of philosophy]. -2 A dog.-3 Benzoin. -4 Incense. -5 A form of fire. -6 The tawny colour. -7 Impure benzoin. -8 N. of the sun. -9 N. of a country. -10 One of the incarnations of Vishṇu. **—ला** 1 A brown cow. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A kind of timber. -4 The common leech. -5 N. of the female elephant of the south-east. **-Comp. —अक्षी** a kind of deer. **—अंजनः** N. of Śiva. **—अश्वः** an epithet of Indra. **—आचार्यः** Vishṇu. **—द्युतिः** the sun. **—द्राक्षा** a vine with brown grapes. **—द्रुमः** a kind of perfume. **—धारा** 1. N.of the Ganges. -2. a holy place. **—स्मृतिः** *f.* the Sânkhya Sûtras of Kapila.

कपिश *a.* [कपि-मत्वर्थे श] 1 Brown, reddish-brown. -2 Reddish; (छायाः) संध्यापयोदकपिशाः पिशिताशनानां Ś. 3. 27; तोये कांचनपद्मरेणुकपिशे 7. 12; V. 2. 7; Me. 21; R. 12. 28. **—शः** 1 The brown colour. -2 A compound of red and black colour. -3 Storax or coarse benzoin. **—शा** 1 The Mâdhavî creeper. -2 N. of a river. **—शा,-शी,-शं** A spirit, a kind of rum. **-Comp. —अंजनः** N. of Śiva. **—अयनः** 1. spirit, a kind of rum. -2. a deity.

कपिशित *a.* Embrowned; Śi. 6. 5.

कपिशीका A kind of liquor.

कपीतनः N. of several plants:— such as the holy fig-tree, the betel-nut tree &c.

कपुच्छलं, कपुष्टिका 1 The ceremony of tonsure. -2 A patch of hair on each side of the head.

कपूय *a.* Mean, worthless, abject, low.

कपोतः [को वायुः पोत इव यस्य Tv.] 1 A dove, pigeon. -2 A bird in general. -3 A particular position of the hands.-4 The grey colour of a pigeon. **-Comp. —अंघ्रिः** *f.* a sort of perfume. **—अंजनं** antimony. **—अरिः** a hawk, falcon. **—आभ** *a.* of the colour of a pigeon. (**—भः**) a pale or dirty white colour. **—चरणा** a sort of perfume. **—पालिका,-पाली** *f.* an aviary, a pigeon-house, dove-cot. **—राजः** the king of pigeons. **—वर्णी** small cardamoms. **—वाणा** a kind of perfume. **—सारं** antimony. **—हस्तः** a mode of folding the hands in supplication, fear &c.; कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा S. 6.

कपोतकः 1 A small pigeon. -2 A mode of folding the hands together. **—कं** Antimony.

कपोतकीया A place abounding in pigeons.

कपोती 1 A female pigeon. -2 A kind of sacrificial post.

कपोलः [Uṇ. 1. 66] A cheek;

क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं *S.* 3. 10, 6. 14; R. 4. 68. —ली The knee-cap. **-Comp.** —काषः any object against which anything (especially the cheeks) is rubbed; Ki. 5.36.—फलकः the (broad) cheeks. —भित्तिः *f.* the temples and cheeks; or excellent (*i.e.* broad) cheeks; cf. गंडभित्ति. —रागः the flush in the cheek.

कफः [केन जलेन फलति फल्-ड Tv.] 1 Phlegm, one of the three humours of the body (the other two being वात and पित्त); कफापचयादारोग्यैकमूलमाशयाग्निदीप्तिः Dk. 160; प्राणप्रयाणसमये कफवातपित्तैः कंठावरोधनविधौ स्मरणं कुतस्ते Udb. -2 A watery foam or froth in general. **-Comp.** —अरिः dry ginger. —कूर्चिका saliva, spittle. —क्षयः pulmonary consumption. —घ्न,-नाशन,-हर *a.* removing phlegm, antiphlegmatic. —ज्वरः fever caused by excess of phlegm. —विरोधिन् *m.* pepper.

कफल *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कफ-इनि] Affected with excess of phlegm, phlegmatic. —*m.* An elephant (?).

कफणिः, कफोणिः (णी *f.*) The elbow.

कफेलू *a.* Phlegmatic.

कफौडः Ved. The elbow.

कब् 1 P. (कबति, कबित) 1 To colour. -2 To praise.

कबंध,ः —धं A headless trunk (especially when it retains life); (स्वं) नृत्यत्कबंधं समरे ददर्श R. 7. 51, 12. 49. —धः 1 The belly. -2 A cloud. -3 A comet. -4 N. of Râhu. -5 Water (said to be *n.* also in this sense); *Si.* 16. 67. -6 N. of a mighty demon mentioned in the Râmâyaṇa. [While Rama and Lakshmana lived in the Dandaka forest, Kabandha attacked them and was slain by them. It is said that, though at first a heavenly being, he was cursed by Indra to assume the form of a demon and to be in that state till killed by Rama and Lakshmana. He advised Rama to form friendship with Sugriva; see R. 12. 57].

कबं (वं) धिन् *a.* 'Endowed with water', epithet of the Maruts. —*m.* N. of Kâtyâyana.

कबर,-री Usually written कवर, -री q. v.

कबित्थः The wood-apple tree.

कबिल *a.* Tawny —लः The tawny colour.

कबुलिः *f.* The hinder part of an animal.

कम् *ind.* Ved. A particle used as an expletive or enclitic.

कम् 1. 10. A. (कामयते, कामित, चकमे-कामयांचक्रे, कांत) 1 To love, be enamoured of, be in love with; कन्ये कामयमानं मां न त्वं कामयसे कथं Kâv. 1. 63 (an instance of ग्राम्यता); कलहंसको मंजरिकां कामयते Mâl. 1. -2 To long for, wish, desire; न वीरसूशब्दमकामयेतां R. 14. 4; निष्क्रष्टुमर्थं चकमे कुबेरात् 5. 26; 4. 48; 10. 53; Bk. 14. 82. -3 To have intercourse with. -4 To value highly.

कमन *a.* [कम्-युच्] 1 Lustful, libidinous. -2 Wishing for, desirous; *Si.* 6. 74. -3 Lovely, beautiful. —नः 1 Cupid, the god of love. -2 The Asoka tree. -3 N. of Brahmâ. -4 A Brâhmaṇa. **-Comp.** —छदः a heron (having beautiful plumage).

कमनीय *a.* 1 To be desired, desirable: अनन्यनारीकमनीयमंकं Ku. 1. 37. -2 Lovely, charming, beautiful; शाखावसक्तकमनीयपरिच्छदानां Ki. 7. 40; तदपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं *S.* 3. 9 v. 1.

कमर *a.* [कम्-अरच्] Lustful, desirous.

कमा Beauty, loveliness.

कमितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) Lustful, libidinous.

कम्र *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Beautiful.

कमठः [Uṇ. 1. 100] 1 A tortoise; संप्राप्तः कमठः स चापि नियतं नष्टस्तवादेशात् Pt. 2. 184. -2 A bamboo. -3 A water-jar. —ठी A female tortoise or a small tortoise. **-Comp.** —पतिः a king of tortoises.

कमंडलुः,-लु *n.* A water-pot (earthen or wooden) used by ascetics; कमंडलूपमोऽमात्यस्तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91; कमंडलुनोदकं सिक्त्वा; Ms. 2. 64; Y. 1. 133. **-Comp.** —तरुः the tree of which Kamaṇḍalus are made. —धरः an epithet of *S*iva.

कमल *a.* 1 Desirous. -2 Pale-red. —लः 1 The Sârasa bird. -2 A kind of deer. -3 N. of Brahmâ. —ली A collection of lotuses. —लं [कम्-कलच्] 1 A lotus; कमलमनंभसि कमले च कुवलये तानि कनकलतिकायां K. P. 10; so हस्त°, नेत्र,° चरण°, &c. -2 Water; N. 1. 130; Ki. 5. 25. -3 Copper. -4 A medicament, drug. -5 The Sârasa bird. -6 The bladder, the right lobe of the lungs. **-Comp.** —अक्षी a lotus-eyed lady. —आकरः 1. an assemblage of lotuses. -2. a lake full of lotuses. —आलया an epithet of Lakshmî; Mu. 2. —आसनः 'lotus-seated' N. of Brahmâ; क्रांतानि पूर्वं कमलासनेन Ku. 7. 70. —ईक्षणा a lotus-eyed lady. —उत्तरं safflower. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —जः 1. an epithet of Brahmâ. -2 the lunar asterism called Rohiṇî. —जन्मन् *m.*, —भवः, —योनिः, —संभवः 'lotus-born' epithets of Brahmâ.

कमलकं A small lotus.

कमला 1 An epithet of Lakshmî. -2 An excellent woman. **-Comp.** —पतिः,—सखः an epithet of Vishṇu.

कमलिनी 1 A lotus-plant; साभ्रेऽह्नीव स्थलकमलिनीं न प्रबुद्धां न सुप्तां Me. 90; रम्यांतरः कमलिनीहरितैः सरोभिः *S.* 4. 10; R. 9. 30, 19. 11. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding with lotuses.

कंप् 1 A. (कंपते चकंपे, कंपित) To shake, tremble, move about; (fig. also); चकंपे तीर्णलौहित्ये तस्मिन् प्राग्ज्योतिषेश्वरः R. 4. 81; Mk. 4. 8; Bk. 14. 31, 15. 70. —*Caus.* 1 To shake, cause to tremble. -2 To utter with a thrill or shake.

कंपः [कंप्-घञ्] 1 Shaking, tremor; कंपेन किंचित्प्रतिगृह्य मूर्ध्नः R. 13. 44 with a gentle nod or bend of the head; 13. 28; Ku. 7. 46; भयकंपः, विद्युत्कंपः &c. -2 A modification of the Svarita accent. —पा Shaking, moving, tremor. **-Comp.** —अन्वित *a.* tremulous, agitated. —लक्ष्मन् *m.* wind.

कंपन *a.* [कंप्-युच्] Trembling, shaking. —नः 1 *S*isira season (November-December). -2 A kind of missile. -3 A kind of fever (सान्निपातिक). —नं 1 Shaking, tremor. -2 Quivering pronunciation.

कंपाकः Wind.

कंपिल्ल =कांपिल्ल q. v.

कंपित *p. p.* 1 Trembling, shaking. -2 Shaken, swung. —तं 1 Trembling, tremor. -2 Causing to shake.

कंप्र *a.* [कंप्-र] 1 Shaking, tremulous, moving, agitating; विधाय कंप्राणि मुखानि कं प्रति N. 1. 142; कंप्रा शाखा Sk. -2 Agile, quick.

कंबू 1 P. (कंबति, कंबित) To go, move.

कंबर *a.* Variegated. **—रः** Variegated colour.

कंबलः [Un. 1. 106] 1 A blanket (of wool); कंबलवंतं न बाधते शीतं Subhâsh.: कंबलावृतेन तेन H.3. -2 A dewlap.-3 A sort of deer.-4 An upper garment of wool. -5 A wall. -6 A small worm. **—लं** Water. **-Comp. —वाह्यकं** a kind of carriage covered with a coarse blanket, and drawn by oxen.

कंबलकः, -कं A woollen cloth, blanket.

कंबालिका 1 A small blanket.-2 A kind of female deer.

कंबलिन् *a.* Covered with a blanket. **—m.** A bullock, ox. **-Comp. —वाह्यकं** a carriage covered with blankets and drawn by oxen, a bullock-cart.

कंबिः -बी *f.* 1 A ladle or spoon. -2 A shoot. -3 A branch or joint of a bamboo.

कंबु *a.* (बु or बू *f.*) Spotted, variegated. **—बुः —बु** (*m., n.*) A conch, shell; स्मरस्य कंबुः किमयं चकास्ति दिवि त्रिलोकीजयवादनीयः N. 22. 22; Si. 18.54.**—बुः** 1 An elephant.-2 The neck. -3 The variegated colour. -4 A vein of the body.-5 A bracelet. 6 A tube-shaped bone. **-Comp. —आतायिन्** *m.* a kind of kite. **—कंठी** a lady having the neck like a conch-shell.**—ग्रीवा** 1. a conch-shaped neck, (*i. e.* a neck marked with three lines like a shell and considered as a sign of great fortune). -2. a lady having the neck like the conch-shell.

कंबुकः 1 A conch, shell. -2 A mean or contemptible person.

कंबू *a.* Stealing. **—m.** 1 A thief, plunderer. -2 A bracelet; cf. Un. 1. 93.

कंबोजः 1 A shell. -2 A kind of elephant. -3 (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants; कंबोजाः समरे सोढुं तस्य वीर्यमनीश्वराः R. 4. 69 v. 1.

कंभु *n.* The fragrant root (उशीर)

कयाधूः *f.* The wife of Hiranyakasipu and mother of Prahlâda.

कर *a.* (रा or री) [करोति, कीर्यते अनेन इति, कृ-कृ-अप्] (Mostly at the end of comp.) Who or what does, makes or causes &c; दुःख°, सुख°, भयं° &c. **—रः** 1 A hand; करं व्याधुन्वत्याः पिबसि रतिसर्वस्वमधरं S. 1. 24. -2 A ray of light, beam: समुद्धर्तुं पृषा व्यवसित इवालंबितकरः V. 4. 34; also प्रतिकूलतामुपगते हि विधौ विफलत्वमेति बहुसाधनता। अवलंबनाय दिनभर्तुरभून्न पतिष्यतः करसहस्रमपि Si. 9. 6 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3 The trunk of an elephant; सेकः सीकरिणा करेण विहितः U. 3. 16: Bh. 3. 20. -4 A tax, toll, tribute; युवा कराक्रांतमहीभृदुच्चकैरसंशयं संप्रति तेजसा रविः Si. 1.70; (where कर means 'ray' also) (ददौ) अपरांतमहीपालव्याजेन रघवे करं R. 4. 58; Ms. 7. 128. -5 Hail. -6 A particular measure of length equal to 24 thumbs.-7 The asterism called हस्त. **-Comp.—अग्रं** 1. the forepart of the hand.-2. the tip of an elephant's trunk. **—आघातः** a stroke or blow with the hand. **—आरोटः** a finger-ring **—आलंबः** supporting with the hand, giving a helping hand. **—आस्फोटः** 1. the chest. -2. a blow with the hand. **—ऋद्धिः** *f.* 1. a cymbal. -2. a small musical instrument. **—कंटकः,-कं** a finger-nail. **—कमलं, -पंकजं, -पद्मं** a lotus-like hand, beautiful hand; करकमलवितीर्णैरंबुनीवारशष्पैः U. 3. 25. **—कलशः. शं** the hollow of the hand (to receive water). **—किसलयः,-यं** 1. 'sprout-like hand', a tender hand; कराकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 19; Rs. 6. 30. -2. a finger. **—कुड्मलं** the finger. **—कोषः** the cavity of the palms, hands hollowed to receive water; °पेयमंबु Ghat. 22. **—ग्रहः,-ग्रहणं** -1. levying a tax. -2. taking the hand in marriage. -3. marriage. **—ग्राहः** 1. a husband. -2. a tax-collector. **—घर्षणः,-घर्षिन्** *m.* the churning-stick. **—छदः** the teak tree. **—जः** a finger-nail; तीक्ष्णकरजक्षुण्णात् Ve. 4. 1; Si. 11. 37; Br. 1. 105; Amaru. 85. (**-जं**) a kind of perfume. **—जालं** a stream of light. **—तलः** the palm of the hand; वनदेवताकरतलैः S. 4. 4; करतलगतमपि नश्यति यस्य तु भवितव्यता नास्ति Pt. 2. 124. °आमलकं (lit.) an *âmalaka* fruit (fruit of the Myrobalan) placed on the palm of the hand; (fig.) ease and clearness of perception, such as is natural in the case of a fruit placed on the palm of the hand; करतलामलकफलवदखिलं जगदालोकयतां K. 43. °स्थ *a.* resting on the palm of the hand. **—तालः,-तालकं** 1. clapping the hands; स जहास दत्तकरतालमुच्चकैः Si. 15. 39. -2. a kind of musical instrument, perhaps a cymbal. **—तालिका,-ताली** 1. clapping the hands; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. -2. beating time by clapping the hands. **—तोया** N. of a river. **—द** *a.* 1. paying taxes -2. tributary; करदीकृताखिलनृपां मेदिनीं Ve. 6. 18. -3. giving the hand to help &c.**—दक्ष** *a.* handy, dexterous. **—पत्रं** 1. a saw. -2. playing in water. °वत् *m.* the palm tree. **—पत्रकं** a saw. **—पत्रिका** splashing water about while bathing or sporting in it. **—पल्लवः** 1. a tender hand. -2. a finger; cf. °किसलय. **—पालः,पालिका** 1. a sword. -2. a cudgel. **—पात्रं** 1. splashing water about while bathing. -2. the hand hollowed to hold anything. **—पीडनं** marriage; cf. पाणिपीडन. **—पुटः** the hands joined and hollowed to receive anything **—पृष्ठं** the back of the hand. **—बालः,-वालः** 1. sword; अघोरघंटः करवालपाणिर्व्यापादितः Mâl. 9; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालम् Git. 1. Si. 13. 60. -2. a finger-nail. **—भारः** a large amount of tribute. **—भूः** a finger-nail. **—भूषणं** an ornament worn round the wrist, such as a bracelet.**—मालः** smoke. **—मुक्तं** a kind of weapon: see आयुध. **—रुहः** 1. a finger-nail; अनाघ्रातं पुष्पं किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः S. 2. 10; Me. 96. -2. a sword. **—वालिका** a small club. **—वीरः,-वीरकः** 1. a sword or scimitar. -2. a cemetery. -3. N. of a town in the S. M. country. -4. a kind of tree. (**-रा**) red arsenic. (**-री**) 1. a woman who has borne a son, a mother -2. N. of Aditi. -3. a good cow. (**-रं**) the flower of the tree. **—शाखा** a finger. **—शीकरः** water thrown out by an elephant's trunk. **—शूकः** a finger-nail. **—शोथः** swelling of the hands.**—सादः** 1. weakness of the hand. -2. the fading of rays.**—सूत्रं** a marriage string worn round the wrist. **—स्थालिन्** *m.* an epithet of Siva. **—स्वनः** clapping of the hands.

करकः,-कं [किरति करोति वा जलमत्र, कृ-कृ-वुन् Tv.] 1 The water-pot (of an ascetic); K. 41. -2 The shell of the cocoa-nut (used as a pot). **—कः** 1 The pomegranate tree. -2 Hand. -3 Tax. -4 A kind of bird. **—कः, का,-कं** Hail; तान्कुर्वीथास्तुमुलकरकावृष्टिपातावकीर्णान् Me. 54; Bv. 1. 35;

U. 3. 40. **Comp**-. -अंभस् *m.* the cocoa-nut tree. -आसारः a shower of hail. -जं water. -पात्रिका a water-pot used by ascetics.

करंकः 1 A skeleton.-2 The skull; प्रेतरंकः करंकादंकस्थादस्थिसंस्थं स्थपुटगतमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mâl. 5. 16; also 5. 19. -3 A small pot (of cocoa-nut); a small box, as in तांबूलकरंकवाहिनी (used in Kâdambarî). -4 A kind of sugar-cane. -5 Any bone of the body.

करंजः [कं शिरो जलं वा रंजयति Tv.] N. of a tree (used in medicinal preparations).

करटः [किरति मदं, कृ-अटन् Uṇ.4. 81] 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 Safflower. -3 A crow; *S*ânti. 4.19. -4 An atheist, unbeliever. -5 A degraded Brâhmaṇa -6 A man of a low profession. -7 A musical instrument. -8 The first *S*râddha ceremony performed in honor of a dead man. -टा 1 An elephant's cheek. -2 A cow difficult to be milked.

करटकः 1 A crow; Mk. 7. -2 N. of कर्णीरथ the propounder of the science and art of theft. -3 N. of a jackal in H. and Pt.

करटिन् *m.* An elephant; दिगंते श्रूयंते मदमलिनगंडाः करटिनः Bv. 1. 2.

कर (रे) टुः A kind of bird (crane).

करण *a.* [कृ-ल्युट्] 1 Making, doing, effecting, producing.-2 (Ved.) Clever, skilled. -णः 1 (Ved.) An assistant. -2 A man of a mixed tribe. -3 A writer. -णं 1 Doing, performing, accomplishing, effecting; परहित°, संध्या°, प्रिय° &c. -2 Act, action. -3 Religious action. -4 Business, trade. -5 An organ of sense; वपुषा करणोज्झितेन सा निपतंती पतिमप्यपातयत् R. 8. 38, 42; पटुकरणैः प्राणिभिः Me. 5; R. 14. 50. -6 The body; उपमानमभूद्विलासिनां करणं यत्तव कांतिमत्तया Ku. 4. 5. -7 An instrument or means of an action; उपमितिकरणमुपमानं T. S. -8 (In Logic) The instrumental cause which is thus defined:- व्यापारवदसाधारणं कारणं करणं. -9 A cause or motive (in general). -10 The sense expressed by the instrumental case (in gram.); साधकतमं करणं P. I. 4. 42; or क्रियायाः परिनिष्पत्तिर्यद्व्यापारादनंतरम्। विवक्ष्यते यदा यत्र करणं तत्तदा स्मृतम् ॥. -11 (In law) A document, a bond, documentary proof; Ms. 8. 51, 52, 154. -12 A kind of rhythmical pause, beat of the hand to keep time; Ku. 6. 40. -13 (In astrol.) A division of the day; (these Karaṇas are eleven). -14 The Supreme Being -15 Pronunciation. -16 The posture of an ascetic. -17 A posture in sexual enjoyment. -18 A field. -19 Plastering with the hand. -20 The usage of the writer caste. -णी 1 A woman of a mixed caste. -2 A surd or irrational number. -**Comp.** -अधिपः the soul. -ग्रामः the organs of sense taken collectively. -त्राणं the head.

करंडः [कृ-अंडन् Uṇ. 1. 126] 1 A small box or basket (of bamboo); करंडपीडिततनोः भोगिनः Bh. 2. 84; सर्वैमायाकरंडं 1. 77.-2 A bee-hive.-3 A sword. -4 A sort of duck (कारंडव). -5 Liver.

करंडकः,-करंडिका, करंडी *f.* A small box made of bamboo.

करंडिन् *m.* A fish.

करंधय *a.* Kissing the hand.

करभः [कृ-अभच् Uṇ. 3. 122; करे भाति, भा-क Tv.] 1 The back of the hand from the wrist to the root of the fingers; metacarpus. as in करभोरू: R. 6. 83; see करभोरू below. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 A young elephant. -4 A young camel; *S*i. 5. 3. -5 A camel in general. -6 A kind of perfume. -भी A she-camel. -**Comp.** -ऊरूः *f.* a lady whose thighs resemble the back of the fore-arm; अंके निधाय करभोरु यथासुखं ते *S.* 3. 21; *S*i. 10. 69; Amaru. 69; or (according to another explanation), whose thighs resemble the trunk of an elephant; cf. Ku. 1. 36.

करभकः A camel.

करभिन् *m.* An elephant.

करभरिः A lion.

करमर्दः The betel-nut tree.

करमरिन् *m.* A prisoner.

करंब, करंबित *a.* [कृ-अंबच्; Uṇ. 4. 82] 1 Mixed, intermingled, variegated; प्रकाममादित्यमवाप्य कंटकैः करंबितामोदभरं विवृण्वती N. 1. 115, 85; स्फुटतरफेनकदंबकरंबितामिव यमुनाजलपूरं Gît. 11. -2 Set, inlaid.

करंभः (बः) 1 Flour or meal mixed with curds.-2 Mud; करंभवालुकातापान् Ms. 12. 76 (where the word is variously interpreted; but Medhâtithi takes it to mean 'mud'). -3 Groats or coarsely ground oats. -4 A mixed odour.

करंभकं 1 Groats. -2 Flour mixed with curds.

करहाटः N. of a country; (perhaps the modern Karhâda in Satâra district); करहाटपतेः पुत्री त्रिजगन्नेत्रकार्मणम् Vikr. 8. 2. -2 The fibrous root or stem of a lotus. -3 A group of lotuses.

करांगणः 1 A market or fare. -2 A place where revenue is collected.

करायिका A bird, (a small kind of crane.)

कराल *a.* 1 Dreadful, formidable, frightful, terrible; U. 5. 5, 6. 1; Mâl. 3; Bg. 11. 23, 25, 27; R. 12. 98; Mv. 3. 48. -2 Gaping, opening wide; U. 5. 6. -3 Great, large, high, lofty. -4 Uneven, jagged; pointed; Ve. 2. 6; Mâl. 1. 38. -5 Harsh; Mâl. 5. 3. -6 Wide, spacious; Mk. 3. 12. -7 Deformed. -लः 1 Resin, pitch. -2 A disease of the teeth. -3 Black Tulasî. -ला A terrific form of Durgâ; °आयतनं; न करालोपहाराच्च फलमन्यद्विभाव्यते Mâl. 5. 33. -ली One of the seven tongues of fire. -लं A particular condiment. -**Comp.** -दंष्ट्र *a.* having terrific teeth. -वदना an epithet of Durgâ.

करालिकः 1 A tree.-2 A sword. -का N. of Durgâ.

करिका Scratching, a wound caused by a finger-nail.

करिन् *m.*[कर-इनि] 1 An elephant. -2 The number '8' (in Math.).-**Comp.** -इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः,-वरः a large elephant, lordly elephant; सदादानः परिक्षीणः शस्त एव करीश्वरः Pt. 2. 70; दूरीकृताः करिवरेण मदांधबुद्ध्या Nîtipr. 2. -कुंभः the frontal globe of an elephant; Bv. 2. 177. -कुसुंभः a fragrant powder of नागकेशर. -गर्जितं the roaring of an elephant (बृंहितं करिगर्जितं Ak.) -दंतः ivory. -दारकः a lion. -नासिका a musical instrument. -पः an elephant-driver. -पोतः, -शावः -शावकः a cub, young elephant. -बंधः a column to which an elephant is tied.-माचलः a lion. -मुखः an epithet of Ganeśa. -यादस् *n.*

a water-elephant. —वर = इंद्र q. v. —वैजयंती a flag carried by an elephant. —स्कंधः a herd or troop of elephants.

करिणी A female elephant : कथमेत्य मतिर्विपर्ययं करिणी पंकमिवावसीदति Ki. 2. 6; Bv. 1. 2.

करीरः [कॄ-ईरन् Un. 4. 30] 1 The shoot of a bamboo.–2 A shoot in general; भ्रानिन्यिरे वंशकरीरनीलैः Si.4. 14;N.5.14.–3 A thorny plant growing in deserts and eaten by camels ; पत्रं नैव यदा करीरविटपे दोषो वसंतस्य किं Bh. 2. 93 ; cf. also किं पुष्पैः किं फलैस्तस्य करीरस्य दुरात्मनः । येन वृद्धिं समासाद्य न कृतः पत्रसंग्रहः Subhāsh.–4 A water-jar. —रा-री 1 The root of an elephant's tusk. –2 A cricket, a small grass-hopper.

करीरिका The root of an elephant's tusk.

करीरकं Battle, fight.

करीषः,-षं [कॄ-ईषन् Un. 4. 26] Dry cow-dung. –Comp. —अग्नि fire of dry cow-dung.

करीषंकषा A strong wind or gale.

करीषिणी The goddess of wealth.

करुण a. [करोति मनः आनुकूल्याय, कॄ-उनन् Tv.] Tender, pathetic, pitiable, exciting pity, mournful ; करुणध्वनिः V. 1 ; Si. 9. 67; विकलकरुणैरार्यचरितैः U. 1. 28. —णः 1 Pity, compassion, tenderness. –2 Pathetic sentiment, grief, sorrow (as one of the 8 or 9 sentiments); पुटपाकप्रतीकाशो रामस्य करुणो रसः U. 3. 1, 13 ; 7. 12 ; विलपन्...करुणार्थमथितं प्रियां प्रति R. 8. 70. –3 The supreme being.–4 A Jaina saint. —णं Ved. An action, a holy or sacred rite. –Comp. —मल्ली the Mallikā plant. —विप्रलंभः (in Rhet.) the feeling of love in separation.

करुणा Compassion, pity, tenderness ; प्रायः सर्वो भवति करुणावृत्तिरार्द्रान्तरात्मा Me. 93; so सकरुण kind ; अकरुण unkind. –Comp. —आत्मन् a. tender-hearted. —आर्द्र a. tender-hearted, moved with pity, sensitive. —निधिः store of mercy.—पर,-मय a. very kind. —विमुख a. merciless, cruel; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना R. 8. 67. —स्वनः-ध्वनिः a cry of distress, a piteous tone, wail.

करुणिन् a. Pitiable, distressed.

करेटः A finger-nail.

करेणुः [कॄ-एणु Uṇ. 2. 1 ; के मस्तके रेणुरस्य Tv.] An elephant in general ; करेणुरारोहयते निषादिनं Si. 12. 5. 5. 48. –2 The Karṇikāra tree. —णुः-णूः f. 1 A female elephant ; ददौ रसात्पंकजरेणुगंधि गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः Ku. 3. 37; R. 16. 16. –2 N. of the mother of Pālakāpya. –3 N. of a medicinal plant. –Comp. —भूः,-सुतः N. of Pālakāpya the founder of the science of elephants.

करेणुकं The poisonous fruit of the plant Kareṇu.

करेणू m. f. A male or female elephant.

करेन (व) रः Storax.

करोटं, –करोटिः f. 1 The skull; Mv. 5. 19. –2 A cup or basin.

कर्क् 1 P. To laugh (a Sautra root).

कर्क a.[कॄ-क Uṇ. 3. 40] 1 White. –2 Good, excellent. —र्कः 1 A crab. –2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. –3 Fire. –4 A water-jar. –5 A mirror. –6 A white horse. [cf. Pers. *kark*; L. *cancer*; Gr. *korkinos*]. –Comp. —चिर्भटी small cucumber.

कर्कटः 1 A crab. –2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. –3 A kind of crane. –4 The fibrous root of a lotus. –5 A thorn. –6 The curved end of the beam of a balance. –7 A kind of coitus (रतिबंध). –8 The radius of a circle. –9 Compass, circuit. –10 A kind of pin or wedge. —टी 1 A female crab. –2 A kind of cucumber. –3 The curved end of a balance. –4 A small water-pot.

कर्कटकः 1 A crab. –2 Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac. –3 Compass, circuit. –4 A kind of sugar-cane. –5 A hook. —की A female crab. —कं 1 A poisonous root. –2 A particular fracture of the bones.–Comp. —अस्थि n. the shell or crust of a crab. —रज्जुः a rope with a hook.

कर्कटिः,–टी f. A sort of cucumber.

कर्कटिका 1 A plant and its fruit, a species of cucumber ; Pt. 5. –2 A kernel.

कर्कटुः A kind of crane.

कर्कंधुः, –धूः f. [कर्कं कंटकं दधाति धा-कू Uṇ. 1. 93] The jujube tree ; कर्कंधूफलपाकाभिपचनामोदः पारस्त्वीवैते U. 4. 1 ; कर्कंधूनामुपरि तुहिनं रंजयत्यग्रसंध्या S. 4. v. 1. –2 The fruit of this tree ; Y. 1. 250.

कर्कर a. 1 Hard, solid. –2 Firm. —रः 1 A hammer. –2 A mirror. –3 A bone, broken piece (of skull): fragment ; Mal. 5. 19. –4 A strap or rope of leather. –Comp. —अक्षः a wag-tail. —अंगः the Khanjana bird. —अंधुकः a blind well ; cf. अंधकूप.

कर्कराटुः A side-long look, glance, leer.

कर्करालः A curl of hair, ringlet.

कर्करी A water-jar with small holes at the bottom, as in a sieve.

कर्कश a. [कर्क-श] 1 Hard, rough (opp. कोमल or मृदु); सुरद्विपास्फालनकर्कशांगुलौ R. 3. 55, 12. 41, 13. 73 ; ऐरावतास्फालनकर्कशेन हस्तेन पस्पर्श तदंगमिद्रः Ku. 3. 22, 1. 36; Si. 15. 10, 16. 18, 63. –2 Harsh, cruel, merciless (words, conduct &c.). –3 Violent, strong, excessive ; तस्य कर्कशविहारसंभवं R. 9. 68. –4 Hardy, strong, muscular, robust. –5 Strict, imperative, peremptory ; Mv. 2. 11. –6 Desperate. –7 Ill-conducted, unchaste, unfaithful (as a woman). –8 Incomprehensible, difficult to comprehend ; तर्के वा भृशकर्कशे मम समं लीलायते भारती P. R. —शः A sword.

कर्कशिका, कर्कशी Wild jujube.

कर्कारुकः A gourd ; Mk. 1. 51.

कर्किः Cancer, the fourth sign of the zodiac.

कर्केतनः –नं A kind of gem or precious stone.

कर्कोटः, –टकः One of the eight principal cobras. [When king Nala, being persecuted by Kali, was made to undergo many hardships, Karkoṭa, who was once saved by him from fire, so deformed him that none might recognise him during his days of adversity] –2 The sugar-cane. –3 The बिल्व tree.

कर्चूरः A kind of fragrant tree. —रं 1 Gold. –2 Orpiment.

कर्चूरकः Turmeric.

कर्ज् 1 P. (कर्जति, कर्जित) To pain, make uneasy, distress.

कर्ण् 10 U. (कर्णयति, कर्णित) 1 To pierce, to bore. –2 To hear ; usually

with the preposition आ q. v.

कर्ण *a.* Ved. 1 Having long ears. -2 Furnished with chaff (as grain). **-र्णः** 1 The ear : अहो खलभुजंगस्य विपरीतवधक्रमः। कर्णे लगति चान्यस्य प्राणैरन्यो वियुज्यते॥ Pt.1.305,304 also ; कर्णे दा to listen. कर्णमागम् to come to the ear, become known ; R. 1. 9 ; कर्णे कृ to put round the ear : Ch. P. 10 ; कर्णे कथयति whispers in the ear; cf. षट्कर्ण, चतुष्कर्ण &c. also. -2 The handle or ear of a vessel. -3 The helm or rudder of a ship. -4 The hypotenuse of a triangle. -5 (In prosody) A spondee. -6 N. of a celebrated warrior on the side of the Kauravas mentioned in the Mahábhârata. [He was the son of Kunti begotten on her by the god Sun while she was yet a virgin residing at her father's house (see Kunti). When the child was born, Kunti, afraid of the censure of her relatives and also of public scandal, threw the boy into the river where he was found by Adhiratha, charioteer of Dhritarashtra and given over to his wife Radha who brought him up like her own child ; whence Karna is often called *Sûtaputra*, *Râdheya* &c. Karna, when grown up, was made king of Anga by Duryodhana, and became by virtue of his many generous acts a type of charity. On one occasion Indra (whose care it was to favour his son Arjuna) disguised himself as a Brahmana and cajoled him out of his divine armour and ear-rings, and gave him in return a charmed javelin. With a desire to make himself proficient in the science of war, he, calling himself a Brahmana went to Parasurama and learnt that art from him. But his secret did not long remain concealed. On one occasion when Parasurama had fallen asleep with his head resting on Karna's lap, a worm (supposed by some to be the form assumed by Indra himself to defeat Karna's object) began to eat into his lap and made a deep rent in it; but as Karna showed not the least sign of pain, his real character was discovered by his preceptor who cursed him that the art he had learnt would avail him not in times of need. On another occasion he was cursed by a Brahmana (whose cow he had unwittingly slain in chase) that the earth would eat up the wheel of his chariot in the hour of trial. Even with such disadvantages as these, he acquitted himself most valiantly in the great war between the Pandavas and Kauravas, while acting as generalissimo of the Kaurava forces after Bhishma and Drona had fallen. He maintained the field against the Pandavas for three days, but on the last day he was slain by Arjuna while the wheel of his chariot had sunk down into the earth. Karna was the most intimate friend of Duryodhana, and with Sakuni joined him in all the various schemes and plots that were devised from time to time for the destruction of the Pandavas.] **-Comp. -अंजलिः** the auditory passage of the outer ear. **-अनुजः** Yudhishthira. **-अंतिक** *a.* close to the ear: स्वनसि मृदु कर्णांतिकचरः *S.* 1. 24. **-अंदुः-दू** *f.* an ornament for the ear, ear-ring. **-अर्पणं** giving ear, listening. **-आस्फालः** the flapping of the elephant's ears. **-इंदुः** *f.* a semicircular ear-ring. **-उत्तंसः** an ear-ornament or merely an ornament (according to some authorities). (Mammaṭa says that here कर्ण means कर्णस्थितत्व ; cf. also his remark *ad loc*:—कर्णावतंसादिपदे कर्णादिध्वनिनिर्मितिः । संनिधानार्थबोधार्थं स्थितेष्वेतत्समर्थनं ॥ K. P. 7). **-उपकर्णिका** rumour ; (lit. 'from ear to ear'). **-ऊर्णः** a kind of deer. **-कीटा-टी** 1. a worm with many feet and of a reddish colour. -2. a small centipede. **-क्ष्वेडः** (in medic.) a constant noise in the ear. **-गूथं** ear-wax. (**-थः**) **-गूथकः** hardening of the wax of the ear. **-गोचर** *a.* audible **-ग्राहः** a helmsman. **-जप** *a.* (also कर्णेजप) a secret traducer, talebearer, informer. **-जपः-जापः** slandering, tale-bearing, calumniating. **-जलूका** a small centipede. **-जाहं** the root of the ear; अपि कर्णजाहविनिवेशिताननः Mâl. 5. 8. **-जित्** *m.* 'conqueror of Karṇa', epithet of Arjuna, the third Pâṇḍava prince. **-ज्वरः** pain to the ear; U.5.6. **-तालः** the flapping of the elephant's ears, the noise made by it ; विस्तारितः कुंजरकर्णतालैः R. 7. 39, 9. 71; Si. 17. 37. **-दर्पणः** an ear-ring. **-दुंदुभिः** = कर्णकीटा. **-धारः** a helmsman, a pilot; अकर्णधारा जलधौ विप्लवेतेह नौरिव H.3.2; अविनयनदीकर्णधार कर्ण Ve. 4. **-धारिणी** a female elephant. **-पथः** the range of hearing. **-परंपरा** from ear to ear, hearsay ; इति कर्णपरंपरया श्रुतं Ratn. 1. **-पर्वन्** *n.* the eighth (*i. e.* Karṇa) section of the Mahâbhârata. **-पाकः** inflammation of the outer ear. **-पालिः-ली** *f.* 1. the lobe of the ear. -2. the outer edge of the ear. (**-ली**) an ornament of the ear. **-पाशः** a beautiful ear ; U. 6. 27. **-पुटं** the auditory passage of the ear. **-पूरः** 1. an ornament (of flowers &c.) worn round the ear, an ear-ring ; इदं च करतलं किमिति कर्णपूरतामारोपितं K. 60. -2. the Asoka tree.-3. the Sirîsha tree. -4. the blue lotus. **-पूरकः** 1. an ear-ring. -2. the Kadamba tree. -3. the Asoka tree. -4. the blue lotus. **-प्रणादः,-प्रतिनाहः** a disease of the ear. **-प्रांतः** the lobe of the ear. **-फलः** a kind of fish. **-भूषणं,-भूषा** an ear-ornament. **-मूलं** the root of the ear ; R. 12. 2. **-मोटी** a form of Durgâ. **-योनि** *a.* having the ear as a source. **-लता-लतिका** the lobe of the ear. **-वंशः** a raised platform or *dais* of bamboo. **-वर्जित** *a.* earless. (**-तः**) a snake. **-विवरं, -छिद्रं,-पुटं,-रंध्रं** the auditory passage of the ear. **-विष्** *f.* ear-wax. **-विषं** 'poisoning the ear', slandering, backbiting. **-वेधः** piercing the ears to put ear-rings on. **-वेधनी,-वेधनिका** an instrument for piercing the ear. **-वेष्टः,-वेष्टनं** an ear-ring. **-शष्कुली** the outer part of the ear (leading to the auditory passage) ; N. 2. 8. **-शूलः,-लं** ear-ache. **-श्रव** *a.* audible, loud ; कर्णश्रवेऽनिले Ms. 4. 102. **-स्रावः,-संस्रवः** 'running of the ear', discharge of pus or ichorous matter from the ear. **-सूः** *f.* Kuntî, mother of Karṇa. **-हीन** *a.* earless (**-नः**) a snake.

कर्णकः Ved. 1 A prominence ; handle. -2 The leaves and branches &c. of trees.-3 A tendril. -4 White hair ; Bh. 3. 126.-5 A kind of fever.

कर्णलः *a.* Having ears.

कर्णवत् *a.* 1 Long-eared. -2 Having tendrils or hooks.

कर्णाकर्णि *ind* From ear to ear.

कर्णिक *a.* 1 Having ears.-2 Having a helm. **-कः** A steersman. **-का** 1 An ear-ring. -2 A knot, round protuberance. -3 Pericarp of a lotus. -4 A small brush or pen. -5 The middle finger. -6 A fruit-stalk. -7 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -8 Chalk. -9 A trowel. -10 A bawd. **-Comp. -अचलः** N. of the mountain सुमेरु.

कर्णिन् *a.* 1 Having ears. -2 Long-eared. -3 Barbed (as an arrow).

—*m.* 1 An ass. –2 A helmsman. –3 An arrow furnished with knots &c. –4 A disease of the uterus.

कर्णिकिन् *m.* An elephant.

कर्णिल *a.* Long-eared.

कर्णाटः (pl.) N. of a country in the south of the Indian Peninsula; (काव्यं) कर्णाटैर्जगति विदुषां कंठभूषात्वमेतु Vikr. 18. 102.—टी *f.* 1 A woman of the above country; कर्णाटीचिकुराणां तांडवकरः Vb. 1. 20. –2 The हंसपदी plant. –3 One of the Râginîs or musical modes.

कर्णिकारः 1 N. of a tree; निर्भिद्योपरि कर्णिकारमुकुलान्यालीयते षट्पदः V. 2. 23; Rs. 6. 6. 20. –2 The pericarp of a lotus. —रं A flower of the Karṇikâra tree. (This flower, though it has an excellent colour, has no smell and hence it is not liked; cf. Ku. 3. 28.:—वर्णप्रकर्षे सति कर्णिकारं दुनोति निर्गंधतया स्म चेतः। प्रायेण सामग्र्यविधौ गुणानां पराङ्मुखी विश्वसृजः प्रवृत्तिः॥). –**Comp.** —प्रियः an epithet of *S*iva.

कर्णी 1 An arrow of a particular shape (barbed arrow). –2 N. of the mother of Mûladeva, the father of the science and art of thieving. –**Comp.** —रथः a covered litter; a lady's vehicle, palanquin; कर्णीरथस्थां रघुवीरपत्नीं R. 14. 13. —सुतः Mûladeva, father of the science and art of thieving; कर्णीसुतकथेव संनिहितविपुलाचला K. 19; कर्णीसुतप्रहिते च पथि मतिमकरवम् Dk.

कर्त् 10 P. (कर्तयति-कार्तित) 1 To slacken, unloose. 2 To remove.

कर्त *a.* Ved. Cutting. —र्तः 1 A hole, cavity. –2 Rending, tearing.

कर्तन *a.* Cutting. —नं 1 Cutting, lopping off; Y. 2. 229, 286. –2 Spinning cotton or thread (तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं)

कर्तनी Scissors.

कर्तरिका, कर्तरी 1 Scissors. –2 A knife. –3 Cutlass, small sword.

कर्तव्य *a.* What ought to be cut or lopped, fit to be destroyed or put down; पुत्रः सखा वा भ्राता वा पिता वा यदि वा गुरुः। रिपुस्थानेषु वर्तंतः कर्तव्या भूतिमिच्छता॥ Mb.

कर्तृका A small sword, a knife.

कर्त्रिका-कर्त्री 1 Knife. –2 Scissors.

कर्तव्य *pot. p.* What is fit or ought to be done; हीनसेवा न कर्तव्या कर्तव्यो महदाश्रयः H. 3. 11; मया मातःनिःसरत्वं वनं कर्तव्यं Pt. 1. —व्यं-कर्तव्यता What ought to be done, a duty, obligation; कर्तव्यं वो न पश्यामि Ku. 6. 61, 2. 62; Y. 1. 331.

कर्तृ *a.* or *s.* [कृ-तृच्] 1 A doer, one who does, makes, performs &c., an agent; वंशस्य° R. 2. 64; व्याकरणस्य कर्ता author; ऋणस्य कर्ता one who incurs debt; हितकर्ता a benefactor; सुवर्णकर्ता a goldsmith &c. –2 (In gram.) An agent (the meaning of the instrumental case). –3 The Supreme spirit. –4 An epithet of Brahmâ. –5 N. of Vishṇu and Śiva also. –6 A priest. –**Comp.** —अभिप्राय *a.* accruing to the agent. —वाच्यः the active voice.

कर्तृक *a.* An agent, one who does anything.

कर्त्रे Ved. A spell, charm.

कर्त्व *a.* Ved. To be done. —र्त्वं 1 Obligation, duty. –2 Task.

कर्द् 1 P. (कर्दति, कार्दत) 1 To rumble (as the bowels). –2 To caw (as a crow)

कर्दनं Rumbling of the bowels. —नी The day of full-moon in the month of चैत्र.

कर्दः, —कर्दटः 1 Mud. –2 Clay. –3 The fibrous root of the lotus. –4 Any aquatic weed.

कर्दमः [Uṇ. 4. 85] 1 Mud, slime, mire; पादौ नूपुरलग्नकर्दमधरौ प्रक्षालयंती स्थिता Mk. 5. 35, पयश्चाङ्गयानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24. –2 Dirt, filth. –3 (Fig.) Sin. –4 N. of a Prajâpati. —मं Flesh. –**Comp.** —आटकः a receptacle for filth, sewer &c.

कर्दमकः 1 A kind of granulous fruit. –2 A kind of serpent.

कर्दमित *a.* 1 Muddy. –2 Made clotty; Mâl. 3, 9.

कर्पटः,–टं 1 Old, ragged or patched garment. –2 A piece of cloth, strip. –3 A soiled garment; or a red-coloured garment. –4 A cloth; Pt. 5.

कर्पटिक,–न् *a.* Covered with ragged garments.

कर्पणः A kind of weapon; चापचक्रकणपकर्पणप्रासपट्टिश &c.; Dk. 35.

कर्परः 1 An iron sauce-pan, a frying-pan. –2 A pot or vessel in general (as of a potter). –3 A potsherd, piece of a broken jar; as in घटकर्पर; जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण Ghat. 22. –4 The skull. –5 A kind of weapon. –6 A back-bone; Mâl. 5. 22.

कर्पासः, –सं, –सी The cotton tree.

कर्पूरः,–रं [Uṇ. 4. 90.] Camphor. –**Comp.** —खंडः 1. a field of camphor. –2. a piece of camphor. —तैलं camphor liniment. —नालिका a kind of food. —मणिः 1. a kind of jewel. –2 a white mineral (used in medicine).

कर्पूरकः Zedoary.

कर्फरः A mirror.

कर्ब् 1 P. (कर्बति) To go, move, approach.

कर्बु *a.* Variegated, spotted; Y. 3. 166.

कर्बु (र्बु) र *a.* 1 Variegated, or spotted; क्वचिल्लसद्घनविकुरंबकर्बुरः *S*i. 17. 56. –2 Of the colour of pigeons, whitish, grey; पवनैर्भस्म कपोतकर्बुरं Ku. 4. 27. —रः 1 The variegated colour. –2 Sin. –3 An evil spirit, demon. –4 The Dhattûra plant. –5 Rice growing amidst inundation. —रा N. of a plant (वर्वरी). —री An epithet of Durgâ. —रं 1 Gold. –2 Water. –3 The Dhattûra plant.

कर्बु (र्बु) रित *a.* Variegated; U. 6. 4; *S*i. 5. 68.

कर्बू (र्बू) र *a.* Variegated. —रः 1 A demon. –2 N. of a plant. –3 The variegated colour. —रा A leech. —रं 1 Gold. –2 Yellow orpiment.

कर्मन् *n.* [कृ-मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] 1 Action, work, deed. –2 Execution, performance. –3 Business, office, duty; संप्रति विषवैद्यानां कर्म M. 4. –4 A religious rite (it may be either नित्य, नैमित्तिक or काम्य). –5 A specific action, moral duty. –6 (*a*) Performance of religious rites as opposed to speculative religion or knowledge of Brahman (opp. ज्ञान); R. 8. 20. (*b*) Labour, work. –7 Product, result. –8 A natural or active property (as support of the earth). –9 Fate, the certain consequence of acts done in a former life; कर्मायत्तं फलं पुंसां बुद्धिः कर्मानुसारिणी Bh. 2. 89, 94. –10 (In gram.) The object of an action; कर्तुरीप्सिततमं कर्म P. I. 4. 49. –11 (In Vais. phil.) Motion considered as one of the seven categories of things; (thus defined:—

एकद्रव्यमगुणं संयोगविभागेष्वनपेक्षकारणं कर्म Vais. Sûtra. (It is five-fold:—उत्क्षेपणं ततोऽवक्षेपणमाकुंचनं तथा । प्रसारणं च गमनं कर्माण्येतानि पंच च ॥ Bhâshâ P. 6.) -12 Organ of sense. -13 (In astr.) The tenth lunar mansion. -**Comp.** —अक्षम *a.* incapable of doing anything. —अंगं part of any act; part of a sacrificial rite (as प्रयाज of the Darsa sacrifice). —अधिकारः the right of performing religious rites. —अनुरूप *a.* 1. according to action or any particular office. -2. according to actions done in a previous existence. —अनुष्ठानं practising one's duties. —अनुसारः consequence of, or conformity to, acts. —अंतः 1. the end of any business or task. -2. a work, business, execution of business. -3. a barn, a store of grain &c. Ms. 7. 62 (कर्मांतः इक्षुधान्यादि संग्रहस्थानं Kull.). -4. cultivated ground. —अंतरं 1. difference or contrariety of action. -2. penance, expiation. -3. suspension of a religious action. —अंतिक *a.* final. (-कः) a servant, workman. —अर्ह *a.* fit or suitable to an the act or rite. (-र्हः) a man. —आजीवः one who maintains himself by some profession (as that of an artisan &c.) —आत्मन् *a.* endowed with the principles of action, active; Ms. 1. 22. (—*m.*) the soul. —इंद्रियं an organ of action, as distinguished from ज्ञानेंद्रिय; (they are:—वाक्पाणिपादपायूपस्थानि; Ms. 2. 99; see under इंद्रिय also). —उदारं any valiant or noble act, magnanimity, prowess. —उद्युक्त *a.* busy, engaged, active, zealous. —करः 1. a hired labourer (a servant who is not a slave); कर्मकराः स्थपत्याद्यः: Pt. 1; Si. 14. 16. -2. Yama. —कर्तृ *m.* (in gram.) an agent who is at the same time the object of the action; *e. g.* पच्यते ओदनः, it is thus defined:— क्रियमाणं तु यत्कर्म स्वयमेव प्रसिध्यति । सुकरैः स्वैर्गुणैः कर्तुः कर्मकर्तेति तद्विदुः ॥. —कांडं,-डः that department of the Veda which relates to ceremonial acts and sacrificial rites and the merit arising from a due performance thereof. —कारः 1. one who does any business, a mechanic, artisan (technically a worker not hired). -2. any labourer in general (whether hired or not). -3. a black-smith; हरिणाक्षि कटाक्षेण आत्मानमवलोकय । न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणम् ॥ Udb. -4. a bull. —कारिन् *m.* a labourer, artisan, workman. —कार्मुकः,-कं a strong bow. —कीलकः a washerman. —क्षम *a.* able to perform any work or duty; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13. —क्षेत्रं the land of religious acts, that is, भरतवर्ष; cf. कर्मभूमि. —गृहीत *a.* caught in the very act (as a thief). —घातः leaving off or suspending work. —चं(चा)डालः 1. 'base in deed', a man of very low acts or deeds; Vasishtha mentions these kinds:—असूयकः पिशुनश्च कृतघ्नो दीर्घरोषकः । चत्वारः कर्मचांडाला जन्मतश्चापि पंचमः ॥. -2. one who commits an atrocious deed; U. 1. 46. -3. N. of Râhu. —चेष्टा active exertion, action. —चोदना 1. the motive impelling one to ritual acts. -2. any positive rule enjoining a religious act. —ज *a.* resulting from an act. (-जः) 1. the holy fig-tree. -2. the Kali age. -3. the banian tree. -4. the effect arising from human acts:—संयोग, विभाग &c. -5. heaven. -6. hell. —ज्ञ *a.* one acquainted with religious rites. —त्यागः renunciation of worldly duties or ceremonial acts. —दुष्ट *a.* corrupt in action, wicked, immoral, disrespectable. —दोषः 1. sin, vice; Ms. 6. 61, 95. -2. an error, defect, or blunder (in doing an act); Ms. 1. 104. -3. evil consequence of human acts. -4. discreditable conduct. —धारयः N. of a compound, a subdivision of Tatpurusha, (in which the members of the compound are in apposition); तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —ध्वंसः 1. loss of fruit arising from religious acts. -2. disappointment. —नामन् (in gram.) a participial noun. —नाशा N. of a river between Kâsî and Vihâra. —निष्ठ *a.* devoted to the performance of religious acts. —न्यासः renunciation of the result of religious acts. —पथः 1. the direction or source of an action. -2. the path of religious rites (opp. ज्ञानमार्ग). —पाकः ripening of actions, reward of actions done in a former life; Pt. 1. 372. —प्रवचनीयः a term for certain prepositions, particles, or adverbs when they are not connected with verbs and govern a noun in some case; *e. g.* आ in आ मुक्तेः संसारः is a कर्मप्रवचनीय; so अनु in जपमनु प्रावर्षत् &c.; cf. उपसर्ग, गति and निपात also. —फलं fruit or reward of actions done in a former life; (pain, pleasure). —बंधः,-बंधनं confinement to repeated birth, as the consequence of religious acts, good or bad (by which the soul is attached to worldly pleasures &c.). —भूः, -भूमिः *f.* 1. the land of religious rites, *i. e.* भरतवर्ष, this world (a place for man's probation); प्राप्येमां कर्मभूमिं Bh. 2. 100, K. 174, 319. -2. ploughed ground. —मीमांसा the Mîmâmsâ of ceremonial acts; see मीमांसा. —मूलं a kind of sacred grass called कुश. —युगं the fourth (the present) age of the world, *i. e.* the Kaliyuga. —योगः 1. performance of actions, worldly and religious rites. -2. active exertion, industry. —वचनं (with Buddhists) the ritual. —वज्रः an epithet of a Sûdra. —वशः fate considered as the inevitable result of actions done in a former life. —वाटी a lunar day(तिथि). —विपाक=कर्मपाक. —शाला a work-shop. —शील,-शूर *a.* assiduous, active, laborious. —शौचं humility. —संगः attachment to worldly duties and their results. —सचिवः a minister. —संन्यासिकः,-संन्यासिन् *m.* 1. a religious person who has withdrawn from every kind of worldly act. -2. an ascetic who performs religious deeds without looking to their reward. —साक्षिन् *m.* 1. an eye-witness; Ku. 7. 83. -2. one who witnesses the good or bad actions of man; (there are nine divinities which are said to witness and watch over all human actions; सूर्यः सोमो यमः कालो महाभूतानि पंच च । एते शुभाशुभस्येह कर्मणो नव साक्षिणः ॥) —सिद्धिः *f.* accomplishment of any business or desired object; success. —स्थानं a public office, a place of business.

कर्मठ *a.* [कर्मन्-अठच् P. V. 2. 35]. 1 Proficient in any work, clever. -2 Working diligently. -3 Exclusively devoted to the performance of religious rites. -ठः The director of a sacrifice.

कर्मण्य *a.* [कर्मन्-यत्] Skilful,

clever. —ण्या Wages. —ण्यं Activity.

कर्मिन् *a.* 1 Working, active, busy. -2 Engaged in any work or business. -3 One who performs religious deeds with the expectation of reward or recompense; कर्मिभ्यश्चाधिको योगी तस्माद्योगी भवार्जुन Bg. 6. 46. —*m.* A mechanic, artisan; Y. 2. 265.

कर्मिष्ठ *a.* Skilled in business, clever, diligent.

कर्मंदिन् *m.* An ascetic, a religious mendicant.

कर्मरी The manna of the bamboo (वंशलोचन).

कर्मारः 1 A blacksmith; Y. 1.163; Ms. 4. 215. -2 A bamboo.

कर्मीर *a.* Variegated, spotted.

कर्व् 1 P. (कर्वति, कर्वित) To be proud, boast.

कर्वः 1 Love, desire. -2 A rat.

कर्वटः 1 The market-town or capital of a district (of two hundred villages). -2 Declivity of a mountain; (also कर्वटक in this sense). —टं A city.

कर्व (र्ब) र *a.* Variegated. —रः 1 Sin. -2 Tiger. -3 A demon. -4 A sort of medicament. —री 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 Night. -3 A Râkshasî. -4 A tigress.

कर्शन *a.* Rendering lean. —नः Fire.

कर्षः [कृष्-अच् घञ् वा] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling; Y. 2. 217. -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing -4 A furrow, a trench. -5 A scratch. —र्षः, —र्षं A weight of gold or silver equal to 16 Mâshas. -**Comp.** —आपण =कार्षापण q. v.

कर्षक *a.* [कृष्-ण्वुल्] Who or what draws, attracts &c. —कः A cultivator, husbandman; Y. 2. 265.

कर्षण *a.* 1 Dragging. -2 Injuring. -3 Extending (in time), see below. —णं [कृष् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Drawing, dragging, pulling, bending (as of a bow); भज्यमानमतिमात्रकर्षणात् R. 11. 46, 7. 62, -2 Attracting. -3 Ploughing, tilling. -4 Injuring, tormenting; emaciation; Ms. 7. 112. -5 Cultivated land.

कर्षणिः *f.* An unchaste woman.

कर्षित *a.* 1 Drawn, attracted. -2 Tormented, harassed &c. -3 Worn out, decayed. -4 Ploughed.

कर्षिन् *a.* 1 Who or what draws &c.-2 Attractive. —*m.* A ploughman. —णी 1 The bit of a bridle. -2 A medicinal moon-plant.

कर्षूः *f.* 1 A furrow, trench. -2 A river. -3 Canal. —*m.* 1 A fire of dried cow-dung. -2 Agriculture, cultivation. -3 Livelihood.

कर्हि *ind.* Ved. When, at what time?

कर्हिचित् *ind.* At any time, usually with न; Ms. 2. 4. 40, 97; 4. 77; 6. 50.

कल् I. 1 A. (कलते, कलित) 1 To count. -2 To sound. -II. 10 U. (कलयति-ते, कलित) 1 To hold, bear, carry, wield, have, put on; करालकरकंदलीकलितशस्त्रजालैर्बलैः U. 5. 5; म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करवालं Gît. 1; कलितललितवनमालः; हलं कलयते *ibid.*; कलय वलयश्रेणीं पाणौ पदे कुरु नूपुरौ 12; Sânti. 4. 18. -2 (*a*) To count, reckon; कालः कलयतामहं Bg. 10. 30. (*b*) To measure, सदा पांथः पूषा गगनपरिमाणं कलयति Bh. 2. 114. -3 To assume, take, have, possess; कलयति हि हिमांशोर्निष्कलंकस्य लक्ष्मीं Mâl. 1. 22; Si. 4. 36, 9. 59. -4 To know, understand, observe, take notice of, think of; कलयन्नपि सव्यथोऽवतस्थे Si. 9. 83; कोपितं विरहखेदितचित्ता कांतमेव कलयंत्यनुनिन्ये 10. 29; N. 2. 65, 3. 12, Mâl. 2. 9. -5 To think, regard, consider; कलयेऽमानमनसं सखि मां Si. 9. 58, 6. 54, 15. 55, 16. 64; Sânti. 4. 15; व्यालनिलयमिलनेन गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं Gît. 4, 7. -6 To undergo, be influenced by; मदलीलाकलितकामपाल Mâl. 8; धन्यः कोपि न विक्रियां कलयति प्राप्ते नवे यौवने Bh. 1. 72. -7 To do, perform. -8 To go. -9 To attach to, tie on; furnish with. -10 To urge on, impel, incite; Mâl. 9. 41. -11 To utter a sound, murmur. -12 To take hold of the die called Kali. -III. 10 P. (कालयति, कालित) 1 To push on, urge, drive forward. -2 To carry off. -3 To collect. -4 To throw, cast. -5 To proclaim the time.

कल *a.* [कल्-घञ्] 1 Sweet and indistinct (अस्पष्टमधुर); कर्णे कलं किमपि रौति H. 1. 81; सारसैः कलनिर्ह्रादैः R. 1. 41, 8. 59; M. 5. 1. (Hence) -2 Low, soft, sweet (note &c.); melodious, pleasing. -3 Making noise, jingling, tinkling &c.; भास्वत्कलनूपुराणां R. 16. 12; कलकिंकिणीरवं Si. 9. 74, 82; कलमेखलाकलकलः 6. 14, 4. 57. -4 Weak. -5 Crude; undigested. —लः 1 A low or soft and inarticulate tone. -2 (In poetry) Time equal to four Mâtras. -3 (*m. pl.*) A class of manes. —लं Semen. -**Comp.** —अंकुरः the Sârasa bird. —अनुवादिन् *m.* 1. a sparrow. -2. a bee. -3. the Châtaka bird. —अविकलः a sparrow. —आलापः 1. a sweet humming sound. -2. sweet and agreeable discourse; स्फुरत्कलालापविलासकोमला करोति रागं हृदि कौतुकाधिकम् K. 2. -3. a bee. —उत्ताल *a.* high, sharp. —कंठ *a.* having a sweet voice. (—ठः) (ठी *f.*) 1. the (Indian) cuckoo. -2. a goose, swan. -3. a pigeon —कलः 1. murmuring or hum of a crowd. -2. indistinct or confused noise; चलितया विदधे कलमेखलाकलकलोऽलकलोलदृशान्यया Si. 6. 14; नेपथ्ये कलकलः (in (dramas); Bh. 1. 27, 37; Amaru. 28. -3. N. of Siva. -4. resin, pitch. —कूजिका, —कूणिका a wanton woman. —घोषः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तूलिका a wanton or lascivious woman. —धूतं silver. —धौतं 1. silver; Si. 13. 51, 4. 41. -2. gold; विमलकलधौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3. -3. a low or pleasing tone. °लिपिः *f.* 1. illumination of a manuscript with gold. -2. characters written in gold; मरकतशकलकलितकलधौतलिपेरिव रतिजयलेखं Gît. 8. —ध्वनिः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a pigeon. -3. a peacock. -4. the (Indian) cuckoo. —नाद *a.* having a low and sweet tone. (—दः) a swan; see कलध्वनि. —भाषणं lisping, the prattle of childhood. —रवः 1. a low sweet tone. -2. a dove. -3. the (Indian) cuckoo. —विशुद्ध *a.* soft and clear; S. 5. —हंसः 1. a gander, a swan; वधूदुकूलं कलहंसलक्षणं Ku. 5. 67. -2. a duck, drake; Bk. 2. 18; R. 8. 59. -3. the supreme soul. -4. an excellent king.

कलंकषः (षी *f.*) 1 A lion. -2 A musical instrument.

कलंकुरः A whirlpool, eddy.

कलन *a.* (at the end of comp.) Causing, effecting. —नः A sort of cane-

—नं 1 A spot, mark. -2 A defect, an offence, fault. -3 Taking, seizing, grasping; कलनात्सर्वभूतानां स कालः परिकीर्तितः. -4 Knowing, understanding, apprehension.-5 Sounding.-6 An embryo at the first stage after conception. —ना 1 Taking, seizing, grasping; कालकलना A. L. 29.-2 Doing, effecting. -3 Subjection. -4 Understanding, comprehension. -5 Putting on, wearing.

कलित *p. p.* 1 Held, seized, taken; U. 5. 5. -2 Broken; Pt. 1. -3 Plucked, gathered: U. 3. 6. -4 Arisen, produced; U. 5. 2; कलितकुलिशघाताः केपि खेलंति वाताः R.G.-5 Influenced; Mâl. 8.-5 Mixed; Mâl. 10. 10.-7 Known, understood; Mâl. 8. 13, 2. 9. -8 Furnished, endowed, Mâl. 6. 6; Ku. 6. 76. -9 Gained, obtained. -10 Reckoned, counted. -11 Separated, divided. -12 Sounded indistinctly, murmured.

कलकः 1 A kind of fish. -2 A kind of prose.

कलंकः 1 A spot, a mark, a dark spot (lit.); R. 13. 15. -2 (Fig.) A stain, stigma, obloquy, disrepute; व्यपनयतु कलंकं स्वस्वभावेन सैव Mk. 10. 34; R. 14. 37; so कुल°. -3 A fault, defect; Bh. 3. 48. -4 Rust of iron. **-Comp.** —हृत् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva.

कलंकयति Den. P. To defame, stain with stigma, sully.

कलंकित *a.* Spotted, stained, defamed; U. 6. 37.

कलंजः 1 A bird.-2 A deer or any other animal struck with a poisoned weapon. -3 Tobacco. —जं Flesh of such an animal.

कलटं The thatch of a house.

कलत *a.* Bald-headed.

कलत्रं 1 A wife; वसुमत्या हि नृपाः कलत्रिणः R. 8. 83; 1. 32; 12. 34; यद्वत्तुरेव हितमिच्छति तत्कलत्रं Bh. 2. 68. -2 The hip and loins; इंदुमूर्तिमिवोद्दाममन्मथविलासगृहीतगुरुकलत्रां K. 189 (where क° has both senses); Ki. 8. 9, 17. -3 Any royal citadel. -4 The seventh lunar mansion.

कलंदरः A man of a mixed tribe.

कलंदिका Wisdom, intelligence (सर्वविद्या).

कलभः (भी *f.*) 1 [कल्-अभच् Un. 3. 122; करेण शुंडया भाति; भा-क, रस्य लत्वं Tv.] 1 A young elephant, cub: ननु कलभेन यूथपतेरनुकृतं M. 5: द्विपेंद्रभावं कलभः श्रयन्निव R. 3. 32; 11. 39; 18. 38. -2 An elephant 30 years old. -3 A young camel; the young of any other animal.

कलमः [Un. 4. 84] 1 Rice which is sown in May-June and ripens in December-January; सुतेन पांडोः कलमस्य गोपिकां Ki. 4. 9, 34; Ku. 5. 47; R. 4. 37. -2 A pen, a reed for writing with.-3 A thief. -4 A rogue, rascal.

कलंबः 1 An arrow.-2 The Kadamba tree.

कलंबिका The nape of the neck.

कलंबुटं (Fresh) Butter.

कललः,-लं 1 The fœtus, uterus. -2 A term for the embryo a short time after conception.

कललजः 1 The resinous exudation of the Shorea Robusta. -2 Womb.

कलविंकः, -गः 1 A sparrow; Ms. 5. 12; Y. 1. 174. -2 A spot, stain.

कलशः, -सः (शं. -सं) [केन जलेन लश-स-ति Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water pot, a jar, dish; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3.20, 1.97; स्तनकलस Amaru. 54. ° जन्मन्, ° उद्भवः N. of Agastya. -2 A churn. -3 A kind of measure. -4 A rounded pinnacle on the top of a temple. **-Comp.** (स) उदधिः the ocean.

कलशी (सी *f.*) A pitcher, a jar. *S*i. 11. 8.—. **-Comp** —सुतः N. of Agastya.

कलहः,-हं [कलं कामं हंति हन्-ड Tv.] 1 Strife, quarrel: ईर्ष्याकलहः Bh. 1.2; लीला° *S.* Til. 8; so शुष्ककलहः, प्रणयकलहः &c. -2 War, battle. -3 Trick, deceit, falsehood. -4 Violence, kicking, beating &c; Ms. 4. 121; (where Medhâtithi and Kullûka explain कलह by दंडादिनेतरेतरताडनं and दंडादंड्यादि respectively). -5 A road, way. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 A cry, sound; Mâl. 9. 18. **-Comp.** —अंतरिता a woman separated from her lover in consequence of a quarrel with him (one who is angry and yet sorry for it); she is thus defined in S. D.:— चाटुकारमपि प्राणनाथं रोषादपास्य या। पश्चात्तापमवाप्नोति कलहांतरिता तु सा॥ 117. —अपहृत *a.* taken by main force or violence. —कार, —कारिन् *a.* quarrelsome, turbulent. —प्रिय *a.* fond of (promoting) quarrels; ननु कलहप्रियोसि M. 1. (-यः) an epithet of Nârada. (-या) a bird (सारिका).

कला [कल्-कच्] A small part of anything; U. 1.1; a bit, jot; कलामप्यकृतपरिलंबः K. 304; सर्वे ते मित्रगात्रस्य कलां नार्हंति षोडशीं Pt. 2. 55; Ms. 2. 86, 8. 36. -2 A digit of the moon (these are sixteen); जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Mâl. 1. 36; Ku. 5. 71; Me. 89. -3 Interest on capital (consideration paid for the use of money); वनवीथिवीथिमवतीर्णवतो निधिरंभसामुपचयाय कलाः *S*i. 9. 32 (where कला means 'digits' also). -4 A division of time variously computed; one minute, 48 seconds, or 8 seconds. -5 The 60th part of one thirtieth part of a zodiacal sign, a minute of a degree. -6 Any practical art (mechanical or fine); there are 64 such arts, as music, dancing &c. -7 Skill, ingenuity. -8 Fraud, deceit. -9 (In Prosody) A syllabic instant. -10 A boat. -11 The menstrual discharge. -12 A term for the seven substrata of the elements of the human body; (they are:— आद्या मांसधरा प्रोक्ता द्वितीया रक्तधारिणी। मेदोधरा तृतीया तु चतुर्थी श्लेष्मधारिणी॥ पंचमी च मलं धत्ते षष्ठी पित्तधरा मता। रेतोधरा सप्तमी स्यात् इति सप्तकलाः स्मृताः॥). -13 An atom.-14 A term for the embryo. **-Comp.** —अंतरं 1. another digit. -2. interest, profit; मासे शतस्य यदि पंच कलांतरं स्यात् Lîlâ. —अयनः a tumbler, a dancer (as on the sharp edge of a sword). —आकुलं deadly poison. —केलि *a.* gay, wanton. (-लिः) an epithet of Kâma. —क्षयः waning (of the moon); R. 5. 16. —धरः, -निधिः, -पूर्णः the moon; ~~अले महत्त्वं महतामपूर्वं विपत्तिकालेपि परोपकारः। यथास्यमध्येपतितोपि राहोः कलानिधिः पुण्यचयं ददाति॥~~ Udb. —भृत् *m.* 1 the moon. -2. an artist &c.

कलावत् *a.* Versed in the (64) arts; Mâl. 2. 10. —*m.* The moon (having digits); Ku. 5. 71; Mâl. 2. 10.

कलिका 1 A digit of the moon.

कलांकुरः 1 The Sârasa bird, crane. -2 N. of Kamsa.

कलाचिक-कलाची 1 A ladle.

-2 The fore-arm.

कलाटीनः The white water wag-tail.

कलादः,-दकः A goldsmith.

कलाधिकः A cock.

कलापः 1 A band, bundle; मुक्ताकलापस्य च निस्तलस्य Ku. 1. 42 a round necklace of pearls: रशनाकलापः a zone of several strings. -2 A group or whole collection of things; अखिलकलाकलापालोचन K. 7. -3 A peacock's tail; तं मे जातकलापं प्रेषय मणिकंठकं शिखिनं V. 5. 13; Pt. 2. 80; Rs. 1. 16, 2. 14. -4 A woman's zone or girdle; (oft. with कांची or रशना &c.); Bh. 1. 57, 67; Rs. 3. 20; Mk. 1. 27. -5 An ornament in general. -6 The rope round an elephant's neck. -7 A quiver. -8 An arrow. -9 The moon. -10 A shrewd and intelligent man. -11 A poem written in one metre. -12 A tuft (जटा°) or knot of braided hair. —पी A bundle of grass.

कलापकं 1 A series of four stanzas on the same subject and forming one grammatical sentence (चतुर्भिस्तु कलापकं); for an illustration see Ki 3. 41, 42, 43, 44. -2 A debt to be paid when the peacocks spread their tails. —कः 1 A band or bundle in general. -2 A string of pearls. -3 The rope round an elephant's neck. -4 A zone or girdle (=कलाप); Si. 9. 45. -5 A sectarian mark on the forehead (विशेषक).

कलापिन् *a.* 1 Having a quiver. -2 Spreading its tail (as a peacock). —*m.* 1 A peacock; कलविलापि कलापिकदंबकं Si. 6. 31; Pt. 2. 80; R. 6. 9. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 The Indian fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -4 The time (when peacocks spread their tails).

कलापिनी The night.

***कलांबिः** *f.* 1 Lending, loan. -2 Usury.

कलमकः A kind of rice ripening in the cold season.

कलायः N. of a leguminous seed (Mar. वाटाणा); Si. 13. 21.

कलाविकः A cock.

कलाहकः A kind of musical instrument (काहल).

कलिः [कल्-इनि] 1 Strife, quarrel, dissension, contention; Si. 7. 55; कलिकामजित R. 9. 33; Amaru. 19. -2 War, battle -3 The fourth age of the world, the iron age (consisting of 432,000 years of men and beginning from the 13th of February 3102 B. C.); Ms. 1. 86, 9. 301; कलिवर्ज्यानि इमानि &c. -4 Kali age personified (this Kali persecuted Nala). -5 The worst of any class. -6 The Bibhitaka tree. -7 The side of a die which is marked with one point. -8 A hero. -9 An arrow. —*f.* A bud. -Comp. —कारः,-कारकः,-क्रियः an epithet of Nârada —द्रुमः,-वृक्षः the Bibhitaka tree. —प्रिय *a.* quarrelsome. (—यः) 1. N. of Nârada. -2. a monkey, ape; Ms. 1. 85.

कलिकः Curlew.

कलिका,-कलिः *f.* 1 An unblown flower, a bud; चूतानां चिरनिर्गतापि कलिका बध्नाति न स्वं रजः S. 6. 3; किमाम्रकलिकाभंगमारभसे S. 6; Rs. 6. 17; R. 9. 33. -2 A digit, streak. -3 The bottom or peg of the Indian lute.

कलिंग *a.* 1 Clever. -2 Cunning. —गाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants: (a district on the Coromandel coast); उत्कलादर्शितपथः कलिंगाभिमुखो ययौ R. 4. 38; (its position is thus described in Tantras:—जगन्नाथात्समारभ्य कृष्णातीरांतगः प्रिये। कलिंगदेशः संप्रोक्तो वाममार्गपरायणः॥). —गः 1 The fork-tailed shrike. -2 N. of several plants: (as शिरीष, प्लक्ष &c.). —गा A beautiful woman. —गं Indra grain (इंद्रयव).

कलिंजः A mat, a screen.

कलित see under कल्.

कलिंदः 1 N. of the mountain on which the Yamunâ rises. -2 The sun. -3 The Bibhitaka plant. -Comp. —कन्या, -जा, -तनया, -नंदिनी, -सुता epithets of the river Yamunâ; कलिंदकन्या मथुरां गतापि R. 6. 48; कलिंदजानीर Bv. 2. 120, Git. 3. —गिरिः the Kalinda mountain. °जा, °तनया, °नंदिनी epithets of the river Yamunâ; Bv. 4. 3, 4.

कलिल *a.* [कल्-इलच् Un. 1. 54] 1 Covered with, full of. -2 Mixed, blended with; तत एवाक्रंदकलिलः कलकलः Mv. 1. -3 Affected by, subject to; अकल्कककलिलः Si. 19. 98. -4 Impervious, impenetrable. —लं A large heap, confused mass; विद्वत्सु हृदय क्लेशकलिलं Bh. 3. 31; confusion; यदा ते मोहकलिलं बुद्धिर्व्यतितरिष्यति Bg. 2. 52.

कलुकः A cymbal. —का 1 A tavern. -2 A meteor.

कलुष *a.* [कल्-उषच् Un. 4. 75] 1 Turbid, dirty, muddy, foul; गंगा रोधःपतनकलुषा गृह्णतीव प्रसादं V. 1. 8; Ki. 8. 32; Ghat. 13. -2 Choked, hoarse, husky; कंठः स्तंभितबाष्पवृत्तिकलुषः S. 4. 5. -3 Bedimmed; full of; S. 6. 8. -4 Angry, displeased, excited; U. 3. 13; भावावबोधकलुषा दयितेव रात्रौ R. 5. 64 (Malli. takes कलुष to mean 'unable', 'incompetent'). -5 Wicked, sinful, bad. -6 Cruel, censurable; R. 14. 73. -7 Dark, opaque. -8 Idle, lazy. -9 Perverted; °भूतायां बुद्धौ Pt. 3. 184; कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः &c. —षः A buffalo. —षं 1 Dirt, filth, mud; विगतकलुषमंभः Rs. 3. 22. -2 Sin. -3 Wrath. -Comp. —योनिज *a.* illegitimate, of impure origin; Ms. 10. 57, 58.

कलुषित *a.* 1 Turbid or muddy. -2 Offended, displeased; Mu. 3. 9. -3 Wicked.

कलुषीकृ 8 U. 1 To make turbid or unclean. -2 To obscure, taint, sully; Pt. 2. 97.

कलेवरः,-रं The body; यावत्स्वस्थमिदं कलेवरगृहं Bh. 3. 88; H. 1. 47; Bg. 8. 5; Bv. 1. 103, 2. 43.

कल्क *a.* [कल्-क Un. 3. 40] Sinful, wicked. —ल्कः,-ल्कं 1 The viscous sediment deposited by oily substances when ground. -2 A kind of tenacious paste; Y. 1. 277. -3 (Hence) Dirt, filth (in general). -4 Ordure, fæces. -5 Meanness, deceit, hypocrisy; Si. 19. 98. -6 Sin. -7 Levigated powder; तां लोध्रकल्केन हृतांगतैलां Ku. 7. 9. -8 Incense. -9 The wax of the ear. -Comp. —फलः the pomegranate plant.

कल्कनं Deceiving, over-reaching, falsehood.

कल्किः The tenth and last incarnation of Vishṇu in his capacity of the destroyer of the wicked and liberator of the world from its enemies; (Jayadeva, while referring to the several *avatâras* of Vishṇu, thus refers to the last or *Kalki avatâra*:—म्लेच्छनिवहनिधने कलयसि करं-

वालम् धूमकेतुमिव किमपि करालम्। केशव धृतकल्किशरीर जय जगदीश हरे ॥ Git. 1. 10.)

कल्किन् *a.* 1 Foul, turbid, dirty. -2 Wicked. —*m.* see कल्कि above.

कल्प *a.*[क्लृप्-घञ्]1 Practicable, feasible, possible. -2 Proper, fit, right. -3 Strong, vigorous. -4 Able, competent (with a gen., loc.; inf. or at the end of comp.); धर्मस्य, यशसः, कल्पः Bhâg. able to do his duty &c.; स्वक्रियायामकल्पः *ibid.* not competent to do one's duty; अकल्प एषामधिरोढुमंजसा पदं *ibid.*, so स्वभरणाकल्प &c. —ल्पः 1 A sacred precept or rule, law, ordinance. -2 A prescribed rule, a prescribed alternative, optional rule; प्रभुः प्रथमकल्पस्य योऽनुकल्पेन वर्तते Ms. 11. 30 'able to follow the prescribed rule to be observed in preference to all others'; प्रथमः कल्पः M. 1 a very good (or best) alternative; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147. -3 (Hence) A proposal, suggestion, resolve, determination; उदारः कल्पः *S.* 7. -4 Manner of acting, procedure, form, way, method (in religious rites): क्षात्रेण कल्पेनोपनीय U. 2; कल्पवित्कल्पयामास वन्यामेवास्य संविधां R. 1. 94; Ms. 7. 185. -5 End of the world, universal destruction. -6 A day of Brahmâ or 1,000 Yugas, being a period of 432 million years of mortals and measuring the duration of the world; श्रीश्वेतवाराहकल्पे (the one in which we now live); कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किम् *S*ânti. 4. 2. -7 Medical treatment of the sick. -8 One of the six Vedàngas, *i. e.* that which lays down the ritual and prescribes rules for ceremonial and sacrificial acts; see under वेदांग. -9 A termination added to nouns and adjectives in the sense of 'a little less than,' 'almost like,' 'nearly equal to,' (denoting similarity with a degree of inferiority); कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36; उपपन्नमेतदस्मिन्नृषिकल्पे राजनि *S.* 2; प्रभातकल्पा शशिनेव शर्वरी R. 3. 2; so मृतकल्पः, प्रतिपन्नकल्पः &c. -10 The doctrine of poisons and antidotes. -11 One of the trees of paradise; cf. कल्पद्रुम. -ल्पा-ल्पं A kind of intoxicating liquor. -Comp. -अंतः end of the world, universal destruction: Bh. 2.16. °स्थायिन् *a.* lasting to the end of a कल्प. -आदि: renovation of all things in the creation. -कारः 1. author of Kalpa-sûtra, q. v. -2. a barber. -क्षयः end of the world, universal destruction; *e. g.* पुरा कल्पक्षये वृत्ते जातं जलमयं जगत् Ks. 2. 10. -तरुः, -द्रुमः, -पादपः,-वृक्षः 1. one of the trees of heaven or Indra's paradise; R. 1. 75; 17. 26; Ku. 2. 39; 6. 41. -2. a tree supposed to grant all desires, 'wish-yielding tree'; नाबुद्ध कल्पद्रुमतां विहाय जातं तमात्मन्यसिपत्रवृक्षं R. 14. 48; N. 1. 15. -3. (fig.) a very generous person; सकलार्थिसार्थकल्पद्रुमः Pt. 1. -पालः 1 a protector of order. -2. a seller of spirituous liquors. -लता,-लतिका 1. a creeper of Indra's paradise; Bh. 1. 90. -2. a creeper supposed to grant all desires; नानाफलैः फलति कल्पलतेव भूमिः Bh. 2. 46; cf. कल्पतरु above. -विद् *a* conversant with sacred precepts; R. 1. 94. -सूत्रं a manual of ritual in the form of Sûtras.

कल्पकः [क्लृप्-ण्वुल्] 1 A rite. -2 A barber.

कल्पनं [क्लृप्-ल्युट्] 1 Forming, fashioning, arranging. -2 Performing, doing, effecting. -3 Clipping, cutting. -4 Fixing. -5 Anything placed upon another for decoration. —ना 1 Fixing, settlement; अनेकपितृकाणां तु पितृतो भागकल्पना Y. 2. 120, 247; Ms. 9. 116. -2 Making, performing, doing. -3 Forming, arranging; विषमासु च कल्पनासु Mk. 3. 14; केश° Mk. 4. -4 Decorating, ornamenting. -5 Composition. -6 Invention. -7 Imagination, thought; कल्पनापोढः Sk. =कल्पनाया अपोढः. -8 An idea, fancy or image (conceived in the mind); *S*ânti. 2. 8. -9 Fabrication. -10 Forgery. -11 A contrivance, device. -12 (In Mîm. phil.) =अर्थापत्ति q. v. -13 Decorating an elephant.

कल्पनी Scissors.

कल्पनीय *a.*1 To be made, fashioned or contrived. -2 Feasible. -3 To be substituted or supplied.

कल्पिक *a.* Fit, proper.

कल्पित *a.* Arranged, made, fashioned, formed; *S.* 3. 22; see क्लृप् caus. —तः An elephant armed or caparisoned for war.

कल्मन् =कर्मन् q. v.

कल्मालिः Ved. Splendour.

कल्मलीकं Brightness, lustre.

कल्मष *a.* 1 Sinful, wicked. -2 Foul, dirty. —षः, -षं 1 Stain, dirt, dregs. -2 The hand below the wrist. -3 Sin; स हि गगनविहारी कल्मषध्वंसकारी H. 1. 21; Bg. 4. 30; 5. 16; Ms. 4. 260, 12. 18, 22. —षः Hell.

कल्माष *a.* (षी *f.*) 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Black and white. —षः 1 The variegated colour. -2 A mixture of black and white. -3 A demon, goblin. -4 The black colour. -5 A form of Agni. -6 A kind of fragrant rice. —षी N. of the river Yamunâ. -2 The spotted cow of Jamadagni. —षं Stain. -Comp. -कंठः an epithet of *S*iva. -पादः N. of a king (सौदास).

कल्य *a.* [कलयति चेष्टामत्र, कल्-यक्; कल् कर्मणि यत्, कलासु साधु कला-यत् वा Tv.] 1 Sound, free from sickness, healthy; सर्वः कल्ये वयसि यतते लब्धुमर्थान्कुटुंबी V. 3. 1; Y. 1. 28; यावदेव भवेत्कल्यस्तावच्छ्रेयः समाचरेत् Mb. -2 Ready, prepared; कथयस्व कथामेतां कल्याः स्मः श्रवणे तव Mb. -3 Clever. -4 Agreeable, auspicious (as a discourse). -5 Deaf and dumb. -6 Instructive. —ल्यं 1 Dawn, day-break. -2 To-morrow. -3 Sprituous liquor. -4 Congratulation, good wishes. -5 Good news. -Comp. -आशः, -जग्धिः *f.* the morning meal, breakfast. -पालः, -पालकः a distiller. -वर्तः morning meal, breakfast. (-र्तं) (hence) anything light, trivial, or unimportant; a trifle; ननु कल्यवर्तमेतत् Mk. 2 but a trifle; स्त्रीकल्यवर्तस्य कारणेन 4; स इदानीमर्थकल्यवर्तस्य कारणादिदमकार्यं करोति 9.

कल्या 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 N. of a plant (हरीतकी). -3 Congratulation. -Comp. -पालः, -पालकः a distiller.

कल्याण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [कल्ये प्रातः अण्यते शब्दयते, अण्-घञ्] 1 Blessed, happy, lucky, fortunate; त्वमेव कल्याणि तयोस्तृतीया R. 6. 29; Me. 109. -2 Beautiful, agreeable, lovely. -3 Excellent, illustrious. -4 Auspicious, salutary, propitious, good; U. 2. 2; कल्याणानां

त्वमसि मनसां भाजनं विश्वमूर्ते Mâl. 1. 3. —णं 1 Good fortune, happiness, good, prosperity; कल्याणं कुरुतां जनस्य भगवांश्चंद्रार्धचूडामणिः H. 1. 212; तद्रक्ष कल्याणपरंपराणां भोक्तारमूर्जस्वलमात्मदेहं R. 2. 50; 17. 11; Ms. 3. 60; so °अभिनिवेशी K. 104. -2 Virtue. -3 Festival. -4 Gold. -5 Heaven. —णी 1 A cow. -2 Holy or sacred cow; R. 1. 87. -3 A young cow, heifer; U. 4. -Comp. —कृत् *a.* 1. doing good, beneficial, good; Bg. 6. 40. -2. propitious, lucky. -3. virtuous. —धर्मन् *a.* virtuous. —बीजं a kind of pulse; (Mar. मसुरा). —वचनं a friendly speech, good wishes.

कल्याणक *a.* (णिका *f.*) Auspicious, prosperous, blessed. —णिका Red arsenic.

कल्याणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Happy, prosperous. -2 Lucky, fortunate, blessed. -3 Propitious, auspicious.

कल्ल् 1 A. (कल्लते, कल्लित) 1 To sound indistinctly. -2 To sound. -3 To be mute.

कल्ल *a.* Deaf; °ता-त्वं 1 Deafness. -2 Indistinctness of articulation.

कल्लि *ind.* To-morrow.

कल्लोल *a.* Inimical, hostile. —लः 1 A large wave, billow; आयुः कल्लोललोलं Bh. 3. 82; कल्लोलमालाकुलं Bv. 1. 59. -2 An enemy. -3 Joy, happiness.

कल्लोलिनी A river; स्वर्लोककल्लोलिनि त्वं पापं तिरयाधुना मम भवव्यालावलीढात्मनः G. L. 50; so विपुलपुलिनाः कल्लोलिन्यः.

कल्हारं A white water-lily.

कव् 1 A. (कवते, कवित) 1 To praise. -2 To describe, compose (as a poem). -3 To paint, picture.

कवकः A mouthful. —कं A mushroom; विड्जानि कवकानि च Y. 1. 171; Ms. 5. 5; 6. 14.

कवचः,—चं [cf. Uṇ. 4. 2] 1 An armour, coat of mail, a mail. -2 An amulet, a charm, a mystical syllable (हुं-हूं) considered as a preservative like armour. -3 A kettle-drum. -Comp. —पत्रः the birch tree. —हर *a.* 1. wearing armour. -2. old enough to wear an armour; कवचहरः कुमारः Sk.; cf. वर्महर in R. 8. 94. (-रः) a boy, child.

कवटी The leaf or panel of a door.

कवडः Water for washing the mouth.

कवत्नु *n.* A bad deed.

कवनं Water.

कव (ब) र *a.* [Uṇ. 4. 154.] (-रा, -री *f.*) 1 Mixed, intermingled; Si. 5. 19. -2 Set, inlaid. -3 Variegated. —रः,—रं 1 Salt. -2 Sourness or acidity. —रः 1 A braid or fillet of hair. -2 A lecturer (पाठक).

कव (ब) री A braid or fillet of hair; दधती विलोलकवरीकमाननं U. 3. 4; Si. 9. 28; Amaru. 59. -Comp. —भरः, —भारः a fine head of hair; घटय जघने कांचीमंच स्रजा कवरीभरं Git. 12.

कवरकी A prisoner.

कवलः,—लं [केन जलेन वलते चलति, वल्-अच् Tv.] 1 A mouthful; आस्वादवद्भिः कवलैस्तृणानां R. 2. 5; 9. 59; कवलच्छेदेषु संपादिताः U. 3. 16. -2 A gargle.

कवलयति Den. P. To eat, devour; Pt. 4; Mâl. 7.

कवलिका A bandage.

कवलित *a.* 1 Eaten, swallowed up (as a mouthful). -2 Chewed. -3 (Hence) Taken, seized; as in मृत्युना कवलिता.

कवष,—कवष् *a.* Ved. Sounding, creaking (as the door). —षः A shield.

कवसः 1 An armour. -2 A prickly shrub.

कवाट See कपाट.

कवारं A lotus.

कवारि *a.* Ved. Selfish, stingy; a mean or contemptible enemy.

कवि *a.* [कु-इ Uṇ. 4. 138] 1 Omniscient; Bg. 8. 9; Ms. 4. 24. -2 Intelligent, clever, wise. -3 Thinking, thoughtful. -4 Praiseworthy. —विः 1 A wise man, a thinker, a sage; कवीनामुशना कविः Bg. 10. 37; Ms. 7. 49, 2. 151. -2 A poet; तद्ब्रूहि रामचरितं आद्यः कविरसि U. 2; मंदः कवियशःप्रार्थी R. 1. 3; इदं कविभ्यः पूर्वेभ्यो नमोवाकं प्रशास्महे U. 1. 1; Si. 2. 86. -3 An epithet of Sukra, the preceptor of the Asuras; कविरिव वृषपर्वणः K. 56. -4 Vâlmîki, the first poet. -5 Brahmâ. -6 The sun. —*f.* The bit of a bridle; see कविका.

-Comp. —ज्येष्ठः an epithet of Vâlmîki, the first poet. —पुत्रः an epithet of Sukra. —राजः 1. a great poet; श्रीहर्षं कविराजराजिमुकुटालंकारहीरः सुतं occurring in the last verse of every canto of Naishadha Charita. -2. N. of a poet, author of a poem called राघवपांडवीय. —रामायणः an epithet of Vâlmîki.

कविकः,-का The bit of a bridle.

कविता Poetry; सुकविता यद्यस्ति राज्येन किं Bh. 2. 21; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरो भासो हासः कविकुलगुरुः कालिदासो विलासः। हर्षो हर्षो हृदयवसतिः पंचबाणस्तु बाणः केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय ॥ P. R. 1. 22.

कवि (वी) यं The bit of a bridle.

कवेलं A lotus.

कवोष्ण *a.* Slightly warm, tepid; R. 1. 67.

कव्यं (opp. हव्य) An oblation of food to deceased ancestors; एष वै प्रथमः कल्पः प्रदाने हव्यकव्ययोः Ms. 3. 147, 97, 128. —व्यः A class of manes. -Comp. — वालः 1. fire. -2. a class of manes. —वाह् *m.*, —वाहः,—वाहनः fire.

कश् 1 P. To sound.

कशः A whip (usually in pl.). —शा A whip; इदानीं सुकुमारेऽस्मिन् निःशंकं कर्कशाः कशाः। तव गात्रे पतिष्यंति सहास्माकं मनोरथैः॥ Mk. 9. 35 (where the word may be *m.* or *f.*) -2 Flogging. -3 A string, rope. -4 The mouth. -5 A quality.

कश्य *a.* [कशामर्हति, कशा-यत्] Fit to be whipped or flogged. —श्यं 1 Spirituous liquor. -2 A horse's flank.

कशस् *n.* Water.

कशिकः A mungoose.

कशिपु *m.* or *n.* 1 A mat. -2 A pillow. -3 A bed. —पुः 1 Food. -2 Clothing. -3 Food and clothing (according to विश्व).

कशे (से) रु *m. n.* 1 The back-bone. -2 A kind of grass. —रुः One of the nine divisions of Jambudvîpa.

कशेरुकः, कसेरुकः—का A sort of grass. —का The back-bone.

कश्मल *a.* [Uṇ. 1. 106.] Foul, dirty, disgraceful, ignominious; मस्तंभो-

स्कश्मला किंवदंती स्याचेदस्मिन्हंत धिङ्मामधन्यं U.1. 42. —लं 1 Dejection of mind, lowness or depression of spirits; कश्मलं महदाविशत Mb.; कुतस्त्वा कश्मलमिदं विषमे समुपस्थितं Bg. 2. 2. -2 Sin -3 A swoon. -4 Consternation, alarm.

कश्मीरः (pl.) N. of a country, the modern Kâshmira. (Its position is thus described in Tantras:— शारदामठमारभ्य कुंकुमाद्रितटांतकः । तावत्कश्मीरदेशः स्यात् पंचाशद्योजनात्मकः).**-Comp.** —जः, -जं, -जन्मन् *m., n.* saffron; कश्मीरजस्य कटुताऽपि नितांतरम्या Bv. 1. 71. v. l.

कश्यपः *a.* Having black teeth. —पः 1 A tortoise. -2 A sort of fish. -3 A kind of deer. -4 N. of a *R*ishi, the husband of Aditi and Diti, and thus the father both of gods and demons, (so called because he drank कश्य 'liquor;' cf. कश्यपस्तस्य पुत्रोऽभूत् कश्यपानात् स कश्यपः । Mârk. P.) [He was the son of Mar*i*chi, the son of Brahm*a*. He bears a very important share in the work of creation. According to Mahabh*a*rata and other accounts, he married Aditi and 12 other daughters of Daksha, and begot on Aditi the twelve *A*dityas. By his other twelve wives he had a numerous and very diversified progeny: serpents, reptiles, birds, demons, nymphs of the lunar constellation. He was thus the father of gods, demons, men, beasts, birds and reptiles—in fact of all living beings. He is therefore often called Praj*a*pati]. **-Comp.** —नंदनः an epithet of Garu*d*a.

कष् I. 1 U. (कषति-ते, काषित) 1 To rub, scratch, scrape; समूलकाषं कषति Sk; Bk. 3. 49. -2 To test, try, rub on a touch-stone (as gold); छस्हेम कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N 2. 69. -3 To injure, destroy. -4 To itch. -5 To leap.-II. 10 P. (काषयति) To hurt.

कष *a.* [कष्-अच्] Rubbing, scratching. —षः 1 Rubbing. -2 A touch-stone; छस्हेम कषन्निवालसत्कषपाषाणनिभे नभस्तले N. 2. 69; Mk. 3. 17. **-Comp.** —पट्टिका a touch-stone; Vikr. 1. 3, 24.

कषण *a.* [कष्-ल्युट्] Unripe, immature. —णं 1 Rubbing, marking, scratching; कंडूलद्विपगंडपिंडकषणोत्कंपेन संपातिभिः U. 2. 9; कषणकंपनिरस्त-[illegible] Ki. 5. 47. 2 Test of gold by [illegible].

कषा=कशा q. v.

कषाकुः 1 Fire. -2 The sun.

कषि *a.* Injurious, harmful, hurtful.

कषित *a.* Hurt, injured.

कष्टिः *f.* 1 Test. trial. -2 Injury, trouble, pain.

कषाय *a.* 1 Astringent; *S.* 2. -2 Fragrant; स्फुटितकमलामोदमैत्रीकषायः Me. 31; U. 2. 21; Mv. 5. 41. -3 Red, dark-red; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32. -4 (Hence) Sweet-sounding; Mâl. 7. -5 Brown. -6 Improper, dirty. —यः, -यं 1 Astringent flavour or taste (one of the six *rasas*): see कटु; यो वक्त्र परिशोषयति जिह्वां स्तंभयति कंठं बध्नाति हृदयं कषति पीडयति च स कषायः Susr. -2 The red colour. -3 A decoction with one part of a drug mixed with four, eight, or sixteen parts of water (the whole being boiled down until one quarter is left); Ms. 11. 154. -4 Plastering, smearing; Ku. 7. 17; anointing. -5 Perfuming the body with unguents; Rs. 1.4.-6 Gum, resin, extract or exudation from a tree. -7 Dirt, uncleanness. -8 Dulness, stupidity. -9 Attachment to worldly objects. -10 Decay, ruin. —यः 1 Passion, emotion. -2 Kali yuga.

कषायित *a.* 1 Tinged, reddened, coloured; अमुनैव कषायितस्तनी Ku. 4. 34; Si. 7. 11. -2 Affected.

कषायिन् *a.* 1 Yielding a resinous exudation, astringent. -2 Dyed of a red colour. -3 Worldly-minded. —*m.* N. of several plants:—खर्जूर, शाल &c.

कषिका A bird in general.

कषीका A kind of bird.

कषे (से) रुका The backbone, the spine.

कङ्कष; A kind of poisonous insect.

कष्ट *a.* [कष्-क्त] 1 Bad, evil, ill, wrong; रामहस्तमनुप्राप्य कष्टात् कष्टतरं गता R. 15. 43 'gone from bad to worse', (reduced to a wretched condition). -2 Painful, grievous; मोहात्परभूत्कष्टतरः प्रबोधः R. 14. 56; कष्टोऽयं खलु भृत्यभावः Ratn.-1 full of cares; Ms. 7. 50; Mâl. 9. 37; Y. 3. 29; कष्टा वृत्तिः पराधीना कष्टो वासो निराश्रयः । निर्धनो व्यवसायश्च सर्वकष्टा दरिद्रता ॥ Chân. 59 -3 Difficult; स्त्रीषु कष्टोऽधिकारः V. 3. 1; U. 7. -4 Hard to subdue (as an enemy); Ms. 7. 186, 210. -5 Mischievous, hurtful, injurious. -6 Boding evil. -7 Sorrowful, miserable. —ष्टं 1 Evil, difficulty, misery, suffering, hardship, pain; कष्टं खल्वनपत्यता S. 6: धिगर्थाः कष्टसंश्रयाः Pt. 1. 163. -2 Sin, wickedness. -3 Difficulty, effort; कष्टेन some how or other. —ष्टं *ind.* Alas! Ah.! हा धिक् कष्टं; हा कष्टं जरयाभिभूतपुरुषः पुत्रैरवज्ञायते Pt. 4. 78.**-Comp.**—आगत *a.* arrived or got with difficulty.—कर *a.* giving pain, troublesome.—कारः-कारकः the world (as the scene of miseries). —तपस् *a.* one who practises hard penance; *S.* 7 —संश्रय *a.* attended with troubles; Pt. 1. 163; 2. 118. —साध्य *a.* to be accomplished with difficulty. —स्थानं a bad station, a difficult or disagreeable place.

कस् I. 1 P. (कसति, कसित) To move, go, approach. -II. 2 A. (कस्ते or कंस्ते) To go. 2 To destroy.

कसः A touchstone; cf. कष.

कसना A poisonous spider.

कसिपुः Food, boild rice.

कसेरुः A kind of grass.

कस्तंभी Ved. The prop of a carriage-pole.

कस्तीरं Tin.

कस्तु (स्तू) रिका, कस्तूरी Musk; कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121; Ch. P. 7. **-Comp.** —मृगः the musk-deer.

कस्मल =कश्मल q. v.

कस्वर *a.* 1 Going; -2 Injuring.

कहाहः A buffalo.

कह्लारं The white lotus, कह्लारपद्मकुसुमानि मुहुर्विधुन्वन् Rs. 3. 15.

कह्वः A kind of cane.

कांशिः A cup; (कंसपात्र).

कांसीयं White copper.

कांस्य *a.* [कंसाय पानपात्राय हितं कंसीयं तस्य विकारः यञ् छलोपः cf. P. IV. 3. 168] Made of white copper or bell-metal; Ms. 4. 65. —स्यं 1 Bell-metal or white copper; Ms. 5. 114; Y. 1. 190. -2 A gong of bell-metal. —स्यः,-स्य A drinking vessel (of brass), a goblet; *S*i. 15. 81. **-Comp.** —कारः

(°री *f.*) a brazier, a worker in bell-metal. —तालः a cymbal. —भाजनं a brass-vessel. —मलं verdigris.

कांस्यकं Brass.

काकः [कै शब्दकरणे-कन् Un. 3. 43] 1 A crow: काकोपि जीवति चिराय बलिं च भुंक्ते Pt. 1. 24.-2 (Fig) A contemptible fellow, base or impudent person. -3 A lame man. -4 Bathing by dipping the head only into water (as crows do). -5 A sectarial mark (तिलक). -6 A kind of measure. -7 N. of a Dvîpa. —का N. of several plants: काकनासा, काकोली &c. —की 1 A female crow. —का 1 A multitude of crows -2 A modus coeundi. -**Comp.** —अक्षिगोलकन्याय see under न्याय. —अरिः an owl. —उदरः a snake; काकोदरो येन विनीतदर्पः Kavirâja; काकोदरसोदरः खलो जगति Bv. 1. 76. —उलूकिका, -उलूकीयं the natural enmity of the owl and the crow; (काकोलूकीयं is the name of the third Tantra in the Panchatantra). —चिंचा the Gunjâ plant. —छदः, -छदिः 1. a wag-tail. -2. a side-lock of hair; see काकपक्ष below. —जातः the (Indian) cuckoo. —तालीय *a.* (anything) taking place quite unexpectedly and accidentally, an accident; अहो नु खलु भोः तदेतत् काकतालीयं नाम Mâl. 5; काकतालीयवत्प्राप्तं दृष्ट्वापि निधिमग्रतः H. Pr. 35; sometimes used adverbially in the sense of 'accidentally'; फलंति काकतालीयं तेभ्यः प्राज्ञा न बिभ्यति Ve. 2. 14. °न्याय see under न्याय. —तालुकिन् *a.* contemptible, vile. —दंतः (lit.) the tooth of a crow; (fig.) anything impossible or not existing; °गवेषणं searching after impossibilities, (said of any useless and unprofitable task). —ध्वजः the submarine fire. —निद्रा a light slumber (easily broken). —पक्षः, -पक्षकः side-locks of hair on the temples of boys and young men (especially of the Kshatriya caste); काकपक्षधरमेत्य याचितः R. 11. 1, 31, 42; 3. 28; U. 3. —पदं 1. the sign(^)in Mss. denoting that something has been left out. -2. an incision in the skin. (—दः) a particular mode of sexual intercourse. —पुच्छः, -पुष्टः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पेय *a.* shallow, काकपेया नदी Sk. —भीरुः an owl. —मद्गुः a gallinule. —यवः barren corn (the ear of which has no grain); यथा काकयवाः प्रोक्ता यथारण्यभवास्तिलाः। नाममात्रा न सिद्धौ हि धनहीनास्तथा नराः॥ Pt. 2. 86; तथैव पांडवाः सर्वे यथा काकयवा इव Mb.; (काकयवाः= निष्फलत्वधान्यं). —रुतं the shrill sound of a crow (considered as a sign of future good or evil under different circumstances): Si. 6. 76. —वंध्या a woman that bears only one child. —स्वरः a shrill tone (as that of a crow).

काकणं Leprosy with black and red spots.

काकणिः A kind of small coin.

काकरु (रू) क *a.* 1 Timid, cowardly. -2 Naked. -3 Poor, indigent. —कः 1 A hen-pecked husband. -2 (की *f.*) An owl. -3 Fraud, deceit, trick.

काक (का) लः A raven. —लं A jewel worn upon the neck.

काकलकः 1 The top of the wind-pipe. -2 The thyroid cartilage. —कः 1 An ornament of the neck. -2 A kind of rice.

काकलिः,-ली *f.* 1 A low and sweet tone: अनुबद्धमुग्धकाकलीसहितं U. 3; Rs. 1. 8. -2 A musical instrument with a low tone used by thieves to ascertain whether a person is asleep or not; फणिमुखकाकलीसंदंशक...प्रभृत्यनेकोपकरणयुक्तः Dk 49. -3 Scissors.-4 The Gunjâ plant. -**Comp.** —रवः the (Indian) cuckoo.

काकलीकः A low sweet tone.

काकार *a.* Scattering water (कं जलमाकिरति).

काकिणी, काकिणिका 1 A shell or *cowrie* used as a coin. -2 A sum of money equal to 20 *cowries* or to a quarter of a Paṇa. -3 A weight equal to a quarter of a Mâsha. -4 A part of a measure. -5 The beam of a balance. -6 A cubit.

काकिनी 1 A quarter of a Paṇa q. v. -2 A quarter of a measure. -3 cowrie; H. 3. 123.

काकिलः 1 A jewel worn upon the neck. -2 The upper part of the neck.

काकुः *f.* 1 Change of the voice under different emotions, such as fear, grief, anger; भिन्नकंठध्वनिर्धीरैः काकुरित्यभिधीयते S. D.; अलीककाकुकरणकुशलतां K. 222. (Hence) -2 A word of negation used in such a manner that it implies the contrary (affirmative), as in questions of appeal, (in such cases the intended meaning is suggested by a change of the voice), cf. Pt. 1. 116. -3 Muttering, murmuring. -4 Tongue. -5 Stress, emphasis.

काकुत्स्थः [ककुत्स्थस्यापत्यं, ककुत्स्थ-अण्] A descendant of ककुत्स्थ, an epithet of the kings of the solar dynasty. काकुत्स्थमालोकयतां नृपाणां R. 6. 2: 12. 30, 46; see ककुत्स्थ.

काकुदं The palate.

काकोलः 1 A raven; Y. 1. 174. -2 A snake. -3 A boar. -4 A potter. -5 A division of the infernal regions or hell; Y. 3. 223. -6 A poisonous substance.

काक्षः [कुत्सितमक्षं अत्र, कोः कादेशः; cf. P. VI. 3. 104] A side-long look, a glance. —क्षं Frown, look of displeasure, malicious look; काक्षेणानादरेक्षितः Bk. 5. 24.

काक्षी A perfume, a kind of fragrant earth.

कागः A crow; cf. काक.

कांक्ष् 1 P. (epic Atm. also). कांक्षति, कांक्षित) 1 To wish, desire, (long for; यत्कांक्षंति तपोभिरन्यमुनयस्तस्मिंस्तपस्यंत्यमी S. 7. 12; न शोचति न कांक्षति Bg. 12. 7; न कांक्षे विजयं कृष्ण 1. 32; R. 12. 58; Ms. 2. 242. -2 To expect, wait for.

कांक्षा [कांक्ष्-अ] 1 Wish, desire. -2 Inclination, appetite; as in भक्तकांक्षा.

कांक्षित *p. p.* 1 Wished, desired. -2 Expected. —तं A wish, desire.

कांक्षिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [कांक्ष् णिनि] Wishing for, desirous, दर्शन,° जल° &c.; Bg. 11. 52.

कांक्षोरुः A heron.

काचः 1 Glass, crystal; आकरे पद्मरागाणां जन्म काचमणेः कुतः H. Pr. 44; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया Sânti 1. 12; मणिर्लुठति पादेषु काचः शिरसि धार्यते। यथैवास्ते तथैवास्तां काचः काचो मणिर्मणिः॥ H. 2. 68. -2 A loop, a swinging shelf, a string so fastened to the yoke as to support burdens. -3 An eye-disease, an affection of the optic nerve, producing dimness of sight. -4 Alkaline ashes. -5 The string of the balance. —चं 1 Alkaline salt.-2 Wax. -**Comp.** —अक्षः N. of an aquatic bird (बक). —घटी a glass ewer. —भाजनं a

glass vessel. —मणिः crystal, quartz. —मलं, —लवणं, —संभवं black salt or soda.

काचकः 1 A glass, stone. -2 Alkaline ashes &c.

काचित *a.* Suspended in a loop or by a swing.

काचनं, काचनकं A string or tape which ties a parcel or bundle of papers or the leaves of a manuscript; cf. कचेल.

काचनकिन् *m.* A manuscript, writing.

काचिघः 1 A rat, mouse. -2 Gold. -3 A vegetable.

काचूकः 1 A cock. -2 The Chakravâka bird.

काजलं 1 A little water. -2 Bad water.

कांच् 1 A. (कांचते, कांचित) 1 To shine. -2 To bind.

कांचन *a.* (नी *f.*) [कांच्-ल्युट्] Golden, made of gold; तन्मध्ये च स्फटिकफलका कांचनी वासयष्टिः Me. 79; कांचनं वलयं *S.* 6. 5; Ms. 5. 112. —नं 1 Gold; (ग्राह्यं) अमेध्यादपि कांचनं Ms. 2. 239. -2 Lustre, brilliancy. -3 Property, wealth. -4 The filament of a lotus. -5 Yellow orpiment. -6 A binding. —नः 1 The Dhattûra plant. -2 The Champaka tree. —नी 1 Turmeric. -2 Yellow orpiment. **-Comp.** —अंगी a woman with a golden (*i. e.* yellow) complexion; Bv. 2. 72. —कंदरः a gold-mine. —गिरिः N. of the mountain Meru. —भूः *f.* 1. golden (yellow) soil. -2. gold-dust. —संधिः a treaty of alliance between two parties on terms of equality; cf. H. 4. 113.

कांचनकः The fruit of rice or grain. —कं Yellow orpiment.

कांचनारः (लः) The Kovidâra tree.

कांचनीय *a.* Golden. —या Yellow orpiment (गोरोचना).

कांचिः, -ची *f.* [कांच् बंधने इनि] 1 A woman's girdle or zone furnished with small tinkling bells or other ornaments; एतावता नन्वनुमेयशोभि कांचीगुणस्थानमनिंदितायाः Ku. 1 37, 3. 55; Me. 28; *Si.* 9. 82; R. 6. 43. -2 N. of an ancient city in the south of India, regarded as one of the sacred cities of the Hindus; (for the names of the seven cities, see अवंति). **-Comp.** [illegible] the same as कांची (2).

—पदं the hips and loins.

कांचिकं Sour gruel.

कांजिकं, कांजिका, कांजी, कांजीकं Sour gruel.

काटः A well.

काटुकं Acidity.

काठः A rock, stone.

काठिनं, -न्यं 1 Hardness, tightness; काठिन्यमुक्तस्तनं *S.* 3. 10. -2 Sternness, hard-heartedness, cruelty. -3 Difficulty, obscurity (of style).

काण *a.* [कण् निमीलने कर्तरि घञ् Tv.] 1 One-eyed; अक्ष्णा काणः Sk; काणेन चक्षुषा किं वा H. Pr. 12; Ms. 3. 155. -2 Perforated, broken (as a cowrie); ग्रासः काणवराटकोपि न मया तृष्णेऽधुना मुंच माम् Bh. 3. 4; (Mar. फुटकी कवडी). —णः A crow.

काणूकः 1 A crow. -2 A cock. -3 A kind of goose. -4 The bird which makes a hanging nest on the Tâla tree.

काणेयः,-रः Son of a one-eyed woman.

काणेली 1 An unchaste or faithless woman. -2 An unmarried woman. **-Comp.**—मातृ *m.* one whose mother is an unmarried woman, son of an unmarried woman; (a term of reproach occurring usually in the voc. case only); काणेलीमातःअस्ति किंचिचिह्नं यद्रुपलक्षयासि Mk. 1,

कांडः,-डं 1 A section, a part in general.-2 The portion of a plant from one knot to another.-3 A stem, stock, branch; लीलोत्खातमृणालकांडकवलच्छेदे U.3. 16; Amaru 95, Ms.1.46, 48, Mâl. 9. 34.-4 Any division of a work, such as a chapter of a book; as the seven Kàṇḍas of the Rám. 5 A separate department or subject; *e.g.* कर्म° &c. -6 A cluster, bundle, multitude. -7 An arrow. -8 A long bone, a bone of the arms or legs. -9 cane, reed. -10 A stick, staff. -11 Water. -12 Opportunity, occasion. -13 Private place. -14 A kind of measure. -15 Praise, flattery. -16 A horse. -17 Vile, bad, sinful, (at the end of comp. only). **-Comp.** —कारः a maker of arrows. (—रं) the betel-nut. —गोचरः an iron arrow. —पटः,-पटकः a screen surrounding a tent, curtain; *Si.* 5. 22. —पातः an arrow's flight, range of an arrow. —पृष्ठः 1. one of the military profession, a soldier.-2. the husband of a Vaisya woman. -3. an adopted son, any other than one's own son.-4. (as a term of reproach) a base-born fellow, one who is faithless to his family, caste, religion, profession &c. In Mv. 3 Jâmadagnya is styled by शतानंद as कांडपृष्ठ; (स्वकुलं पृष्ठतः कृत्वा यो वै परकुलं व्रजेत् । तेन दुश्चरितेनासौ कांडपृष्ठ इति स्मृतः ॥). (-ष्ठं) the bow of Karṇa & Kâma. —भंगः -भग्नं a fracture of the bone or limbs. —वीणा the lute of a Châṇḍâla. —संधिः a knot, joint (as of a plant). —स्पृष्टः one who lives by arms, a warrior, soldier.

कांडवत् *m.* An archer.

कांडालः A reed-basket.

कांडिका 1 A kind of corn. -2 A kind of gourd.

कांडीरः [कांड-ईरन् ईरच् वा] An archer (this word also is sometimes used like कांडपृष्ठ as a term of reproach; cf. Mv. 3.)

कांडोलः A basket of reed; see कंडोल.

काण्वः A descendant or follower of Kaṇva.

कात् *ind.* An exclamation of abuse or insult, usually in combination with कृ; कात्कृ to insult, dishonour; यन्मयैश्वर्यमत्तेन गुरुः सदसि कात्कृतः Bhâg.

कातंत्रं N. of a grammar (said to have been written by Sarvavarman through the favour of Kârtikeya).

कातर *a* [ईषत्तरति स्वकार्यसिद्धिं गच्छति, तृ-अच् कोः कादेशः Tv.] 1 Cowardly, timid, discouraged; वर्जयंति च कातरान् Pt.4. 42; Amaru. 7,30, 75; R.11. 78; Me 77.-2 Distressed, grieved, afraid; किमेवं कातरासि *S.* 4. -3 Agitated; perplexed, confused; Bh. 1. 60. -4 Tremulous through fear (as eyes); R. 2. 52; Amaru. 79. —रः 1 A large kind of fish. -2 A boat, raft.

कातर्यं Cowardice; कातर्यं केवला नीतिः शौर्यं श्वापदचेष्टितम् R. 17. 47.

काति *a.* Wishing, desiring.

कातीय *a.* Belonging to Kâtyâyana. —यः A pupil of the sage.

कात्यायनः 1 N. of a celebrated writer on grammar who wrote

Vârtikas to supplement the Sûtras of Pâṇini. -2 N. of a sage who is a writer on civil and religious law; Y. 1. 4.

कात्यायनी 1 An elderly or middle-aged widow (dressed in red clothes). -2 N. of a wife of Yâjnavalkya. -3 N. of Pârvatî. -Comp. -पुत्रः,-सुतः N. of Kârtikeya.

कात्यायनीय a. Composed by Kâtyâyana. -यः A pupil of the sage.

कातुः A well.

कार्थचित्क a. (त्की f.) Accomplished with difficulty.

काथिकः [कथायां साधुः,कथा-ठक्] A narrator of stories; also a writer of stories.

कादंवः [cf. Uṇ. 4. 83] 1 A kind of goose (कलहंस); R. 13. 55; Rs. 4. 9. -2 An arrow; Si. 18. 29.-3 A sugarcane. -4 The Kadamba tree. -वं Flower of the Kadamba tree; R. 13. 27.

कादंवकः An arrow.

कादंविनी A long line of clouds; Mâl. 9. 16, मदीयमतिचुंबिनी भवतु कापि कादंबिनी R. G.; Bv. 4. 9.

कादंबरं 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the Kadamba tree; निषेव्य मधु माधवाः सरसमत्र कादंबरं Si. 4. 66.. -री 1 A spirituous liquor distilled from the flowers of the कदंब tree. -2 Spirituous liquor or wine in general; कादंबरीसाक्षिकं प्रथमसौहृदमिष्यते S 6; or कादंबरीमदविघूर्णितलोचनस्य युक्तं हि लांगलभृतः पतनं पृथिव्यां Udb.; °रसभरेण K. 240. -3 The fluid issuing from the temples of a rutting elephant. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatî, the goddess of learning. -5 A female cuckoo. -6 The rain-water collected into clefts or hollow places. -7 A female bird (सारिका).

कादाचित्क a. (त्की f.) Incidental, occasional.

काद्रवेयः A kind of snake; Si. 20. 43.

कानक a. [कनक-अण्] Golden. -कं The seed of a plant (जयपाल बीज).

काननं 1 A forest, a grove; R. 12. 27, 13. 18; Me. 18, 42; काननावनि forest-ground. -2 The mouth of Brahmá. -3 A house.- Comp. -अग्निः wild fire, conflagration. -ओकस् m. 1. an inhabitant of a forest. -2. a monkey.

कानिष्ठिकं The little finger.

कानिष्ठिनेयः,-यी [कनिष्ठा-अपत्यार्थे ठक् इनङ् च] The offspring of the youngest child.

कानीनः [कन्याया अनूढाया अपत्यं अण् कनीनादेशः; P. IV. 1. 116] The son of an unmarried woman; कानीनः कन्यकाजातो मातामहसुतो मतः Y. 2. 129; see also the definition given in Ms. 9. 172. -2 N. of व्यास. -3 N. of Karṇa.

कांत p. p. [कम्-क्त] 1 Desired, favourite, loved, dear; कांतं क्रतुं चाक्षुषं M. 1. 4. -2 Pleasing, agreeable; भीमकांतैर्नृपगुणैः R. 1. 16. -3 Lovely, beautiful; सर्वैः कांतमात्मीयं पश्यति S. 2. -तः 1 A lover. -2 A husband; कांतोदंतः सुहृदुपगतः संगमात् किंचिदूनः Me. 100; Si. 10. 3, 29. -3 Any beloved person. -4 The moon. -5 The spring. -6 A kind of iron. -7 A precious stone (in comp. with सूर्य, चंद्र and अयस्). -8 An epithet of (1) Kârtikeya, (2) Krishṇa. -तं 1 Saffron. -2 A kind of iron. -Comp. -अयसं the loadstone. -पक्षिन् m. a peacock (of iron). -लोहं the loadstone. -लौहं steel.

कांता 1 A beloved or lovely woman. -2 A mistress, wife in general; कांतासखस्य शयनीयशिलातलं ते U. 3. 21; so Si. 10. 73. -3 The Priyangu creeper. -4 Large cardamoms. -5 A kind of perfume. -6 The earth. -Comp. -अंघ्रिदोहदः the Asoka tree; see अशोक.

कांतारः,-रं 1 A large or dreary forest; गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81; Bh. 1. 86; Y. 2. 38. -2 A bad road. -3 A hole, cavity. -रः 1 A red variety of the sugarcane. -2 Mountain ebony.-3 A bamboo. -री A kind of sugarcane. -रं 1 A symptom. -2 A lotus.

कांतारकः A kind of sugarcane.

कांतिः f. [कम् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Loveliness, beauty; Me. 15; अक्लिष्टकांति S. 5. 19. -2 Brightness, lustre, brilliance; Me. 84. -3 Personal decoration or embellishmedt. -4 Wish, desire. -5 (In Rhet.) Beauty enhanced by love; (S. D. thus distinguishes कांति from शोभा and दीप्तिः—रूपयौवनलालित्यं भोगाद्यैरंगभूषणं । शोभा प्रोक्ता सैव कांतिर्मन्मथाप्यायिता द्युतिः। कांतिरेव तिविस्तीर्णा दीप्तिरित्यभिधीयते 130, 131).-6 A lovely or desirable woman. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 A digit of the moon. -Comp.-कर a. beautifying, illuminating, brightening.-द a. beautifying, adorning. (-दं) 1 Bile. -2 clarified butter. -द, -दायक, -दायिन् a. adorning. -भृत् m. the moon.

कांतिमत् a. Lovely, beautiful, splendid; Ku. 4. 5, 5. 71; Me. 30. -m. The moon.-2 N. of Cupid.

कांदवं Anything roasted or baked in an iron pan or oven.

कांदविकः A baker, a confectioner.

कांदिशीक a. 1 Put to flight, running away, fugitive; मृगजनः कांदिशीकः संवृत्तः Pt. 1. -2 (Hence) Terrified afraid; Bv. 2. 178.

कान्यकुब्जः N. of a country; see कन्याकुब्ज.

कापटिक a. (की f.) [कपट-ठक्] 1 Fraudulent, dishonest. -2 Wicked, perverse. -कः 1 A flatterer, parasite. -2 A student, scholar.

कापट्यं Wickedness, fraud, deceit.

कापथः [कुत्सितः पंथाः] A bad road; (lit. and fig.). -थं N. of a fragrant root (उशीर).

कापाल, कापालिक a. [कपाल-अण्-ठक्-वा] Relating to skulls. -लः, -लिकः A follower of a certain Saiva sect (the left-hand order) characterized by carrying skulls of men in the form of garlands and eating and drinking from them; Pt. 1. 212. -लं A kind of leprosy. -ली 1 A wreath of skulls. -2 A clever woman.

कापालिकत्वं Cruelty, brutality; Mâl. 4.

कापालिन् m. N. of Siva.

कापिक a. (की f.) Shaped or behaving like a monkey.

कापिल a. (ली f.) 1 Peculiar or belonging to Kapila. -2 Taught by, or derived from, Kapila. -लः 1 A follower of the Sânkhya system of philosophy propounded by Kapila. -2 Tawny colour.

कापिशं A spirituous liquor.

कापिशायनं 1 Liquor; *Si.* 10. 4. -2 A deity.

कापिशेयः An imp, goblin.

कापेयं [कपेर्भावः कर्म वा, ढक्] 1 The monkey species. -2 Monkey-like behaviour, monkey-tricks.

कापुरुषः A mean contemptible fellow, coward, wretch; सुसंतुष्टः कापुरुषः स्वल्पकेनापि तुष्यति Pt. 1. 25. 361.

कापोत *a.* (ती *f.*) [कपोत-अण्] Grey, of a dirty white colour. -तं 1 A flock of pigeons. -2 Antimony. -3 Natron. -4 Fossil. -तः The grey colour. -Comp -अंजनं antimony applied to the eyes as collyrium.

काप्यकरः,-कारः A penitent.

काप्यकारः Avowal or confession of sin.

काफलः A bitter seed.

काम् *ind.* An interjection used in calling out to another.

कामः [कम्-घञ्] 1 Wish, desire; संतानकामाय R. 2. 65, 3. 67; oft. used with the inf. form; गंतुकामः desirous to go; Bg. 2. 62; Ms. 2. 94. -2 Object of desire; सर्वान् कामान् समश्नुते Ms. 2. 5. -3 Affection, love. -4 Love or desire of sensual enjoyments, considered as one of the ends of life (पुरुषार्थ); cf. अर्थ 8 and अर्थकाम. -5 Desire of carnal gratification, lust; Ms. 2. 214. -6 The god of love. -7 N. of Pradyumna. -8 N. of Balarâma. -9 A kind of mango tree. -10 The Supreme being. -मा Desire, wish. -मं 1 Object of desire. -2 Semen virile. [*Kama* is the Cupid of the Hindu mythology— the son of *Krishna* and Rukm*ini*. His wife is Rati. When the gods wanted a commander for their forces in their war with *Taraka*, they sought the aid of *Kama* in drawing the mind of *Siva* towards *Parvati*, whose issue alone could vanquish the demon. *Kama* undertook the mission; but *Siva*, being offended at the disturbance of his penance, burnt him down with the fire of his third eye. Subsequently he was allowed by *Siva* to be born again in the form of Pradyumna at the request of Rati. His intimate friend is Vasanta or the spring; and his son is Aniruddha. He is armed with a bow and arrows—the bow-string being a line of bees, and arrows flowers of five different plants]. -Comp. -अग्निः 1. a fire of love, violent or ardent love. -2. violent desire, fire of passion. °संदीपनं 1. inflaming fire of love. -2. an aphrodisiac. -अंकुशः 1. a finger-nail. -2. the male organ of generation. -अंगः the mango tree. -अधिकारः the influence of love or desire. -अधिष्ठित *a.* overcome by love. -अनलः see कामाग्नि. -अंध *a.* blinded by love or passion. (-धः) the (Indian) cuckoo. -अंधा musk. -अन्निन् *a.* getting food at will. -अभिकाम *a.* libidinous, lustful. -अरण्यं a pleasant grove. -अरिः 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. a mineral substance. -अर्थिन् *a.* amorous, lustful, lascivious. -अवतारः N. of Pradyumna. -अवसायः suppression of passion or desire, stoicism. -अशनं 1. eating at will -2. unrestrained enjoyment. -आख्या -अक्षी N. of Durgâ. -आतुर *a.* love-sick, affected by love; कामातुराणां न भयं न लज्जा Subhâsh. -आत्मजः an epithet of Aniruddha, son of Pradyumna. -आत्मन् *a.* lustful, libidinous, enamoured; Ms. 7. 27. -आयुधं 1. arrow of the god of love. -2. membrum virile. (-धः) the mango tree. -आयुस् *m.* 1. a vulture. -2. Garuḍa. -आर्त *a.* love-stricken, affected by love; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5. -आसक्त *a.* overcome with love or desire, impassioned, lustful. -ईप्सु *a.* striving to obtain a desired object. -ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. the Supreme soul. -उदकं 1. voluntary libation of water. -2. a voluntary libation of water to deceased friends exclusive of those who are entitled to it by law; Y. 3. 4. -उपहत *a.* affected by or overcome with passion. -कला N. of Rati, the wife of Kâma. -काम, -कामिन् *a.* following the dictates of love or passion. -कार *a.* acting at will, indulging one's desires. (-रः) 1. voluntary action, spontaneous deed; Ms. 11. 41, 45. -2. desire, influence of desire; Bg. 5. 12. -कूटः 1 the paramour of a harlot. -2. harlotry. -कृत् *a.* 1. acting at will, acting as one likes. -2. granting or fulfilling a desire. (-*m.*) the Supreme soul -केलि *a.* lustful. (-लिः) 1. a paramour. -2. amorous sport. -3. copulation. -क्रीडा 1. dalliance of love, amorous sport. -2. copulation. -ग *a.* going of one's own accord, able to act or move as one likes. (-गा) an unchaste or libidinous woman; Y. 3. 6. -गति *a.* able to go to any desired place; R. 13. 76. -गुणः 1. the quality of passion, affection. -2. satiety, perfect enjoyment. -3. an object of sense. -चर, -चार *a.* moving freely or unrestrained, wandering at will; Ku. 1. 50. -चार *a.* unchecked, unrestrained. (-रः) 1. unrestrained motion. -2. independent or wilful action, wantonness; न कामचारो मयि शंकनीयः R. 14. 62. -3. one's will or pleasure, free will; कामचारानुज्ञा Sk.; Ms. 2. 220. -4. sensuality. -5. selfishness. -चारिन् *a.* 1. moving unrestrained; Me. 63. -2. libidinous, lustful. -3. self-willed. (-*m.*) 1. Garuḍa. -2. a sparrow. -ज *a.* produced by passion or desire; Ms. 7. 46, 47, 50. -जित् *a.* conquering love or passion; R. 9. 33. (-*m.*) 1. an epithet of Skanda. -2. of *Siva*. -तालः the (Indian) cuckoo. -द *a.* fulfilling a desire, granting a request or desire. (-दः) an epithet of Skanda and of *Siva*. -दा =कामधेनु q. v. -दर्शन *a.* looking lovely. -दुघ *a.* 'milking one's desires', granting every desired object; प्रीता कामदुघा हि सा R. 1. 81, 2. 63; Mâl. 3. 11. -दुघा, दुह् *f.* a fabulous cow yielding all desires; Bg. 10. 28. -दूती the female cuckoo. -देवः 1. the god of love. -2. N. of *Siva*. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -दोहिन् *a.* granting desires. -धेनुः *f.* the cow of plenty, a heavenly cow yielding all desires; कल्पलती कामधेनू. -ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of *Siva*. -पति, -पत्नी *f.* Rati, wife of Cupid. -पालः N. of Balarâma; also of *Siva*. -प्रद *a.* granting desires. (-दः) 1. a kind of coitus. -2. the Supreme being. -प्रवेदनं expressing one's desire, wish or hope; कच्चित् कामप्रवेदने Ak. -प्रश्नः an unrestrained or free question. -फलः a species of the mango tree. -भोगाः (pl.) sensual gratifications. -महः a festival of the god of love celebrated on the full-moon day in the month of Chaitra. -मालिन् *m.* N. of Gaṇesa. -मूढ, -मोहित *a.* influenced or infatuated by love; U. 2. 5. -रसः seminal discharge. -रसिक *a.* lustful, libidinous; क्षणमपि युवा कामरसिकः Bh. 3. 112. -रूप *a.* 1. taking any form at will; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं

कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. -2. beautiful, pleasing. (-पाः) (pl) a district lying in the east of Bengal (the western portion of Assam); R. 4. 83, 84. —रूपिन् *a.* 1. taking any form at will. -2. beautiful. (-*m*) 1. a pole-cat. -2. a boar. -3. a Vidyâdhara. —रेखा, —लेखा a harlot, courtezan. —लता membrum virile. —लोल *a.* overcome with passion, love-stricken. —वरः a gift chosen at will. —वल्लभः 1. the spring. -2. the moon. -3 the mango tree. (-भा) moonlight. —वश *a.* influenced by love. (-शः) subjection to love. —वश्य *a.* subject to love. —वाद् *a.* saying anything at will. —विहंतृ *a.* disappointing desires. —वीर्य *a.* 'showing heroism at will,' an epithet of Garuḍa. —वृत्त *a.* addicted to sensual gratification, licentious, dissipated; Ms. 5. 154. —वृत्ति *a.* acting according to will, self-willed, independent; न कामवृत्तिर्वचनीयमीक्षते Ku. 5. 82. (-त्तिः) *f.* 1. free and unrestrained action. -2. freedom of will. —वृद्धिः *f.* increase of passion. —वृंतं the trumpet flower. —शर 1. a love-shaft. -2. the mango tree. —शास्त्रं the science of love, erotic science. —संयोगः attainment of desired objects. —सखः 1. the spring. -2. the month of Chaitra. -3. the mango tree. —सू *a.* fulfilling any desire; R. 5. 33. (-*m.*) N. of Vâsudeva. (-*f.*) N. of Rukmiṇî. —सूत्रं 1. N. of an erotic work by Vâtsyâyana. -2. 'thread of love,' love-incident; Mâl. 1. 4. —हैतुक *a.* produced by mere desire without any real cause; Bg. 16. 8.

कामतः, -कामेन *ind.* 1 Of one's own accord, willingly. -2 Voluntarily, knowingly, intentionally, wilfully; Ms. 4. 130; पदा स्पृष्टं च कामतः Y. 1. 168. -3 From passion or feeling, lustfully; Ms. 3. 173. -4 At will, freely, unrestrained.

कामन *a.* Lustful, libidinous. —नं Desire, wish. —ना Wish, desire.

कामनीयं Beauty, attractiveness.

कामंधमिन् *m.* A brazier.

कामम् *ind.* 1 According to wish or inclination, at will; कामंगामी. -2 Agreeably to desire; Mu. 1. 25. -3 To the heart's content; U. 3. 16. -4 Willingly, joyfully; Sânti. 4. 4. -5 Well, very well (a particle of assent), it may be that; मनागनभ्यावृत्त्या वा कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43. -6 Granted or admitted (that), true that, no doubt, (generally followed by तु, तथापि, yet, still); कामं न तिष्ठति मदाननसंमुखी सा भूयिष्ठमन्यविषया न तु दृष्टिरस्याः *S.* 1. 31; 2. 1; R. 4. 13, 6. 22; 12. 75; Mâl. 9. 34. -7 Indeed, forsooth, really; R. 2. 43: (often implying unwillingness or contradiction). -8 Better, rather (usually with न); काममामरणात्तिष्ठेद् गृहे कन्यर्तुमत्यपि । न चैवेनां प्रयच्छेत्तु गुणहीनाय कर्हिचित् Ms. 9. 89; H. 1. 131.

कामयमान, कामयान, कामयितृ *a.* Lustful, libidinous; R. 19. 50; *S.* 3.

कामल *a.* Lustful, libidinous. —लः 1 The spring. -2 A desert. -3 Excessive obstruction of bile.

कामलिन् *a.* Suffering from jaundice.

कामलिका Spirituous liquor.

कामवत् *a.* 1 Desirous, wishing. -2 Lustful.

कामिः A libidinous man, lecher. —*f.* N. of Rati.

कामिक *a.* Desired, wished for. —कः A wild duck.

कामितं *a.* Wished, desired. —तं A desire, wish, love; Ki. 10. 44.

कामिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [कम्-णिनि] 1 Lustful. -2 Desirous. -3 Loving, fond. —*m.* 1 A lover, a lustful person (paying particular attention to ladies); त्वया चंद्रमसा चातिसंधीयते कामिजनसार्थः *S.* 3; त्वां कामिनो मदनदूतिमुदाहरंति V. 4. 11; Amaru. 2; M. 3. 14. -2 A uxorious husband. -3 The ruddy goose or चक्रवाक bird. -4 A sparrow. -5 An epithet of Siva. -6 The moon. -7 A pigeon. -8 The Supreme being. —नी 1 A loving, affectionate, or fond woman; Ms. 8. 112. -2 A lovely or beautiful woman; उदयति हि शशांकः कामिनीगंडपांडुः Mk. 1. 57; केषां नैषा कथय कविताकामिनी कौतुकाय P. R. 1. 22. -3 A woman (in general); मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69; Me. 63; Rs. 1. 28. -4 A timid woman. -5 Spirituous liquor.

कामुक *a.* (का or की *f.*) [कम्-उकञ्] 1 Wishing, desirous. -2 Lustful, libidinous. —कः 1 A lover, a libidinous man; कामुकैः कुंभीलकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4; R. 19. 33; Rs. 6. 9. -2 A sparrow. -3 The Asoka tree. —का A woman desirous of wealth. —की A libidinous or lustful woman.

काम्य *a.* [कम्-यत्] 1 To be desired, desirable; सुधा विष्ठा च काम्यादानं Sânti. 2. 8. -2 Optional, performed for some particular object (opp. नित्य); अंते काम्यस्य कर्मणः R. 10. 50; Ms. 2. 2; 12. 89; Bg. 18. 2. -3 Beautiful, lovely, charming, handsome: नासौ न काम्यः R. 6. 30; U. 5. 12. —म्या A wish, desire, intention, request; ब्राह्मणकाम्या Mk. 3; R. 1. 35; Bg. 10. 1. -Comp. —अभिप्रायः a self-interested motive or purpose. —कर्मन् *n.* a rite performed for some particular object and with a view to future fruition. —गिर् *a.* sweet-voiced, having a pleasing voice; *Si.* 6. 8. (-*f.*) an agreeable speech. —दानं 1. an acceptable gift. -2. a free-will offering voluntary gift. —मरणं voluntary death, suicide. —व्रतं voluntary vow.

कामठ *a.* [कमठ-अण्] Peculiar to the tortoise.

कामालिका Spirituous liquor.

कामोदा A musical note.

कांपिल्लः, कांपिलः, -कांपिल्लकः N. of a tree; Mâl. 9. 31.

कांबलः [कंबल-अण्] A carriage covered with a woollen cloth or blanket.

कांबविकः [कंबु-ठक्] 1 A vendor of shell ornaments, dealer in shells.

कांबोजः [कंबोज-अण्] A native of the Kambojas; Ms. 10. 44. -2 A king of the Kambojas. -3 The Punnâga tree. -4 A species of horse from the Kamboja country.

काम्ल *a.* [ईषदम्लं] Slightly acid, acidulous.

कायः, —यं [चीयतेऽस्मिन् अस्थ्यादिकमिति कायः; चि-घञ् आदेः ककारः P. III. 3. 41 Sk.] 1 The body; विभाति कायः करुणापराणां परोपकारैर्न तु चंदनेन Bh. 2. 71; कायेन मनसा बुद्ध्या Bg. 5. 11; so कायेन वाचा, मनसा &c. -2 The trunk of a tree. -3 The body of a lute (the whole lute except the wires). -4 A multitude, assemblage, collection. -5 Principal, capital. -6 Home, residence, habitation. -7 A butt, a mark. -8 Natural temperament. —यं (with or without तीर्थं) The part of the hand just below the fingers, es-

pecially the little finger, or the last two fingers (this part being considered sacred to Prajâpati is called प्रजापतितीर्थ; cf. Ms. 2. 58-59). **—यः** One of the eight forms of marriage, generally known as प्राजापत्य q. v.; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3.38. **-Comp. —अग्निः** the digestive faculty. **—क्लेशः** bodily suffering or pain. **—चिकित्सा** the third of the eight departments of medical science, treatment of diseases affecting the whole body. **—मानं** measurement of the body **—बंधनं** 1. girdle. -2. the union of semen virile and blood. **—वलनं** an armour.**—स्थः** 1. the Supreme being. -2. the writer-caste (proceeding from a क्षत्रिय father and a शूद्र mother). -3. a man of that caste; कायस्थ इति लघ्वी मात्रा Mu. 1; Y. 1. 336; Mk. 9. (**—स्था**) 1. a woman of that caste. -2. the Myrobalan tree. (**—स्थी**) the wife of a कायस्थ. **—स्थित** *a.* corporeal, bodily.

कायक (-यिका *f.*), **कायिक**(की *f.*) *a.* [काय-ठक्] Relating to the body, bodily, corporeal; कायिकतपः Ms. 12. 8.**—का** Interest (whatever is given for the use of money). **-Comp. —वृद्धिः** *f.* 1. interest consisting in the use of any animal or capital stock pawned. -2. interest of which the payment does not affect the principal, or the use of the body of an animal pledged by the person to whom it is pledged.

कायवत् *a.* Having a body, embodied; U. 6. 9.

कायमानं A hut made of thatch.

कार *a.* (री *f.*) [कृ-घञ्] (At the end of comp.) Making, doing, performing, working, maker, doer, author; ग्रंथकारः author ; कुंभकारः, सुवर्णकार &c. &c. **—रः** 1 Act, action; as in पुरुषकार. -2 A term denoting a sound or a word which is not inflected;as अकार Ms.2. 76, 125;ककार, फूत्कार &c. -3 Effort, exertion; Si. 19. 27. -4 Religious austerity. -5 A husband, lord; master. -6 Determination. -7 Power, strength. -8 A tax or toll. -9 A heap of snow. -10 The Himâlaya mountain. -11 Water produced by hail.-12 Killing, slaughter. **-Comp. —अवरः** a man of a mixed and low caste, born from a Nishâda father and Vaidehî mother; cf. Ms. 10. 36. **—कर** *a.* working, acting as agent. **—भूः** a toll-station.

कारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [कृ-ण्वुल्] (Usually at the end of comp.) 1 Making, acting, doing, performing, creating, doer &c.: स्वप्नस्य कारकः Y. 3. 150; 2. 156; वर्णसंकरकारकैः Bg. 1. 42; Ms. 7. 204; Pt. 5. 36. -2 An agent. -3 Intending to act or do. **—कं** 1 (In gram.) The relation subsisting between a noun and a verb in a sentence, (or between a noun and other words governing it); there are six such Kârakas, belonging to the first seven cases, except the genitive:(1)कर्तृ,(2)कर्मन्; (3);करण; (4) संप्रदान; (5) अपादान; (6) अधिकरण. -2 That part of grammar which treats of these relations; *i. e.* syntax. -3Water produced from hail.**-Comp. —दीपकं** (in Rhet.) a figure of speech in which the same Kâraka is connected with several verbs in succession; *e. g.* खियति कूणाति वेल्लति विचलति निमिषति विलोकयति तिर्यक् । अंतर्नंदति चुंबितुमिच्छति नवपरिणया वधूः शयने ॥ K. P. 10. **—हेतुः** the active or efficient cause (opp. ज्ञापकहेतु).

कारकवत् *a.* 1 Relating to one who is busy with anything. -2 Instrumental, causal.

कारज *a.* Relating to the finger-nail.

कारणं [कृ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 A cause, reason;कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M.1. 18, R. 1. 74; Bg. 13. 21, oft. with loc. of the effect; Bh. 2. 84. -2 Ground, motive, object;किं पुनः कारणंMbh.; Y. 2. 203; Ms. 8. 347; कारणमानुषीं तनुं R.16. 22. -3 An instrument, means; Y. 3. 20, 65. -4 (In Nyâya phil.). A cause, that which is invariably antecedent to some product and is not otherwise constituted;or, according to Mill, 'the antecedent or concurrence of antecedents on which the effect is invariably and unconditionally consequent'; according to Naiyâyikas it is of three kinds; (1) समवायि (intimate or inherent); as threads in the case of cloth; (2) असमवायि(non-intimate or non-inherent), as the conjunction of the threads in the case of cloth; (3) निमित्त (instrumental) as the weaver's loom. -5 The generative cause, creator, father; Ku. 5. 81. -6 An element, elementary matter; Y. 3. 148; Bg. 18. 13. -7 The origin or plot of a play, poem, &c. -8 An organ of sense. -9 The body. -10 A sign, document, proof or authority; Ms. 11. 85. -11 That on which any opinion or judgment is based.-12 Action.-13 A legal instrument or document.-14Agency, instrumentality. -15 A deity (as the proximate or remote cause of creation.) -16 Killing, injuring. **—णा** 1 Pain, agony; Ve. 5. 32. -2 Casting into hell. -3 Urging, instigation. (कारणात् for the reason that; द्वेष° on account of hatred; मत्कारणात् for my sake; Pt. 1. 22.) **-Comp. —अन्वित** *a.* having a cause or reason. **—उत्तरं** a special plea, denial of the cause of complaint; admission of the charge generally, but denial of the actual issue (in law). **—कारणं** an elementary or primary cause ; an atom ; Ki. 18. 35. **—गत** *a.* referred to its cause, resolved into its principles. **—गुणः** a quality of the cause.**—बलवत्** *a.* strong by motives ; Pt. 5. 29. **—भूत** *a.* 1. caused. -2. forming the cause. **—माला** a figure of speech, 'a chain of causes' ; यथोत्तरं चेत् पूर्वस्य पूर्वस्यार्थस्य हेतुता । तदा कारणमाला स्यात् K. P. 10 ; *e. g.* Bg. 2. 62, 63 ; also S. D. 728. **—वादिन्** *m.* a complainant, plaintiff. **—वारि** *n.* the original water produced at the beginning of the creation. **—विहीन** *a.* without a cause. **—शरीरं** (in Vedânta phil.) the inner rudiment of the body, causal frame.

कारणक (At the end of comp.) Cause, reason &c.

कारणिक *a.* (का or की *f.*) 1 An examiner, a judge. -2 Causal, causative.

कारयितव्य *a.* To be caused or performed ; ° दक्षा Ku. 7. 27.

कारयितृ, कारयिष्णु Causing to do, perform, effect &c.

कारिः *f.* Action, act, work. **—m.** An artist, a mechanic.

कारित *a.* Caused to be done or effected. **—ता** Interest, the amount of which is fixed by the debtor (being forced to do so by the creditor). **—तं** The causal form of a verb.

कारिन् *a.* Making, doing, causing, bringing about (at the end of comp). —*m.* A mechanic, artist.

कारंडवः A sort of duck; तप्तं वारि विहाय तीरनलिनीं कारंडवः सेवते V. 2 23.

कारंधमिन् *m.* 1 Brazier. -2 A mineralogist.

कारभ *a.* Produced or coming from a camel.

कारमिहिका Camphor.

कारंभा N. of a tree (प्रियंगु).

कारवः A crow.

कारस्करः N. of a tree (किंपाक).

कारा 1 Imprisonment, confinement. -2 A prison-house, a jail. -3 Part of a lute below the neck. -4 Pain, affliction. -5 A female messenger. -6 A female worker in gold. -7 A sound. -8 An instrument for drowning the sound of the lute. —**Comp**—अगारं,-गृहं,-वेश्मन् *n.* a prison house, a jail; कारागृहे निर्जितवासवेन लंकेश्वरेणोषितमा प्रसादात् R. 6. 40, Sânti. 4. 10. —गुप्तः a prisoner.—पालः a guard of a prison, jailor.

काराघनी A musical instrument (as a conch).

कारायिका A female crane.

कारिका 1 A female dancer. -2 A business, or trade. -3 A memorial verse, or a collection of such verses, on grammatical, philosophical, or scientific subjects; *e. g.* Bhartrihari's Kârikâs on grammar; साख्यकारिका. -4 Torment, torture. -5 Interest.

कारीर *a.* [करीर-अञ्] Made of the shoots of reed or bamboo.

कारीषं [करीषाणां समूहः अण्] A heap of dried cowdung.

कारु *a.* (रू *f.*) [कृ-उण् Un. 1. 1] 1 A maker, doer, an agent, servant. -2 An artisan, mechanic, artist; कारुभिः कारितं तेन कृत्रिमं स्वप्नहेतवे Vb. 1. 13; इति स्म सा कारुतरेण लेखितं नलस्य च स्वस्य च सख्यमीक्षते N. 1. 38; Y. 2. 249, 1. 187; Ms. 5. 129; 10. 12. (They are:— तक्षा च तंत्रवायश्च नापितो रजकस्तथा। पंचमश्चर्मकारश्च कारवः शिल्पिनो मताः॥). -3 Terrible, horrible. —रुः 1 An epithet of विश्वकर्मन् the architect of the gods. -2 An art, a science. —**Comp.** —चौरः one who commits burglary, a dacoit. —जः 1. a piece of mechanism, any product of manufacture. -2. a young elephant. -3. a hillock, an ant-hill. -4. froth. -5. sesamum growing spontaneously. -6. red orpiment.

कारुकः,-का An artisan.

कारुणिक *a.* (की *f.*) [करुणा-ठक्] Compassionate, kind, tender; Nâg. 1. 1.

कारुण्यं Compassion, kindness, pity; कारुण्यमातन्वते Git. 1; कारिण्यः कारुण्यास्पदं Bv. 1. 2.

कारुंडिका, —कारुंडी A leech.

कारेणव *a.* Belonging to a female elephant.

कारोत (त्त)मः-रः Ved. 1 A filtering vessel. -2 Yeast, barm. -3 A well.

कार्कण *a.* Belonging to a pheasant.

कार्कवाकव *a.* Relating to a cock (कृकवाकु).

कार्कश्यं 1 Hardness, roughness. -2 Firmness. -3 Solidity; Si. 2. 17; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Hard-heartedness, sternness, cruelty; कार्कश्यं गमितेऽपि चेतसि Amaru. 24.

कार्कीक *a.* Like a white horse.

कार्ण *a.* Relating to an ear. —र्णं 1 The wax of the ear. -2 An earring. —र्णः N. of Vrishaketu.—**Comp.** —छिद्रकं a sort of well. —वेष्टकिक *a.* fit for ear-rings.

कार्तयुग *a.* Relating to the कृतयुग.

कार्तवीर्यः The son of Kritavirya and king of the Haihayas, who ruled at Mâhishmatî. [Having worshipped Dattatreya, he obtained from him several boons, such as a thousand arms, a golden chariot that went wheresoever he willed it to go, the power of restraining wrong by justice, conquest of earth, invincibility by enemies &c.; (cf. R. 6. 39). According to the Vayu Purana he ruled justly and righteously for 85000 years and offered 10000 sacrifices. He was a contemporary of Ravana whom he once captured and confined like a beast in a corner of his city; cf. R. 6. 40. Kartavirya was slain by Parasurama for having carried off by violence the Kamadhenu of his revered father Jamadagni. Kartavirya is also known by the name Sahasrarjuna.]

कार्तस्वरं Gold; स तप्तकार्तस्वरभासुरांबरः Si. 1. 20; °इंडन K. 82.

कार्तांतिकः [कृतांतं वेत्ति ठक्] An astrologer, fortune-teller: कार्तांतिको नाम भूत्वा भुवं बभ्राम Dk. 130.

कार्त्तिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कृत्तिका-अण्] Belonging to the month of Kârtika; R. 19. 39. —कः 1 N. of the month in which the full moon is near the कृत्तिका or Pleiades (corresponding to October-November). -2 An epithet of Skanda. —की The full moon day in the month of Kârtika.

कार्तिकिकः The month of Kârtika.

कार्तिकेयः [कृत्तिकानामपत्यं ढक्] N. of Skanda (so called because he was reared by the six Krittikâs). [Kartikeya is the Mars or the god of war of the Indian mythology. He is the son of Siva (but born without the direct intervention of a woman). Most of his epithets have reference to the circumstances of his birth. Siva cast his seed into Agni (who had gone to the god in the form of a dove while he was enjoying Parvati's company), who being unable to bear it cast it into the Ganges; (hence Skanda is called Agnibhu, Gangaputra). It was then transferred to the six Krittikas (when they went to bathe in the Ganges), each of whom therefore conceived and brought forth a son. But these six sons were afterwards mysteriously combined into one of extraordinary form with six heads and twelve hands and eyes, (hence he is called Kartikeya, Shadanana, Shanmukha &c.). According to another account the seed of Siva was cast by the Ganges into a thicket of reeds (Sara); whence the boy was called Saravanabhava, or Sarajanman. He is said to have pierced the mountain Krauncha, whence his name Kraunchadarana. He was the commander of the army of the gods in their war with Taraka, a powerful demon q.v. whom he vanquished and slew; and hence his names Senani and Tarakajit. He is represented as riding a peacock.] —**Comp.** —प्रसूः *f.* Pârvatî, mother of Kârtikeya.

कार्त्स्न्यं Totality; entirety; त्रविबोधत कार्त्स्न्येन द्विजाग्र्यान् पंक्तिपावनान् Ms. 3. 183.

कार्दम (मी *f.*), कार्दम (मि) क *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्दम-अण्-ठक् वा] Muddy, soiled or covered with mud.

कार्पटः [कर्पट-अण्] 1 A petition-

er, a suitor, a candidate.-2 A rag. -3 Lac.

कार्पटिकः [कर्पट-ठक्] 1 A pilgrim. -2 One who maintains himself by carrying water from holy rivers. -3 A caravan of pilgrims. -4 An experienced man. -5 A parasite.

कार्पण्यं 1 Poverty, indigence, wretchedness ; व्यक्तकार्पण्या Dk. -2 Compassion, pity -3 Niggardliness, imbecility, Bg. 2. 7.-4 Levity, lightness of spirit.

कार्पाणं Ved. Combat, battle.

कार्पास *a.* (सी *f.*) [कर्पास्याः अवयवः अण्] Made of cotton. -सः -सं 1 Anything made of cotton; Ms. 8. 326; 12. 64. -2 Paper.-सी The cotton plant.-Comp. -अस्थि *n.* the seed of the cotton plant. -नासिका a spindle.-सौत्रिक *a.* made of cotton thread; Y. 2. 179.

कार्पासिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of or from cotton.

कार्पासिका The cotton plant.

कार्म *a.* [कर्मन्-ण] Laborious, industrious.

कार्मण *a.* (णी *f.*) [कर्मन्-अण्] 1 Finishing a work. -2 Doing any work well or completely. -णं Magic, witchcraft; निखिलनयनाकर्षणे कार्मणज्ञा Bv. 2. 79; Vikr. 2. 14, 8. 2.

कार्मारः An artist, mechanic.

कार्मारकं A smith's work.

कार्मिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्मन्-ठक्] 1 Manufactured, made. -2 Embroidered, intermixed with coloured thread (as cloth). -3 Any variegated texture.

कार्मिक्यं Activity, industry.

कार्मुक *a.* (की *f.*) [कर्मणे प्रभवति उकञ् P. V. 1. 103] Fit for or able to do a work, doing it well and completely. -कं 1 A bow; तत्कार्मुकं कर्मसु यस्य शक्तिः Ki. 3. 48; त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके Ś. 1. 6. -2 A bamboo. -3 The ninth sign of the zodiac. -4 A kind of machine or instrument shaped like a bow. -Comp. -भृत् *m.* 1. the archer or the sign Sagittarius of the zodiac. -2. an archer in general.

कार्य *pot. p.* [कृ-कर्मणि ण्यत्] What ought to be done, made, performed, affected &c.; कार्या सैकतलीनहंसमिथुना स्रोतोवहा मालिनी *S.* 6. 16; साक्षिणः कार्याः Ms. 8.61; so दंडः, विचारः &c. -र्यं 1 (*a*) Work, action, act, affair, business; कार्यं त्वया नः प्रतिपन्नकल्पं Ku. 3. 14; Ms. 5. 150. (*b*) A matter, thing. -2 Duty; Śi. 2. 1. -3 Occupation, enterprize, emergent business. -4 A religious rite or performance. -5 A motive, object, purpose; कार्यमत्र भविष्यति Pt. 2. 65, 113; Śi. 2. 36; H. 4. 61. -6 Want, need, occasion, business (with instr.); किं कार्यं भवतो हृतेन दयितास्नेहस्वहस्तेन मे V. 2. 20; तृणेन कार्यं भवतीश्वराणां Pt. 1. 71, 4. 27; Amaru. 71. -7 Conduct, deportment.-8 A law-suit, legal business, dispute &c; बहिर्निष्क्रम्य ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9; Ms. 8. 43. -9 An effect, the necessary result of a cause (opp. कारण). -10 (In gram.) Operation: विभक्तिकार्यं declension. -11 The denouement of a drama ; कार्योपक्षेपमादौ तनुमपि रचयन् Mu. 4. 3.-12 Healthiness (in medicine). -13 Origin. [cf. Germ. *kâra* ; Pers. *kár*; Prâk. *kajja*; Mar. *kâja*].-Comp. -अक्षम *a.* unable to do one's duty, incompetent. -अकार्यं to be done and not to be done, right and wrong (action), Pt 1. 306. -अकार्यविचारः discussion as to the propriety or otherwise of anything, deliberation on the arguments for and against any proceeding. -आधिपः 1. the superintendent of a work or affair. -2. the planet that decides any question in astrology. -अर्थः 1. the object of any undertaking, a purpose; Ms. 7. 167. -2. an application for employment. -3. any object or purpose.-अर्थिन् *a.* 1. making a request. -2. seeking to gain one's object or purpose; Bh. 2. 81. -3. seeking an employment. -4. pleading a cause in court, going to law ; Mk. 9. -आसनं seat of transacting business. -ईक्षणं superintendence of public affairs; Ms. 7. 141. -उद्धारः discharge of a duty. -उद्योगः active engagement in any business. -कर *a.* efficacious. -कर्तृ *m.* 1. an agent, a workman. -2. a friend, benefactor ; Pt. 1. 131.-कारणे (dual) 1. cause and effect ; object and motive; °वर्जित: Pt. 1. 413. -2. some special cause of an act ; Pt. 1. 412. °भावः the relation of cause and effect. -कालः time for action, season, fit time or opportunity. -गौरवं importance of the act, deed, or occasion ; respect for the performance ; U. 7. -चिंतक *a.* 1. prudent, cautious, considerate (-कः) manager of a business, executive officer ; Y. 2. 191. -च्युत *a.* out of work, out of employ, dismissed from an office.-जातं,-दर्शनं 1. inspection of a work. -2. inquiry into public affairs. -निर्णयः settlement of an affair.-पद्वी line of conduct, course of action; Mâl. 2. 13 -पुटः 1. a man who does any useless thing. -2. a mad, eccentric or crazy man. -3. an idler. -प्रद्वेषः dislike to work, idleness, laziness. -प्रेष्यः an agent, a messenger. -भाजनं,-पात्रं any one engaged in active life. -वस्तु *n.* an aim or object. -विपत्तिः *f.* a failure, reverse, misfortune. -शेषः 1. the remainder of a business; Ms. 7. 153. -2. completion of an affair.-3. part of a business. -सिद्धिः *f.* success. -स्थानं a place of business, office. -हंतृ 1. obstructing or marring another's work; H. 1. 77. -2 opposed to another's interests.

कार्यतः *ind.* 1 Through some object or motive. -2 Consequently, necessarily.

कार्यिक *a.* 1 Having business. -2 Engaged in a suit.

कार्यिन् *a.* 1 Active, assiduous. -2 Seeking for some business. -3 Having an object in view. -4 A party to a suit. -5 (In Gram.) Subject to a rule.

काशानव *a.* Fiery, hot.

कार्श्यं 1 Thinness, emaciation, leanness; Me. 29. -2 Smallness, littleness, scantiness; R. 5. 21.

कार्षः,-र्षकः A husbandman, cultivator.

कार्षि *a.* Ved. 1 Attracting, drawing. -2 Ploughing.-र्षिः Fire.-*f.* 1 Drawing. -2 Cultivation.

कार्षीवणः Ved. A husbandman.

कार्ष्मन् Ved. The goal of a racecourse.

कार्षापणः,-णं (or -पणकः) A coin or weight of different values; Ms. 8. 136, 336 ; 9. 282.(-कर्ष).-णं Money.

कार्षापणिक *a.* (की *f.*) Worth one कार्षापण.

कार्षिक=कार्षापण q. v.

कार्ष्ण *a.* (र्ष्णी *f.*) [कृष्ण अण्] 1 Belonging to Krishṇa or Vishṇu, R. 15. 24. -2 Belonging to Vyâsa. -3 Belonging to the black antelope; Ms. 2. 41. -4 Black. —र्ष्णं Ved. The skin of the black antelope.

कार्ष्णायस *a.* (सी *f.*) [कृष्णायस-अण्] Made of black iron; U.3.43.—सं Iron.

कार्ष्णि: [कृष्णस्यापत्यं -इञ्] An epithet of the god of love ; *Si.* 19. 10.

कार्ष्ण्यं Blackness, darkness.

काल *a.* (ली *f.*) 1 Black, of a dark or dark-blue colour. -2 Injuring, hurting. —ल: 1 The black or dark-blue colour. -2 Time (in general); विलंबितफलै: कालं निनाय स मनोरथै: R. 1. 33; तस्मिन्काले at that time ; काव्यशास्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1 the wise pass their time &c. -3 Fit or opportune time (to do a thing), proper time or occasion ; (with gen., loc., dat., or inf.); R. 3. 12, 4. 6, 12. 69; पर्जन्य: कालवर्षी Mk. 10.60.- 4 A period or portion of time (as the hours or watches of a day) ; षष्ठे काले दिवसस्य V. 2. 1 ; Ms. 5. 153.-5 The weather. -6 Time considered as one of the nine *dravyas* by the Vaiseshikas. -7 The Supreme spirit regarded as the destroyer of the universe, being a personification of the destructive principle ; काल: काल्या भुवनफलके क्रीडति प्राणिसारै: Bh.3.39.-8 (*a*) Yama, the god of death, क: कालस्य न गोचरांतरगत: Pt. 1. 146. (*b*) Death, time of death.-9 Fate, destiny. -10 The black part of the eye. -11 The (Indian) cuckoo. -12 The planet Saturn. -13 N. of *Siva.* -14 A measure of time (in music or prosody).-15 A person who distils and sells spirituous liquor.-16 A section, or part -17 A red kind of plumbago. -18 Resin, pitch -19 N. of an enemy of *Siva.* -20 (with the Jainas) One of the nine treasures.-21 A mystical name for the letter म्. —ला 1 N. of several plants. -2 N. of a daughter of Daksha. -3 An epithet of Durgâ. —ली 1 Blackness. -2 Ink, black ink. -3 An epithet of Pârvatî, Siva's wife. -4 A row of black clouds. -5 A woman with a dark complexion. -6 N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -7 Night. -8 Censure, blame. -9 One of the seven tongues of Fire. -10 A form of Durgâ ; कालीतनय: a buffalo. -11 One of the Mâtris or divine mothers. -12 N. of a wife of Bhîma. -13 A sister of Yama. -14 A kind of learning (महाविद्या). -15 A small shrub used as a purgative. —लं 1 Iron. -2 A kind of perfume. -*Comp.* —अयसं iron. —अक्षरिक: a scholar, one who can read and decipher.—अगरु *n.* a kind of sandal tree, black kind of aloe; Bv. 1. 70, R. 4. 81. (-*n.*) the wood of that tree; Rs. 4. 5; 5. 5. —अग्नि:, -अनल: 1. the destructive fire at the end of the world. -2. an epithet of Rudra. -3. a kind of bead (रुद्राक्ष). —अंग *a.* having a dark-blue body (as a sword with a dark-blue edge). —अजिनं the hide of a black antelope. —अंजनं a sort of collyrium; Ku. 7. 20, 82. (-नी) a small shrub used as a purgative. —अंडज: the (Indian) cuckoo.—अतिक्रम: -मणं delay, being late; Pt. 1. 154. —अतिपात:, -अतिरेक: loss of time, delay; Mâl 2. —अतीत *a.* elapsed, passed by. —अत्यय: 1. delay, lapse of time. -2. loss by lapse of time. —अध्यक्ष: 1. 'presiding over time', epithet of the sun. -2. the Supreme soul. —अनुनादिन् *m.* 1. a bee.-2. a sparrow.-3. the Châtaka bird. —अनुसारक: 1. Tagara tree. -2. yellow sandal. —अनुसारि:, -अनुसारिन्,-अनुसारिवा-अनुसार्य:, -र्यक: benzoin. —अंतक: time, regarded as the god of death, and the destroyer of every thing.—अंतरं 1. an interval. -2. a period of time. -3. another time or opportunity. °आवृत *a.* hidden or concealed in the womb of time. ° क्षम *a.* able to bear delay ; अकालक्षमा देव्या: शरीरावस्था K. 263 ; *S.* 4. °प्रेक्षिन् Pt. 3. 172. ° विष: an animal venomous only when enraged, as a rat. —अभ्र: a dark, watery cloud. —अवधि: appointed time. —अवबोध: knowledge of time and circumstances ; Mâl. 3. 11. —अशुद्धि: *f.*,—अशौचं period of mourning, ceremonial impurity caused by the birth of a child or death of a relation in the family; see अशौच. —आकृष्ट *a.* 1. led to death. -2. produced or brought by time. —आत्मक *a.* depending on time or destiny. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme spirit. —आयसं iron. —उप्त *a.* sown in due season. —कंजं a blue lotus. —कटंकट: an epithet of *Siva.* —कंठ: 1. a peacock. -2. a sparrow. -3. a wagtail. -4. a gallinule. -5. an epithet of *Siva* ; U. 6.—कंठक:-कंटक: a gallinule. —कंडक: a water-snake. —करणं appointing or fixing time. —कर्णिका -कर्णी misfortune. —कर्मन् *n.* death. —कलाय: dark pulse. —कल्प *a.* fatal, deadly. —काल: Supreme being.—कील: noise. —कुंठ: Yama. —कुष्ठ: a myrrh.—कूट:, -टं (*a*) a deadly poison ; *S.* 6. (*b*) the poison churned out of the ocean and drunk by Siva ; अद्यापि नोज्झति हर: किल कालकूटं Ch. P. 50. —कृत् *m.* 1. the sun.-2. a peacock. -3. Supreme spirit. —कृत 1. produced by time. -2. fixed, appointed. -3. lent or deposited. -4. done for a long time. (—त:) the sun. —क्रम: lapse of time, course of time ; कालक्रमेण in course or process of time : Ku. 1. 19. —क्रिया 1. fixing a time. -2. death.—क्षेप: 1. delay, loss of time ; Me. 22 ; मरणं कालक्षेपं मा कुरु Pt. 1. -2. passing the time. —खजं, -खंजनं, -खंडं the liver. —गंगा the river Yamunâ. —ग्रंथि: a year. —घातिन् *a.* killing by degrees or slowly (as a poison).—चक्रं 1. the wheel of time (time being represented as a wheel always moving). -2. a cycle. -3. (hence fig.) the wheel of fortune, the vicissitudes of life. (-क्र:) an epithet of the sun. —चिह्नं a symptom of approaching death. —चोदित *a.* summoned by the angel of death. —ज्येष्ठ *a.* senior in years, grown up; U. 5. 12. —ज्ञ *a.* knowing the proper time or occasion (of any action); अत्यारूढो हि नारीणामकालज्ञो मनोभव: R. 12. 33 ; Si. 2. 83. (-ज्ञ:) 1. an astrologer. -2. a cock. —ज्ञानिन् *m* an epithet of *Siva.* —त्रयं the three times ; the past, the present, and the future; °दर्शी K. 46. —दंड: death. —दमनी an epithet of Durgâ. —धर्म:, -धर्मन् *m.* 1. the line of conduct suitable to any particular time. -2. the law or rule of time. -3. effects proper to the time. -4. fated time, death ; न पुन

जीवितः कश्चित्कालधर्ममुपागतः Mb.; प-रतिः कालधर्मणा &c. —धारणा prolongation of time. —नरः (in astrology) the figure of a man's body.—नाथः, -निधिः Siva. —नियोगः decree of fate or destiny; लंघ्यते न खलु कालनियोगः Ki. 9. 13. —निरूपणं determination of time, chronology.—नेमिः 1. the rim of the wheel of time. -2. N. of a demon, uncle of Râvaṇa, deputed by him to kill Hanûmat. -3. N. of a demon with 100 hands killed by Vishṇu. °अरिः, रिपुः, हरः, हन् m. epithets of Krishṇa. —पक्क a. ripened by time, i. e. spontaneously; Ms. 6. 17, 21; Y. 3. 49. —परिवासः standing for a time so as to become stale. —पाशः the noose of Yama or death. —पाशिकः a hangman. —पृष्ठं 1. a species of antelope. -2. a heron. (—कं) 1. N. of the bow of Karṇa; Ve. 4. -2. a bow in general. —प्रभातं autumn or Sarad; (the two months following the rainy season considered as the best time). —भक्षः an epithet of Siva. —भृत् m. the sun.—भैरवः an epithet of Siva. —मानं a measure of time. —मुखः a species of ape. —मेषी f. the Manjishṭha plant. —यवनः a king of Yavanas and enemy of Krishṇa and an invincible foe of the Yâdavas. Krishṇa, finding it impossible to vanquish him on the field of battle, cunningly decoyed him to the cave where Muchakunda was sleeping who burnt him down. —यापः,-यापनं procrastination, delay, putting off. —योगः fate, destiny. °तः according to the requirements of the time; Pt. 1. 184. —योगिन् m. an epithet of Siva. —रात्रिः,-रात्री f. 1. a dark night. -2. a sister of Yama. -3. the Amâvasyâ on which lamps are lighted (in the Divâli holidays). -4. the night of destruction at the end of the world (identified with Durgâ). -5. a particular night in the life of man, on the 7th day of the 7th month of the 77th year. —लोहं-लौहं steel. —विप्रकर्षः prolongation of time. —वृद्धिः f. periodical interest (payable monthly, quarterly, or at stated times); Ms. 8. 153. —वेला the time of Saturn, i. e. a particular time of the day (half a watch every day) at which any religious act is improper. —संकर्षा a girl 9 years old personating Durgâ at a festival. —संरोधः 1. keeping back for a long time; Ms. 8. 143. -2. lapse of a long period of time. —सदृश a. opportune, timely. —संपन्न a. dated, bearing a date. —सर्पः the black and most poisonous variety of the snake. —सारः the black antelope. (—रं) a yellow sort of sandal wood. —सूत्रं,-सूत्रकं 1. thread of time or death. - 2. N. of a particular hell; Y. 3. 222; Ms. 4. 88. —स्कंदः the Tamâla tree. —स्वरूप a. terrible as death, (deathlike in form). —हरः an epithet of Siva. —हरणं loss of time, delay; S. 3; U. 5; Mv. 4. 41. —हानिः f. delay; R. 13. 16.

कालक a. Black, dark-blue. —कः 1 A mole, freckle, mark. -2 A water-snake. -3 The black part of the eye. -4 A kind of grain. —का Ved. 1 A kind of bird. -2 A daughter of Daksha. —कं 1 The liver. -2 An unknown quantity (in alg.).

कालायनी N. of Durgâ.

कालिक a. (की f.) [काल-ठञ्-ठक्‌वा] 1 Relating to time. -2 Depending on time; विशेषः कालिकोऽवस्था Ak. -3 Seasonable, timely. —कः 1 A crane. -2 A heron. —का 1 Blackness, black colour. -2 Ink, black ink. -3 Price of an article to be paid by instalments. -4 Periodical interest paid at stated times. -5 A multitude of clouds, a dark cloud threatening rain; कालिकेव निविडा बलाकिनी R. 11. 15. -6 Flaw (alloy &c.) in gold -7 The liver. -8 A female crow. -9 A scorpion. -10 A spirituous liquor. -11 N. of Durgâ; Si. 17. 44. -12 A particular blood-vessel in the ear. -13 A line of hair extending from the pudenda to the navel. -14 A small singing bird. -5 A kind of fragrant earth. -16 A girl four years old personating Durgâ at a festival. —कं 1 Black sandal wood. -2 Hostility.

कालिनी N. of the sixth lunar mansion.

कालिय a. Relating to time, timely. —यः The Kaliyuga.

कालीन a. [काल-ख] 1 Belonging to a particular time. -2 Seasonable.

कालीयं [काल-छ] A kind of sandal-wood; also कालेयक.

कालकुंचः N. of Vishṇu.

कालंजरः 1 N. of a mountain and adjacent country (modern Kallinjar). -2 An assembly of religious mendicants. -3 An epithet of Siva. —रा or री An epithet of Durgâ.

कालशेयं Buttermilk (produced in a jar by churning).

कालापः 1 The hair of the head. -2 A serpent's hood. -3 A demon, an imp, a goblin. -4 A student of the Kalâpa grammar. -5 One who knows this grammar.

कालापकं 1 An assemblage of the pupils of Kalâpa. -2 The doctrines or teachings of Kalâpa.

कालिंग a. (गी f.) [कलिंग-अण्] Produced in, or belonging to, the Kalinga country. —गः 1 A king of that country; प्रतिजग्राह कालिंगस्तमस्त्रैर्गजसाधनः R. 4. 40. -2 A snake of that country. -3 An elephant. -4 A species of cucumber. -5 A poisonous plant. -6 A sort of iron. —गाः (pl.) N. of a country; see कलिंग. —गं A water-melon.

कालिंद a. (दी f.) [कलिंद-अण्] Connected with or coming from the mountain Kalinda or the river Yamunâ. —दी 1 The river Yamunâ; कालिंद्याः पुलिनेषु केलिकुपिताम् Ve. 1. 2; R. 15. 28; Sânti. 4. 13. -2 A sort of vessel. -3 N. of a wife of Krishṇa. —दं A water melon. -**Comp.** —कर्षणः, -भेदनः an epithet of Balarâma q. v. —सूः f. Sanjnâ (संज्ञा), a wife of the sun. (—m.) the sun. —सोदरः Yama, the god of death.

कालिमन् m. 1 Blackness; Amaru. 88; Si. 4. 57. -2 Paleness; Si. 8. 43.

कालियः N. of a tremendously large serpent who dwelt at the bottom of the Yamunâ (which was a ground forbidden to Garuḍa, the enemy of serpents, owing to the curse of the sage Saubhari). He was crushed to death by Krishṇa when he was but a boy; R. 6. 49; Si. 17. 69. —याः (pl.) The family of black serpents: Si. 19. 28 -**Comp.** —दमनः, -मर्दनः epithets of Krishṇa.

कालीकः A heron.

कालीची The judgment hall of Yama.

कालीयकः,-कं A species of aloe wood. -2 A kind of turmeric. -3 Yellow sandal. -4 A dark kind of sandal wood.-5 Saffron ; *Si.* 12. 14.

कालुष्यं 1 Foulness, dirtiness, turbidness, muddiness (fig. also), कालुष्यमुपयाति बुद्धिः K. 103 becomes muddy or defiled -2 Opacity. -3 Disagreement.

कालेय *a.* Belonging to the Kali age. **—यं** 1 The liver. -2 Black sandal-wood; Ku. 7. 9. -3 Saffron.

कालेयकः A kind of aloe wood. **—कं** 1 A fragrant wood. -2 The black sandal wood. -3 A disease like jaundice. **—कः** A dog, hound.

कालेयरुः 1 A dog. -2 A species of sandal.

काल्प *a.* [कल्प-अण्] 1 Preceptive, laying down a rule, ritual. -2 Relating to Kalpa.

काल्पनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कल्पना ठक्] 1 Existing only in fancy, fictitious; काल्पनिकी व्युत्पत्तिः. -2 Counter-feit, fabricated.

काल्य *a.* [काल-यत्] 1 Timely, seasonable. -2 Agreeable, pleasant, auspicious. **—ल्या** 1 A cow fit for the bull. -2 A woman arrived at puberty or maturity (who has reached the time favourable to conception). **—ल्यं** Day-break.

काल्याणकं Auspiciousness.

कावचिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कवच-ठञ्] Armorial. **—कं** A multitude of men in armour.

कावारं Moss. **—री** An umbrella without a stick.

कावृकः 1 A cock.-2 The Chakravâka bird.

कावेरं Saffron.

कावेरी 1N. of a river in the south of India; कावेरीं सरितां पत्युः शंकनीयामिवाकरोत् R. 4. 45. -2 A harlot, courtezan. -3 Turmeric.

काव्य *a.* [कवि-यण्] 1 Possessed of the qualities of a sage or a poet. -2 Praiseworthy, fit to be described. -3 Prophetic, inspired, poetical. **—व्यः** N. of *S*ukra, preceptor of the Asuras. **—व्या** 1 Intelligence. -2 A female fiend. **—व्यं** 1 A poem; महाकाव्यं; मेघदूतं नाम काव्यं &c.-2 Poetics, poetry, poetical composition. (काव्य is defined by writers on Poetics in different ways: तददोषौ शब्दार्थौ सगुणावनलंकृती पुनः क्वापि K. P. 1 वाक्यं रसात्मकं काव्यं S. D. 1 : रमणीयार्थप्रतिपादकः शब्दः काव्यं R. G.; शरीरं तावदिष्टार्थव्यवच्छिन्ना पदावली Kâv. 1. 10 : निर्दोषा लक्षणवती सरीतिर्गुणभूषिता। सालंकाररसानेकवृत्तिर्वाक् काव्यनामभाक् ॥ Chandr. 1.7.;-3 Happiness, welfare.-4 Wisdom. -5 Inspiration. (The purposes of a Kâvya as mentioned by Mammata are:—काव्यं यशसेऽर्थकृते व्यवहारविदे शिवेतरक्षतये। सद्यःपरनिर्वृतये कांतासंमिततयोपदेशयुजे ॥ K.P.1). -Comp. **—अर्थः** a poetical thought or idea. **चौरः** a robber of the ideas of another poet, a plagiarist; यदस्य दैत्या इव लुंठनाय काव्यार्थचौराः प्रगुणीभवंति Vikr.1.11. **—चौरः** a stealer of other men's poems. **—मीमांसकः** a rhetorician, critic. **—रसिक** *a.* one who has a taste for and can appreciate the beauties of poetry. **—लिंगं** a figure of speech; thus defined :— काव्यलिंगं हेतोर्वाक्यपदार्थता K. P. 10; *e. g.* जितोसि मंद कंदर्प मच्चित्तेऽस्ति त्रिलोचनः. Chandr. 5. 119. **—हास्यं** a farce.

काश् 1. 4. A. (काशते-श्यते, काशित) 1 To shine, look brilliant or beautiful; R. 10. 86, 7. 24; Ku. 1. 24; Bk. 2. 25; *Si.* 6.74.-2 To appear, be visible; नैव भूमिर्न च दिशः प्रदिशो वा चकाशिरे Mb. -3 To appear, or look like.

काशः, -शं [काश्-अच्] A kind of grass used for mats, roofs, &c. **—शं** A flower of that grass; Ku. 7. 11; R. 4. 17; Rs. 3. 1, 2, 28. **—शः** 1=कास q. v.-2 Appearance.-3 Splendour.

काशि *m. pl.* N. of a country.

काशिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) (Usually at the end of comp.) Shining, appearing or looking like, having the semblance of; जितकाशिन् *e. g.* one who behaves like a conqueror; see the word.

काशिल *a.* Made of Kâsa grass.

काशिष्णु *a.* Shining, brilliant.

काशिः,-शी *f.* N. of a celebrated city on the Ganges, the modern Benares and one of the seven sacred cities; see कांची. **—शिः** 1 The clenched hand, fist. -2 A handful. -3 The sun.-4 Light, splendour.-Comp. **—पः** an epithet of *S*iva. **—राजः** N. of a king, father of अंबा, अंबिका and अंबालिका, q. v.

काशिका 1 The city of Benaras. -2 N. of a commentary on Pânini's Sûtras (called काशिकावृत्ति).

काशी See काशि. **-Comp. —नाथः** an epithet of Siva. **—यात्रा** pilgrimage to Benaras.

काश्मरी A plant commonly called गंभारी : काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mâl. 9. 7.

काश्मीर *a.* (री *f.*) Born in, belonging to, or coming from Kâsmîra. **—राः** *pl.* N. of a country or its inhabitants; see कश्मीर also. **—रा:** A sort of grape; see कश्मीर also. **—रं** 1 Saffron: काश्मीरगंधमृगनाभिकृतांगरागां Ch. P. 8 : Bh. 1. 41 ; काश्मीरगौरवपुषामभिसारिकाणां Gît. 11; also 1.-2 Root of a tree. **-Comp. —जं, जन्मन्** *n.* saffron ; Bv. 1. 71 : *Si.* 11. 53.

काश्मीर (रि) क *a.* Born or produced in **Kâsmîra.**

काश्मीर्यं Saffron.

काश्यं Spirituous liquor. **-Comp. —पं** flesh.

काश्यपः 1 N. of a celebrated sage. -2 N. of Kanâda. -3 An epithet of Aruna. **—पी** The earth; तानपि दधासि मातः काश्यपि यातस्तवापि च विवेकः Bv. 1. 68. **—पं** Flesh. **-Comp. —नंदनः** 1. an epithet of Garuda. -2. N. of Aruna. -3. a god.-4. a demon.

काश्यपिः An epithet of Garuda and of Aruna.

काश्यपेयः 1 An epithet of the twelve *A*dityas. -2 Of the sun. -3 Garuda. -4 Gods and demons.

काषः [कष्-घञ्] 1 Rubbing, scratching; पथिषु विटपिनां स्कंधकाषैः सधूमः Ve. 2. 18. -2 That against which anything is rubbed (as the stock of a tree); लीनालिः सुरकारिणां कपोलकाषः Ki. 5. 26 ; see कपोलकाष also.

काषाय *a.* (यी *f.*) [कषायेण रक्तं अण्] Red, dyed of a reddish colour; काषायवसनाधवा Ak. **—यं** A red cloth or garment; इमे काषाये गृहीते M.5; R. 15. 77; न काषायैर्भवेद्यतिः 'it is not the hood that makes a monk'.

काष्ठं [काश्-क्थन् Un. 2. 2] 1 A piece of wood, especially one used as fuel; Ms. 4.49, 241; 5. 69.-2 Wood or timber, a piece or log of wood in general; यथा काष्ठं च काष्ठं च समेयातां महोदधौ H.4.69; Ms.4. 49.-3 A stick; Y. 2. 218. -4 An instrument for

measuring length. -Comp. —अगारः, —रं a wooden house or enclosure. —अंबुवाहिनी a wooden bucket. —कदली the wild plantain. —कीटः a small insect found in decayed wood. —कुटः, —कूटः a wood-pecker; Pt. 1. 332 (a worm generally found in wood). —कुद्दालः a kind of wooden shovel used for baling water out of a boat or for scraping and cleaning its bottom. —तक्ष् *m.*, —तक्षकः a carpenter. —तंतुः a small worm found in timber. —दारुः the Indian pine tree; also called देवदारु.—द्रुः the Palâ*s*a tree. —पुत्तलिका a wooden statue or image. —प्रदानं piling up wood, forming a funeral pile. —भारिकः a wood-carrier. —मठी a funeral pile. —मल्लः a bier, a wooden frame on which dead bodies are carried. —लेखकः a small worm found in wood (=काष्ठकूट). —लोहिन् *m.* a cudgel armed with iron. —वाटः,—टं a wall made of wood.

काष्ठकं Aloe-wood.

काष्ठिकः A bearer of wood.

काष्ठिका A small piece of wood.

काष्ठा 1 A quarter or region of the world, direction, region (दिश्) Ki. 3. 55. -2 A limit, boundary; स्वयं विशीर्णद्रुमपर्णवृत्तिता परा हि काष्ठा तपसः Ku.5.28. -3 The last limit, extremity, pitch, climax, excess; काष्ठागतस्नेहरसानुविद्धं Ku. 3. 35. -4 Race-ground, course. -5 A mark, goal. -6 The path of the wind and clouds in the atmosphere. -7 A measure of time $=\frac{1}{30}$ Kalâ. -8 Water. -9 The sun. -10 A fixed place of a lunar mansion. -11 N. of a wife of Kasyapa and daughter of Daksha.

काष्ठीला The plantain tree.

कास् 1 A. (कासते, कासित) 1 To shine,; see काश्. -2 To cough, make a sound indicating any disease.

कासः,-सा [कास-घञ्] 1 Cough, catarrh. -2 Sneezing. -Comp. —कुंठ *a.* affected with cough. (-ठः) an epithet of Yama. —घ्न, —हृत् *a.* removing cough, pectoral. (-घ्नी) a sort of prickly nightshade. —मर्दः a cure of cough.

कासिका Cough.

कासिन् *a.* Having cough.

कासरः (रीf.) A buffalo.

कासारः,-रं A pond, pool, lake; Bv. 1. 43; Bh. 1. 32, Git. 2.

कासीसं Green vitriol, green sulphate of iron; (Mar. हिराकस).

कासू (शू) *f.* [Un. 1. 85] 1 A sort of lance. -2 Indistinct speech. -3 Light,lustre. -4 Disease. -5 Devotion. -6 Understanding.

कासृतिः *f.* A by-way, a secret path.

काहका A kind of musical instrument.

काहल *a.* 1 Dry, withered. -2 Mischievous. -3 Excessive,spacious, large. —लः 1 A cat. -2 A cock. -3 A crow. -4 A sound in general. —लं 1 Indistinct speech. -2 A kind of musical instrument; *S*i. 18. 54. —लं *ind.* Very much, excessively; *S*i.18.54. —ला A large drum (military). —ली A young woman. —लः,-ला,-लं A horn.

काहलिः An epithet of *S*iva.

किंवत् *a.* Poor, mean, insignificant.

किंशारुः 1 The beard of corn. -2 A heron. -3 An arrow.

किंशुकः [किंचित् शुक इव शुकतुंडसदृशपुष्पत्वात्तथात्वं] A kind of tree having beautiful red blossoms, but without any odour; विद्याहीना न शोभंते निर्गंधा इव किंशुकाः Chân. 7; Rs. 6. 20; R. 9. 31. —कं The blossom of this tree, किं किंशुकैः शुकमुखच्छविभिर्न दग्धम् Rs. 6. 21.

किंशु(ल)लुकः The Palâ*s*a tree;see किंशुक.

किकिः 1 The cocoa-nut tree. -2 The blue jay. -3 The Châtaka bird; (the bird is also named as किकिन्, किकिदिवि, किकीदिवि.

किकिशः A kind of worm, (said to be injurious to the hair, nails, and teeth).

किखिः A monkey, an ape.—*f.* A jackal; fox.

किंकणी, किंकिणिका, किंकिणी, किंकणीका A small bell or tinkling ornament; क्वणत्कनककिंकिणीझणझणायितस्यंदनैः U.5. 5; 6. 1; *S*i.9. 74; Ku. 7. 49. -2 N. of an acid sort of grape.

किंकिरः 1 A horse. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 A large black bee. -4 N. of Cupid, the god of love. -5 The red colour. —रं The frontal sinus of an elephant. —रा Blood.

किंकिरातः 1 A parrot. -2 The (Indian) cuckoo. -3 Cupid. -4 The Asoka tree. -5 A species of amaranth.

किंचिलि (लु) कः An earth-worm.

किंजं, -किंजलः, -किंजल्कः The filament or blossom of a lotus or any other plant; आकर्षद्भिः पद्मकिंजल्कगंधान् U. 3. 2; R. 15. 52.

किट् 1 P. (केटति) 1 To go or approach. -2 To frighten, terrify. -3 To fear, dread.

किटिः A hog.

किटिभः 1 A louse. -2 A bug.

किटिमः A kind of leprosy.

किट्टं, -किट्टकं Secretion, excrement, sediment, dirt; अन्न°.-Comp. —वर्जितं semen virile.

किट्टालः 1 A copper vessel. -2 Rust of iron.

किणः 1 A corn, callosity, a scar; ह्रास्यसि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति मौर्वीकिणांक इति *S*. 1. 13; Mk. 2. 11; R. 16. 84; 18. 47; Git. 1. -2 A wart, a mole.-3 An insect found in wood.

किण्वं Sin. —ण्वः, —ण्वं A drug or seed used to cause fermentation in the manufacture of spirits; Ms. 8. 326.

किण्विन् *m.* A horse.

कित् I. 1 P. (केतति) 1 To desire. -2 To live. -3 (चिकित्सति) To heal, cure. -4 To doubt, suspect. -II. 3 P. Ved. (चिकित्ति) To know.

कितवः (वी *f.*)1A rogue,liar,cheat; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; Amaru. 17, 41; Me. 111. -2 The Dhattûra plant. -3 A kind of perfume. -4 A gamester, gambler. -5 A mad or crazy person.

किनाटं The inner bark of a tree.

किंधिन् *m.* A horse.

किन्नर See under किम्.

1. किम् *ind.* Used for कु only at the beginning of comp. to convey the senses of 'badness,' 'deterioration', 'defect,' 'blame' or 'censure'; *e. g.*, किंसखा a bad friend; किन्नरः a bad or deformed man &c.; see comp. below. -Comp. —दासः a bad slave,

or servant. —नरः a bad or deformed man; a mythical being with a human figure and the head of a horse (अश्वमुख); जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78; Ku. 1. 8. ईशः, °ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Kubera. -2. a kind of musical instrument. (—री *f.*) 1. a female Kinnara; Me. 56. -2. a kind of lute. —पुरुषः 'a low or despicable man', a mythical being with a human head and the form of a horse; Ku. 1. 14. °ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera. —प्रभुः a bad master or king; हिताम्न यः संशृणुते स किंप्रभुः Ki. 1. 5. —राजन् *a.* having a bad king. (—*m.*) a bad king. —सखि *m.* (nom. sing. किंसखा) a bad friend; स किंसखा साधु न शास्ति योऽधिपं Ki. 1. 5.

2. **किम्** *pron. a.* (nom. sing. कः *m.*, का *f.*, किम् *n.*) 1 Who, what, which (used interrogatively); प्रजासु कः केन पथा प्रयातीत्यशेषतो वेदितुमस्ति शक्तिः S. 6. 25; करुणाविमुखेन मृत्युना हरता त्वां वद किं न मे हृतं R. 8. 67; का खल्वनेन प्रार्थ्यमानात्मना विकत्थते V. 2; कः कोऽत्र भोः. The pronoun is often used to imply 'power or authority to do a thing'; *i. e.* के आवां परित्रातुं दुष्यंतमाक्रंद S. 1 'who are we &c.', *i. e.* what power have we &c.; नृपसद्मनि नाम के वयं Bh. 3. 27 who are we, *i. e.* what position have we &c. Sometimes किं means 'long' as applied to time especially in combination with खलु or अपि or इव; का खलु वेला तत्रभवत्याः प्राप्तायाः Ve. 1 'what a time' *i. e.* a long time has elapsed, &c; so कोऽपि कालस्तस्याभागत्य गतायाः Ratn. 3; or क इव कालः Mál. 3. -2 The neuter (किं) is frequently used with instr. of nouns in the sense of 'what is the use of'; किं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 1; लोभश्चेदगुणेन किं &c. Bh. 2. 55; किं तया दृष्ट्या S. 3; किं कुलेनोपदिष्टेन शीलमेवात्र कारणम् Mk. 9. 7. अपि, चित्, चन, चिदपि or स्वित् are often added to किं to give it an indefinite sense; विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku. 5. 30 a certain ascetic &c.; कापि तत एवागतवती Mál. 1 a certain lady; कस्यापि कोऽपीति निवेदितं च 1. 33; किमपि किमपि...जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; कस्मिंश्चिदपि महाभागधेयजन्मनि मन्मथविकारमुपलक्षितवानस्मि Mál. 1. किमपि, किंचित् 'a little', 'somewhat'; Y. 2. 116; U. 6. 35. किमपि also means 'indescribable'; see अपि. इव is sometimes added to किम् in the sense of 'possibly', 'I should like to know'; (mostly adding force and elegance to the period); विना सीतादेव्या किमिव हि न दुःखं रघुपतेः U. 6. 30. किमिव हि मधुराणां मंडनं नाकृतीनां S. 1. 20; see इव also. —*ind.* 1 A particle of interrogation; जातिमात्रेण किं कश्चिद्धन्यते पूज्यते क्वचित् H. 1. 58 'is any one killed or worshipped' &c. तनः किं what then. -2 A particle meaning 'why', 'wherefore'; किमकारणमेव दर्शनं विलपंत्यै रतये न दीयते Ku. 4. 7. -3 Whether (its correlatives in the sense of 'or' being किं, उत, उताहो, आहोस्वित्, वा, किंवा, अथवा; see these words). -Comp. —अपि *ind.* 1. to some extent, somewhat, to a considerable extent. -2. inexpressibly, indescribably (as to quality, quantity, nature &c.). -3. very much, by far; किमपि कमनीयं वपुरिदं S. 3; किमपि भीषणं, किमपि करालं &c. —अर्थ *a.* having what motive or aim; किमर्थोऽयं यत्नः. —अर्थे *ind.* why, wherefore. —आख्य *a.* having what name: किमाख्यस्य राजर्षेः सा पत्नी. S. 7. —इति *ind.* why, indeed, why to be sure, for what purpose (emphasizing the question); तत्किमित्युदासते भरताः Mál. 1: किमित्यपास्याभरणानि यौवने धृतं त्वया वार्धकशोभि वल्कलं Ku. 5. 44. —उ, —उत 1. whether-or (showing doubt or uncertainty); किमु विषविसर्पः किमु मदः U. 1. 35: Amaru. 9. -2. why (indeed); प्रियसुहृत्सार्थः किमु त्यज्यते. -3. how much more, how much less; यौवनं धनसंपत्तिः प्रभुत्वमविवेकिता। एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं॥ H. Pr. 11; सर्वाविनयानामेकैकमप्येषामायतनं किमुत समवायः K. 103; R. 14. 35; Ku. 7. 65. —करः a servant, slave; अवेहि मां किंकरमष्टमूर्तेः R. 2. 35. (—रा) a female servant. (री) the wife of a servant. —कर्तव्यता, —कार्यता any situation in which one asks oneself what should be done; किंकर्तव्यतामूढः 'being at a loss or perplexed what to do'. —कारण *a.* having what reason or cause. —किल *ind.* what a pity (expressing displeasure or dissatisfaction, (P. III. 3. 151); न संभावयामि न मर्षयामि तत्रभवान् किंकिल वृषलं याजयिष्यति Sk. —क्षण *a.* one who says 'what is a moment,' a lazy fellow who does not value moments: H. 2. 91. —गोत्र *a.* belonging to what family. —च *ind.* moreover, and again, further. —चन *ind.* to a certain degree, a little. —चित् *ind.* to a certain degree, somewhat, a little; किंचिद्दुत्क्रांतशैशवौ R. 15. 33: 2. 46, 12. 21. °ज्ञ *a.* 'knowing little,' a smatterer. °कर *a.* doing something, useful. °कालः sometime, a little time. °प्राण *a.* having a little life. °मात्र *a.* only a little. —छंदस् *a.* conversant with which Veda. —तनुः a species of spider. —तर्हि *ind.* how then, but, however. —तु *ind*, but, yet, however, nevertheless; अवैमि चैनामनघेति किंतु लोकापवादो बलवान्मतो मे R. 14. 40, 1. 65. —दैवत *a.* having what deity. —नामधेय, नामन् *a.* having what name. —निमित्त *a* having what cause or reason, for what purpose. —निमित्तम् *ind.* why, wherefore, —नु *ind.* 1. whether; किं नु मे मरणं श्रेयो परित्यागो जनस्य वा Nala. 10. 10. -2. much more, much less; अपि त्रैलोक्यराज्यस्य हेतोः किंनु महीकृते Bg. 1. 35. -3. what indeed; किंनु मे राज्येनार्थः —नु खलु *ind.* 1. how possibly, how is it that, why indeed, why to be sure; किं नु खलु गीतार्थमाकर्ण्य इष्टजनविरहादृतेऽपि बलवदुत्कंठितोऽस्मि S. 5. -2. may it be that; किं नु खलु यथा वयमस्यामेवमियमप्यस्मान् प्रति स्यात् S. 1. —पच, -पचान *a.* miserly, niggardly. —पराक्रम *a.* of what power or energy. —पुनर् *ind.* how much more, how much less; स्वयं रोपितेषु तरुषूत्पद्यते स्नेहः किं पुनरंगसंभवेष्वपत्येषु K. 291; Me. 3, 17; Ve. 3. —प्रकारं *ind.* in what manner. —प्रभाव *a.* possessing what power. —भूत *a.* of what sort or nature. —रूप *a.* of what form or shape. —वदंति, -ती *f.* rumour, report; मत्संबंधात्कश्मला किंवदंती U. 1. 42; U. 1. 4. —वराटकः an extravagant man. —वा *ind.* 1. a particle of interrogation; किंवा शकुंतलेत्यस्य मातुराख्या S. 7. -2. or (corr. of किं 'whether'); राजपुत्रि सुप्ता किंवा जागर्षि Pt. 1; तत्किं मारयामि किंवा विषं प्रयच्छामि किंवा पशुधर्मेण व्यापादयामि *ibid.*; S. Til. 7. —विद् *a.* knowing what. —व्यापार *a.* following what occupation. —शील *a.* of what habits. —स्वित् *ind.* whether, how; अद्रेः शृंगं हरति पवनः किंस्विदित्युन्मुखीभिः Me. 14.

कियत् *a.* [cf. P. V. 2. 40] (Nom. sing. कियान् *m.*, कियती *f.*, कियत्

n.) 1 How great, how far, how much, how many, of what extent or qualities (having an interrogative force); कियान्कालस्तवैवं स्थितस्य संजातः Pt. 5; N. 1. 130; अयं भूतावासो विमृश कियतीं याति न दशां Sânti. 1. 25; ज्ञास्यासि कियद्भुजो मे रक्षति *S.* 1. 13; कियदवशिष्टं रजन्याः *S.* 4. -2 Of what consideration, *i. e.* of no account, worthless; राजेति कियती मात्रा Pt. 1. 40: मातः कियंतोऽरयः Ve. 5. 9. -3 Some, a little; a small number, a few (having an indefinite force): निजहृदि विकसंतः संति संतः कियंतः Bh. 2. 78; त्वदभिसरणरभसेन वलंती पतति पदानि कियंति चलंती Gît. 6.-**Comp.** -एतिका effort, vigorous and persevering exertion. -कालम् *ind.* 1. how long. -2. some little time. -चिरं *ind.* how long; कियच्चिरं श्राम्यसि गौरि Ku. 5. 50. -दूरं *ind.* 1. how far, how distant, how long; कियद्दूरे स जलाशयः Pt. 1; N. 1.137.-2. for a short time, a little way.

कियाहः A horse of a red or bay colour.

किरः A hog.

किरकः 1 A scribe. 2 A pig.

किरणः [कृ-क्यु Un. 2. 81] 1 A ray or beam of light, a ray (of the sun, moon or any shining substance); रविकिरणसहिष्णु *S.* 2. 4; एको हि दोषो गुणसंनिपाते निमज्जतींदोः किरणेष्विवांकः Ku. 1. 3; *Sânti.* 4. 6; R. 5. 74; *Si.* 4. 58; °मय radiant, brilliant. -2 A small particle of dust. -3 The sun. -**Comp.** -मालिन् *m.* the sun.

किरातः [किरं पर्यंतभूमिं अतति गच्छतीति किरातः] 1 N. of a degraded mountain tribe who live by hunting, a mountaineer; वैयाकरणकिरातादपशब्दमृगाः क यांतु संत्रस्ताः। यदि नटगणकचिकित्सकवैतालिकवदनकंदरा न स्युः ॥ Subhâsh.; Pt. 1. 17; पर्यंताश्रयिभिर्निजस्य सदृशं नाम्नः किरातैः कृतं Ratn. 2. 3; Ku. 1. 6, 15. -2 A savage, barbarian. -3 A dwarf. -4 A groom, a horseman. -5 N. of *S*iva in the disguise of a Kirâta. -ताः (pl.) N. of a country. -**Comp.** -अर्जुनीयं N. of a poem by Bhâravi (in which the combat of Arjuna with Siva in the form of a Kirâta or mountaineer is poetically described). -आशिन् *m.* an epithet of Garuḍa.

किराति: *f.* 1 The Ganges. -2 An epithet of Durgâ.

किराती 1 A female Kirâta, a woman of the Kirâta tribe. -2 A woman who carries a fly-flap or chowri; R. 16. 57. -3 A bawd, a procuress. -4 Pârvatî in the disguise of a Kirâtî. -5 The celestial Gangâ.

किरिः [किरति भूमिं, कृ-इक्] 1 A hog, boar. -2 A cloud.

किरिटिः The fruit of the marshy date tree.

किरीटः, -टं [कृ-किटन्; Un. 4. 184] 1 A diadem, crown, crest, tiara; किरीटबद्धांजलयः Ku 7. 92. -2 A trader.- **Comp.** -धारिन् *m.* a king. -मालिन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna.

किरीटिन् *a.* [किरीट-इनि] Wearing a crown or diadem; Bg. 11. 17, 46; Pt. 3. -*m.* N. of Arjuna; Bg. 11. 35. (Mb. thus accounts for the name:—पुरा शक्रेण मे बद्धं युध्यतो दानवर्षभैः। किरीटं मूर्ध्नि सूर्याभं तेनाहुर्मां किरीटिनं ॥).

किर्मिः *f.* 1 A hall, building. -2 An image of gold or iron. -3 The Palâsa tree.

किर्मीर *a.* Variegated, spotted. -रः 1 N. of a Râkshasa slain by Bhîma; Ve. 6. -2 The variegated colour. -3 The orange tree. -**Comp.** -जित्, -निषूदनः, -सूदनः epithets of Bhîma.

किर्मीरित *a.* Variegated, spotted.

किर्याणी A wild hog.

किल् I. 6 P. (किलति, किलित) 1 To be or become white. -2 To freeze. -3 To play, sport. -II. 10 P. 1 To urge, instigate. -2 To throw, cast, send.

किलः 1 Play, trifling. -**Comp.** -किंचितं amorous agitation, weeping, laughing, being angry &c. in the society of a lover; त्वयि वीर विराजते परं दमयंतीकिलकिंचितं किल N. 2. 44.

किल *ind.* 1 Verily, indeed, assuredly, certainly; अर्हति किल कितव उपद्रवं M. 4; इदं किलाव्याजमनोहरं वपुः *S.* 1. 18. -2 As they say, as is reported (showing report or tradition ऐतिह्य); बभूव योगी किल कार्तवीर्यः R. 6. 38, 13. 51; जघान कंसं किल वासुदेवः Mbh. -3 A feigned action (अलीक); प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; Mu. 7. 9; पयस्यगाधे किल जातसंभ्रमा Ki. 8. 48, 11. 2. -4 Hope, expectation or probability; पार्थः किल विजेष्यते कुरून् G. M. -5 Dissatisfaction, dislike; एवं किल केचिद्वदंति G. M. -6 Contempt; त्वं किल योत्स्यसे G. M. -7 Cause, reason (हेतु); (very rare). स किलैवमुक्तवान् G.M. 'for he said so'.

किलकिलः, -ला A sound, a cry expressing joy or pleasure; Mâl. 5. 11. -लः An epithet of *S*iva.

किलकिलायति-ते Den. To make a chattering noise; Bk. 7. 102.

किलाटः Coagulated milk.

किलाटिन् *m.* A bamboo.

किलास *a.* Ved. Leprous. -सं 1 A white leprous spot. -2 A blotch, scab. -3 A kind of leprosy.

किलिंजं 1 A mat. -2 A thin plank of green wood, board; also किलिंचं.

किलिंजकः 1 A mat. -2 A screen or twist of grass.

किलिमं The fir or pine tree.

किल्विन् *m.* A horse.

किल्बिषं 1 Sin; Ms. 4. 243; 10. 118; Bg. 3. 13, 6. 45; R. 11. 34. -2 A fault, offence, injury, guilt; Ms. 8. 235. -3 A disease, sickness.

किशलं A sprout, shoot.

किशलयः, -यं A sprout, a young shoot; see किसलय.

किशोरः [Un. 1. 65] 1 A colt, cub, the young of any animal; केसरिकिशोरः &c. -2 A youth, lad, a boy below fifteen, a minor in law (अप्राप्तव्यवहार). -3 The sun. -री A maiden, a young woman.

किष्किंधः, -ध्यः 1 N. of a country. -2 N. of a mountain situated in that country. -धा, -ध्या N. of a city, the capital of Kishkindha.

किष्कु *a.* Vile, contemptible, bad. -ष्कुः *m.* or *f.* 1 The fore-arm. -2 A cubit, span. -3 An instrument for measuring lengths.

किसलः, -लं, किसलयः, -यं A sprout, a young and tender shoot or foliage, अधरः किसलयरागः *S.* 1. 21; किसलयमलूनं कररुहैः 2.10; किसलयैः सलयैरिव पाणिभिः R. 9. 35.

कीकट *a.* (टी *f.*) 1 Poor, indigent -2 Miserly. -टाः (pl.) N. of a country (Behar). -टः A horse.

कीकस *a.* Hard, firm. **–सं** A bone (*m.* also); Mv. 5. 19. **–Comp.** **–आस्यः,–मुखः** a bird in general.

कीकिः A blue jay.

कीचकः [Un. 5. 56] 1 A hollow bamboo. –2 A bamboo rattling or whistling in the wind; शब्दायंते मधुरमनिलैः कीचकाः पूर्यमाणाः Me. 56; R. 2. 12; 4. 73; Ku. 1. 8. –3 N. of a people. –4 N. of the commander-in-chief of king Virâta. [While Draupadi in the guise of Sairandhri was residing at the court of king Virata with her five husbands also disguised, Kichaka once happened to see her, and her beauty stirred up wicked passion in his heart. He thenceforward kept a sinister eye on her, and endeavoured through the help of his sister, the king's wife, to violate her chastity. Draupadi complained of his unmannerly conduct towards herself to the king; but when he declined to interfere, she sought the assistance of Bhima, and at his suggestion showed herself favourable to his advances. It was then agreed that they should meet at mid-night in the dancing hall of the palace. Pursuant to appointment Kichaka went there and attempted to embrace Draupadi (as he fancied Bhima to be owing to the darkness of night). But the wretch was at once seized and crushed to death by the powerful Bhima]. **–Comp.** **–जित्** *m.* an epithet of Bhîma, the second Pândava prince.

कीज *a.* Ved. Wonderful.

कीट् 10 P. (कीटयति, कीटित) 1 To tinge or colour. –2 To bind, fasten.

कीट *a.* Hard, harsh. **–टः** 1 A worm, an insect; कीटोपि सुमनःसंगादारोहति सतां शिरः H. Pr. 45.–2 A term expressive of contempt (generally at the end of comp.); द्विपकीटः a wretched elephant; so पक्षिकीटः Pt. 1; &c. **–Comp.** **–घ्नः** sulphur. **–जं** silk. **–जा** lac. **–मणिः** a fire-fly.

कीटक *a.* Hard, harsh. **–कः** 1 A worm. –2 A bard of the Mâgadhâ tribe.

कीटिका 1 A small worm. –2 A poor insignificant creature; Pt. 1.

कीदृश, कीदृश (शी *f.*), **कीदृक्ष** (क्षी *f.*) Of what kind or sort, of what nature; तद्बोः कीदृगसौ विवेकविभवः कीदृक् प्रबोधोदयः Prab. 1; N. 1. 137.

कीनं Flesh.

कीनारः Ved. A vile man.

कीनाश *a.* [Un. 5. 56] 1 Cultivating the soil. –2 Poor, indigent. –3 Niggardly. –4 Small, little. **–शः** 1 An epithet of Yama, the god of death: विधिहि कीनाशनिकेतनातिथिं Si. 1. 73. –2 A kind of monkey.

कीरः 1 A parrot; गर्वं कीरस्वरमनोरथमयं पीयूषमास्वादयति Bv. 1. 58; N. 3. 12 **–राः** (pl.) The country and the people of Kashmira. **–रं** Flesh. **–Comp.** **–इष्टः** the mango tree (liked by parrots). **–वर्णक** a kind of perfume.

कीरकः 1 Gaining, obtaining. –2 A Buddha. –3 A kind of tree.

कीरिः Ved. Praise, hymn.

कीर्ण *p. p.* [कॄ-क्त] 1 Strewn, spread, cast, scattered. –2 Covered, filled. –3 Placed, put. –4 Injured, hurt.**–Comp.** **–वर्त्मन्** *a.* strewing the way; S. 1. 7.

कीर्णिः *f.* [कॄ-क्तिन्] 1 Scattering. –2 Covering, hiding, concealing. –3 Injuring.

कीर्तनं [कृत्-ल्युट्] 1 Telling, narrating. –2 Praising, celebrating. –3 A temple; any work of art, a building; न कीर्तनैरलंकृता मेदिनी K. 280; 119. **–ना** 1 Narration, recital. –2 Fame, glory.

कीर्तय् =कृत् q. v.

कीर्तिः *f.* [कृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Fame, renown, glory; इह कीर्तिमवाप्नोति Ms. 2. 9; वंशस्य कर्तारमनंतकीर्तिं R. 2. 64; Me. 45. –2 Favour, approbation. –3 Dirt, mud.–4 Extension, expansion.– 5 Light, lustre, splendour.–6 Sound. –7 Mention, speech, report. **–Comp.** **–भाज्** *a.* famous, celebrated, renowned. (**–m.**) an epithet of Drona, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pândavas. **–शेषः** survival or remaining behind only in fame, leaving nothing behind but fame: *i. e.* death; cf. नामशेष, आलेख्यशेष; सरसीव कीर्तिशेषं गतवति भुवि विक्रमादित्ये Vâs.

कीर्तित *p. p.* 1 Said, asserted. –2 Mentioned, told. –3 Known; notorious. –4 Praised, celebrated.

कील् 1 P. 1 To bind. –2 To pin. –3 To stake.

कीलः [कील्-घञ्] 1 A wedge, a pin; कीलोत्पाटीव वानरः Pt. 1. 21. –2 A lance. –3 A post, pillar. –4 A weapon –5 The elbow. –6 A blow with the elbow. –7 A flame. –8 A minute particle. –9 N. of Siva. –10 A gnomon. –11 A position of the fetus just before the time of delivery.

कीलकः 1 A wedge or pin. –2 A fence. –3 A pillar, column; see कील.

कीलिका The pin of an axle.

कीलित *a.* 1 Tied, bound. –2 Fixed, nailed, pinned down; तेन मम हृदयमिदमसमशरकीलितं Git. 7; सा नखैर्निर्तसि कीलितेव Mâl. 5. 10. –3 Staked, impaled. –4 Pierced, transfixed. –5 Set (as a stake or pole). **–तं** A tie.

कीलालः 1 A heavenly drink similar to Amrita, beverage of the gods. –2 Honey. –3 A beast. **–लं** 1 Blood. –2 Water. **Comp.** **–जं** flesh. **–धिः** the ocean. **–पः** a demon, goblin.

कीशः *a.* Naked. **–शः** 1 An ape, monkey. –2 The sun. –3 A bird.

कुः *f.* 1 The earth. –2 The base of a triangle or any plane figure. **–Comp.** **–पुत्रः** Mars.

कु *ind.* A prefix implying 'badness', 'deterioration,' 'depreciation', 'sin,' 'reproach,' 'littleness,' 'want,' 'deficiency' &c Its various substitutes are कद् (कदश्व), कव (कवोष्ण), का (कोष्ण), किं (किंप्रभुः); cf. Pt. 5. 17. **–Comp.** **–कर्मन्** *n.* a bad deed, a mean act. **–ग्रहः** an unpropitious planet. **–ग्रामः** a petty village or hamlet (without a king's officer, an *agnihotrin*, a physician, or a river). **–चेल** *a.* wearing bad or ragged garments. **–चर्या** wickedness, evil conduct, impropriety. **–जन्मन्** *a.* low-born. **–तनु** *a.* deformed, ugly. (**–नुः**) an epithet of Kubera. **–तंत्री** a bad lute. **–तर्कः** 1. sophistical or fallacious argument. –2. a heterodox doctrine, free-thinking; कुतर्केष्वभ्यासः सततपरपैशुन्यमननम् G. L. 31. °**पथः** a sophistical mode of arguing. **–तीर्थं** a bad teacher. **–दिनं** an evil or unpropitious day. **–दृष्टिः** *f.* 1. weak sight. –2. an evil eye, sinister eye (fig.). –3. an opinion or doctrine opposed to the Vedas, heterodox doctrines;

Ms. 12. 95. —देशः 1. a bad place or country. -2. a country where the necessaries of life are not available or which is subject to oppression. —देह a. ugly, deformed. (—हः) an epithet of Kubera. —धी a. 1. foolish, silly, stupid. -2. wicked. —नटः 1. a bad actor -2. a sort of trumpet flower. -3. red arsenic. —नदिका a small river, rill; सुपूरा स्यात्कुनदिका Pt. 1. 25. —नाथः a bad master. —नामन् *m.* a miser. —पथः 1. a wrong road, bad way (fig. also). -2. a heterodox doctrine. —पथ्य *a.* unwholesome, improper. —परीक्षक *a.* examining badly, not valuing rightly; Bh. 2. 15. —पुत्रः a bad or wicked son. —पुरुषः a low or wicked man. —पूय *a.* low, vile, contemptible. —प्रिय *a.* disagreeable, contemptible, low, mean. —प्लवः a bad boat; कुप्लवैः संतरन् जलम् Ms. 9. 161. —ब्रह्मः, —ब्रह्मन् *m.* a bad or degraded Brâhmaṇa. —मंत्रः 1. bad advice. -2. a charm used to secure success in a bad cause. —योगः an inauspicious conjunction (of planets). —योगिन् *m.* a false devotee, impostor. —रस *a.* having bad juice or flavour. (—सः) a kind of spirituous liquor. —रूप *a.* ugly, deformed; Pt. 5. 19. —रूप्यं tin. —वंगः lead. —वचस्, —वाक्य *a.* abusive, bad, scurrilous; using abusive, or foul language. (—*n.*) abuse, bad language. —वज्रकं crystal; a stone resembling a diamond. —वर्षः a sudden or violent shower. —विवाहः a degraded or improper form of marriage; Ms. 3. 63. —वृत्तिः *f.* bad behaviour. —वैद्यः a bad physician, quack. —शील *a.* rude, wicked, unmannerly, ill-tempered —स्थलं a bad place. —सरित् *f.* a small river, rill; उच्छिद्यंते क्रियाः सर्वा ग्रीष्मे कुसरितो यथा Pt. 2. 85. —सृतिः *f.* 1. evil conduct, wickedness. -2. conjuring, magic. -3. roguery. —स्त्री a bad woman.

कु I. 1 P. (कवते) To sound. -II. 6 A. (कुवते) 1 To moan, groan. -2 To cry. -III. 2 P. (कौति) To hum, coo (as a bee).

कुंश् (स्) 1. 10. P. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कुक् 1 A. (कोकते) To take, accept, seize.

कुकभं A kind of spirituous liquor.

कुकीलः A mountain.

कुकु (कू) दः One who gives away a girl in marriage with suitable decorations and in accordance with prescribed ceremonies

कुकुंद (दु) रः The cavity of the loins just above the hips (जघनकूप); see ककुंदर.

कुकुराः (pl.) 1 N. of a country; also called दशार्ह. -2 N. of a people, a tribe of the Yâdavas; Śi. 6. 15, 13. 6, 16. 79.

कुकूलः,-लं 1 Chaff; कुकूलानां राशौ तदनु हृदयं पच्यत इव U. 6. 38. -2 A fire made of chaff. —लं 1 A hole, ditch (filled with stakes). -2 An armour, mail.

कुक्कुटः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A whisp of lighted straw, a firebrand. -3 A spark of fire. —टी 1 A hen. -2 A small house-lizard. -3 The silk-cotton tree.

कुक्कुटकः 1 A cock, wild cock. -2 A man of a mixed caste.

कुक्कुटिः,-टी *f.* Hypocrisy, interested observance of religious rites.

कुक्कुभः 1 A wild cock. -2 A cock in general. -3 Varnish.

कुक्कुरः (री *f.*) [Uṇ. 1. 41] A dog; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जंघांतरं चर्व्यते Mk. 2. 11. —रं A vegetable perfume. -**Comp.** —वाच् *m.* a species of deer.

कुक्षः The belly.

कुक्षिः 1 The belly (in general); जिह्मिताध्मातकुक्षिः (भुजगपतिः) Mk. 9. 12. -2 The womb, the part of the belly containing the fœtus; कुंभीनस्याश्च कुक्षिजः R. 15. 15; Śi. 13. 40. -3 The interior of anything; R. 10. 65 (where the word is used in sense 2 also). -4 A cavity in general. -5 A cavern, cave; R. 2. 38, 67. -6 The sheath of a sword. -7 N. of Bali. -8 A bay, gulf. -**Comp.** —शूलः belly-ache, colic.

कुक्षिंभरि *a.* 1 'Caring to feed his own belly', selfish, gluttonous, voracious. -2 Filling or pervading the interior; Ku. 15. 56.

कुंकुमं 1 Saffron; लग्नकुंकुमकेसरान् (स्कंधान्); R. 4. 67; Rs. 4. 2; 5. 9; Bh. 1. 10, 25. -2 Saffron paint; Mâl. 1. 37. -**Comp.** —अद्रिः N. of a mountain.

कुच् I. 6 P. (कुचति, कुचित) 1 To utter a shrill cry (as a bird). -2 To go. -3 To polish. -4 To contract, bend. -5 To be contracted. -6 To stop, impede. -7 To write or delineate. -8 To mix, connect. -II. 1 P., कुंच् also (कोचति, कुंचति, कुंचित) 1 To make crooked, bend or curve. -2 To move or go crookedly. -3 To make small, lessen. -4 To shrink, contract. -5 To go to or towards.

कुचः [कुच्-क] The female breast, a teat, nipple; अपि वनांतरमल्पकुचांतरा V. 4. 26. -**Comp.** —अग्रं, —मुखं a nipple. —तटं, —तटी the slope of the female breast, the breast, (तट being स्वार्थे or meaningless). —फलः the pomegranate tree.

कुचित *a.* 1 Closed, contracted. -2 Small, little.

कुचर *a.* (रा, -री *f.*) 1 Going slowly, creeping. -3 Detracting, censorious. —रः A fixed star.

कुचर्या Evil conduct, wickedness.

कुचंडं A species of lotus.

कुजः 1 A tree; Pt. 3. 93. -2 The planet Mars. -3 N. of a demon killed by Krishṇa (also called नरक q.v.). —जा N. of Sîtâ; also of Durgâ.

कुजंभलः, कुजंभिलः, -रः A thief who breaks into a house.

कुज्झटिः, कुज्झटिका, कुज्झटी *f.* A fog or mist.

कुंच् See कुच् II.

कुंचनं 1 Curving, bending, contraction. -2 A certain disease of the eye.

कुंचिः A measure of capacity equal to eight handfuls; अष्टमुष्टिर्भवेत्कुंचिः.

कुंचिका 1 A key; Bh. 1. 63. -2 The shoot of a bamboo. -3 A sort of reed. -4 A kind of fish.

कुंचित *a.* Contracted, curved, bent &c.

कुंज् 1 P. (कुंजति) To murmur; cf. कूज्.

कुंजः, -जं 1 A place overgrown with plants or creepers, a bower, an arbour; चल सखि कुंजं सतिमिरपुंजं शीलय नीलनिचोलं Gît. 5, वंजुललताकुंजे 12; Me. 19; R. 9. 64. -2 The lower jaw. -3 A cave. -4 A tooth. -5 The tusk of an elephant. -**Comp.** —कुटीरः a bower, a place overgrown with

plants and creepers; गुंजत्कुंजकुटीरकौशिकघटा U. 2. 29; Mal. 5. 19; कोकिलकूजितकुंजकुटीरे Git. 1.

कुंजरः [कुंजो हस्तिहनुः, सोऽस्यास्ति, कुंज र, P. V. 2. 107 Vârt.] 1 An elephant. -2 Any thing pre-eminent or excellent of its class (at the end of comp. only). Amara gives the following words used similarly:—स्युरुत्तरपदे व्याघ्रपुंगवर्षभकुंजराः । सिंहशार्दूलनागाद्याः पुंसि श्रेष्ठार्थवाचकाः ॥. -3 The Asvattha tree. -4 The lunar asterism called हस्त. -5 Hair. —रा,-री A female elephant. -Comp.—अनीकं the division of an army consisting of elephant-corps. —अशनः the Asvattha tree. —अरातिः 1. a lion. -2. Sarabha (a fabulous animal with 8 feet). —ग्रहः an elephant-catcher.

कुंजलं Sour gruel.

कुट् I. 6 P. (कुटति, कुटित) 1 To be crooked or curved.-2 To curve or bend. -3 To act dishonestly, cheat, deceive.-II.4 P.(कुट्यति) To break to pieces, break asunder, divide, split; Pt. 2.-2 To speak indistinctly. -3 To be warm, burn.

कुटिक-त *a.* Bent, crooked.

कुटः,-टं [कुट् -क] A water-pot, a jar, pitcher. —टः 1 A fort, strong-hold. -2 A hammer. -3 A tree.-4 A house. -5 A mountain. -Comp.—जः 1. N. of a tree; Mâl. 9. 15; Me. 4; R. 19. 37; Rs. 3. 13; Bh. 1. 35. -2. N. of Agastya. -3. N. of Droṇa. —हारिका a female servant.

कुटकं A plough without a pole. —कः The post round which the string of the churning-stick passes.

कुटंकः A roof, thatch.

कुटंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants overrunning a tree. -2 A small house, hut or cottage.

कुटपः 1 A measure of grain (=कुडव). -2 A garden near a house. -3 A sage, an ascetic. —पं A lotus.

कुटरः The post round which the rope of the churning stick passes.

कुटरुः Ved. 1 A cock. -2 A tent.

कुटलं A roof, thatch.

कुटिः [कुट्-इन्] 1 The body. -2 A tree. —*f.* 1 A cottage, hut. -2 A curve, bend. -Comp. —चरः a porpoise.

कुटिं A cottage, hut.

कुटिल *a.* [कुट्-इलच्] 1 Crooked, bent, curved, curled; भेदाद् भ्रुवोः कुटिलयोः S. 5. 23; R. 6. 82; 19. 17; Pr. 1. 65. -2 Tortuous, winding; कोशं कुटिला नदी Sk. -3 (fig.) Insincere, fraudulent, dishonest; अ॰ Pt. 1. 126. —ला 1 N. of Sarasvatî. -2 A kind of perfume. —लं 1 N. of a plant (तगर). -2 Tin. -Comp. —आशय *a.* evil-minded, malevolent. —पक्ष्मन् *a.* having curved eye-lashes. —मति, -बुद्धि *a.* evil-minded, malevolent; Mu.1. 7. —स्वभाव *a.* crooked by nature, dishonest, malevolent.

कुटिलक *a.* Curved, bent, crooked.

कुटिलिका 1 Coming stealthily as a hunter on his prey, crouching. -2 A blacksmith's forge.

कुटी 1 A curve. -2 A cottage, hut; प्रासादीयति कुट्यां Sk.; Ms. 11. 73; पर्ण॰, अश्व॰ &c. -3 A vessel with openings used for fumigation. 4 A nosegay -5 A kind of perfume (मुरा). -6 Spirituous liquor. -7 A bawd, procuress. -Comp.—चकः a religious mendicant of a particular order; चतुर्विधा भिक्षवस्ते कुटीचकबहूदकौ। हंसः परमहंसश्च यो यः पश्चात् स उत्तमः ॥ Mb. —चरः a kind of ascetic who entrusts the care of his family to his son and devotes himself solely to religious penance and austerities.

कुटीरः,-रं, कुटीरकः A hut, cottage; U. 2. 29; Amaru. 48. —रं 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 Exclusiveness.

कुटीका A small house.

कुटुंगकः 1 An arbour formed by creeping plants. -2 A creeper winding round a tree. -3 A thatch, roof. -4 A hut. -5 A granary.

कुटुनी A bawd, procuress; see कुट्टनी.

कुटुंबं, कुटुंबकं A household, a family; उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुंबकं H. 1. 70; Y. 2. 45; Ms. 11. 12, 22; 8. 166. -2 The duties and cares of a family; तदुपहितकुटुंबः R. 7. 71. —बः, -बं 1 A kinsman, a relation by descent or marriage. -2 Offspring, progeny. -3 A name. -4 Race. -5 A group, collection; Vikr. 1. 92.-Comp.—कलहः,-हं internal or domestic quarrels. —भरः the burden of the family; भर्त्रा तदर्पितकुटुंबभरेण सार्धम् S. 4. 19; चिंतया Pt. 5. 4. —व्यापृत *a.* (a father) who is provident and attentive to the good of the family.

कुटुंबिकः, कुटुंबिन् *m.* 1 A householder, married man, a *pater familias*, one who has a family to support or take care of; प्रायेण गृहिणीनेत्राः कन्यार्थेषु कुटुंबिनः Ku. 6. 85; Y. 3. 1; Ms. 3. 80; Y. 2. 45. -2 (fig.) One who takes care of anything. -3 A peasant. -4 A member of a family; Sânti. 4. 9. —नी 1 The wife of a householder, a house wife (in charge of the house); भवतु कुटुंबिनीमाहूय पृच्छामि Mu. 1; प्रभवंत्योऽपि हि भर्तृषु कारणकोपाः कुटुंबिन्यः M. 1. 17; R. 8. 86; Amaru. 48. -2 A large household or family. -3 A woman in general.

कुट्ट् 10 U. (कुट्टयति, कुट्टित) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To grind, pound. -3 To blame, censure. -4 To multiply. -5 To burn.

कुट्ट *a.* (At the end of comp.) Dividing, cutting; grinding. —ट्टः (in Math.) A multiplier.

कुट्टकः 1 A grinder.-2 A kingfisher.

कुट्टनं 1 Cutting. -2 Pounding. -3 Abusing, censuring.

कुट्ट (ट्टि) **नी** A bawd, procuress, a go-between.

कुट्टाक *a.* (की *f.*) Who or what divides or cuts; सारंगसंगरविधाविभकुंभकूटकुट्टाकपाणिकुलिशस्य हरेः प्रमादः Mâl. 5. 32.

कुट्टित *a.* 1 Cut. -2 Pounded &c. —ता Unskilful opening of a vein.

कुट्टमितं The affected repulse of a lover's endearments or caresses (one of the 28 graces or blandishments of the heroine]. The S. D. thus defines it:—केशस्तनाधरादीनां ग्रहे हर्षेपि संभ्रमात् । आहुः कुट्टमितं नाम शिरःकराविधूननम् 142.

कुट्टारः A mountain. —रं 1 Sexual intercourse. -2 A woollen blanket. -3 Exclusion or oneness.

कुट्टिम *a.* Paved with small stones, decorated with mosaic. —मः,-मं 1 An inlaid or paved floor, ground paved with small stones, pavement; कांतेंदुकांतोपलकुट्टिमेषु Si. 3. 44; R. 11. 9.

-2 Ground prepared for the site of a mansion. -3 A jewel-mine. -4 The pomegranate.-5 A hut, cottage, small house.

कुट्टिमित =कुट्टमित q. v.

कुट्टिहारिका A maid-servant, slave; cf. कुटहारिका.

कुट्टीरः A small mountain.

कुट्टीरकं A small house, hut.

कुट्मल =कुड्मल q. v.

कुठः A tree; cf. कुट.

कुठर See कुटर.

कुठाकुः A bird, the wood-pecker.

कुठाङ्कः,-का An axe.

कुठारः-री 1 An axe, or hatchet; मातुः केवलमेव यौवनवनच्छेदे कुठारा वयं Bh. 3. 11.-2 A sort of hoe or spade. **-रः** A tree.

कुठारकः A small axe.

कुठारिकः A wood-cutter.

कुठारिका A small axe.

कुठारुः 1 A tree. -2 An ape, a monkey. -3 An armourer.

कुठिः 1 A tree. -2 mountain.

कुठेरः Fire.

कुठेरुः The wind produced by a fan or chowri.

कुड् 6 P. (कुडति) 1 To play or act as a child, trifle.

कुडंगः A bower, an arbour.

कुडवः (-पः) A measure of grain equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Prastha and containing 12 handfuls.

कुडिः The body; cf. Uṇ. 4. 143.

कुडिका An earthen or wooden water-pot.

कुडी A hut; cf. कुटी.

कुडुपः The clasp of a necklace or bracelet.

कुड्मल *a.* [Uṇ. 1.106] Opening, full-blown, expanding, (as the blossom of a flower); R. 18. 37. **-लः** An opening bud; विजृंभणोद्गंधिषु कुड्मलेषु R. 16. 47; U. 6. 17; Si. 2. 7. **-लं** A particular hell; Ms. 4. 89; Y. 3. 222.

कुड्मलित *a.* 1 Budded, blossomed. -2 Cheerful, smiling. -3 Half-closed; Mâl. 9. 32.

कुड्यं 1 A wall; भेदे कुड्यावपातने Y. 2. 223; Si. 3. 45. -2 Plastering (a wall). -3 Eagerness, curiosity. **-Comp.** **-छेदिन्** *m.* a house-breaker, a thief. **-छेद्यः** a digger. (**-द्यं**) a ditch, pit, breach or opening (in a wall).

कुण् I. 6 P. (कुणति, कुणित) 1 To support, aid.-2 To sound.-II. 10 P. (कुणयति) 1 To counsel, advise. -2 To converse or speak with. -3 To invite. -4 To salute.

कुणकः A young animal just born.

कुणप *a.* (पी *f.*) [cf Uṇ. 3. 143] Smelling like a dead body, stinking. **-पः,-पं** A dead body, corpse; शासनीयः कुणपभोजनः V. 5. (a vulture); अमेध्यकुणपाशी च Ms. 12. 71; often used as a term of contempt with living beings. **-पः** 1 A spear.-2 A foul smell, stench.

कुणारु *a.* Ved. Crying out, (क्रिणनशील); Rv. 3. 30. 8.

कुणिः A cripple with a withered or crooked arm. -2 A whitlow.

कुंटक *a.* (की *f.*) Fat, corpulent.

कुंठ् 1 P. (कुंठति, कुंठित) 1 To be blunted or dulled. -2 To be lame or mutilated. -3 To be dull or stupid, be idle. -4 To loosen. — *Caus.* or 10 P. To hide.

कुंठ *a.* 1 Blunt, dulled; वज्रं तपोवीर्यमहत्सु कुंठं Ku. 3. 12 has no effect on &c.: कुंठत्वमायाति गुणः कवीनां साहित्यविद्याश्रमवर्जितेषु Vikr. 1. 14; Si. 12. 12; कुंठीभवत्युपलादिषु क्षुराः S. B. -2 Dull, foolish, stupid. -3 Indolent, lazy. -4 Weak.

कुंठकः A fool.

कुंठित *p. p.* 1 Blunted, dulled; (fig. also); विश्रंतोऽस्त्रमचलेप्यकुंठितं R. 11. 74; Bv. 2. 78; Ku. 2. 20; शास्त्रेष्वकुंठिता बुद्धिः R. 1. 19 not hampered or impeded. -2 Stupid. -3 Mutilated. -4 Grasped, held. -5 Encircled.

कुंड् I. 1 A. 1 To burn. -2 To eat. -3 To heap. -II. 1 P. To maim or mutilate. -III. 10 U. To protect.

कुंडः,-डी,-डं [cf. Uṇ. 1. 112] 1 A bowl-shaped vessel, a basin, bowl. -2 A round hole in the ground for receiving and preserving water. -3 A hole in general; अग्निकुंडं. -4 A pool, well; especially one consecrated to some deity or holy purpose. -5 The bowl of a mendicant. **-डः** (डा *f.*) A son born in adultery, the son of a woman by a man other than her husband while the husband is alive; पत्यौ जीवति कुंडः स्यात् Ms. 3. 174; Y. 1. 222. **-डा** An epithet of Durgá. **-Comp.** **-आशिन्** *m.* a pander, pimp, one who depends for his livelihood on a कुंड *i. e.* a bastard, or adulterine; Ms. 3. 158; Y. 1. 224. **-ऊधस्** (कुंडोध्नी) 1. a cow with a full udder.-2. a woman with a full bosom. **-कीटः** 1. a keeper of concubines. -2. a follower of the Chârvâka doctrine, an atheist. -3. a Brâhmaṇa born in adultery. **-कीलः** a low or vile man. **-गोलं, -गोलकं** 1. gruel. -2. a group of कुंड and गोलक (taken together).

कुंडलः, -लं [कुंड-मत्वर्थे ल] 1 An ear-ring; श्रोत्रं श्रुतेनैव न कुंडलेन Bh. 2. 71; Ch. P. 11; Rs. 2. 20, 3. 19; R. 11. 15. -2 A bracelet. -3 The coil of a rope.-4 A fetter, tie, collar.

कुंडलना Encircling (as a word) to denote that it is to be left out or not considered; तदोजसस्तद्यशसः स्थिताविमौ वृथेति चित्ते कुरुते यदा यदा। तनोति भानोः परिवेषकैतवात्तदा विधिः कुंडलनां विधोरपि॥ N 1. 14; cf. 2. 95 also.

कुंडलिन् (नी *f.*) 1 Decorated with ear-rings. -2 Circular, spiral. -3 Winding, coiling (as a serpent). **—***m.* 1 A snake. -2 A peacock. -3 An epithet of Varuṇa, and of Siva. -4 The spotted or painted deer. **-नी** A form of Durgâ or Sakti.

कुंडलीकृत *a.* Forming a ring, coiled.

कुंडिका 1 A pitcher.-2 A student's water-pot (कमंडलु).

कुंडिन् *m.* 1 An epithet of Siva. -2 A bastard. -3 A horse.

कुंडिनं N. of a city, the capital of the Vidarbhas.

कुंडि (डी) र *a.* Strong. **-रः** A man.

कुतपः 1 A Brâhmaṇa.-2 A twice-born man (द्विजन्मन्). -3 The sun. -4 Fire. -5 A guest. -6 An ox, a bull. -7 A daughter's son. -8 A sister's son. -9 Grain. -10 The eighth Muhûrta of the day; अह्नो मुहूर्ता विख्याता दश पंच च सर्वदा। तत्राष्टमो मुहूर्तो यः स कालः कुतपः स्मृतः॥ -11 A musical instrument. -12 A time suitable for the performance of sacrifices to the manes. **-पं** 1 The Kusa grass

कुतस् *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुतः *S.* 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते *S.* 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य *S.* 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो.... न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; *S.* 1. कुतस् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (=कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुतस्त्य *a.* 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (=कौतुकं). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च काचिदमुं यमुनाजलकूले । मंजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूले Git. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतूः *f.* A small leathern bottle for oil. **—पः** 1 The eighth Muhurta of the day.-2 =कुतप 12 q. v.

कुतूहल *a.* 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised, celebrated. **—लं** 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्झितशब्देन जनितं नः कुतूहलं *S.* 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतूहलं Git. 1; (पपौ) कुतूहलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54; 13. 21; 15. 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुतूहलिन् *a.* 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Mál. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुत्र *ind.* 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt. 1. 328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र becomes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य *a.* Where living or residing.

कुत्स् 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sánti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. **—ना** Expression of contempt.

कुत्सित *p. p.* 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. **—तं** Censure.

कुथ् 4 P. (कुथ्यति, कुथित) To stink, become putrid or foul.

कुथः The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -थं, -था 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुद्दालः, -लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The Kánchana tree. **—लकं** A copper pitcher.

कुद्मलं =कुड्मल q. v.

कुद्रंकः,-गः 1 A watch-house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुध्रः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुंतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुंताः प्रविशंति K. P. 2. (*i. e.* कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः); विरहिनिकृंतनकुंतमुखाकृतिकेतकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रतनुविरलैः प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Git. 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. **—लाः** (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knife.

कुंतयः (pl. of कुंति *m.*) N. of a country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of क्रथ. **-Comp. —भोजः** N. of a Yâdava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kuntí.

कुंती N. of पृथा, daughter of a Yâdava named शूर, adopted by कुंतिभोज. [She was the first wife of *Pandu*. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke. She invoked Dharma, *Vayu* and Indra, and had from them Yudhishthira, Bhima and Arjuna respectively. She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.]. -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Bráhmaṇa.

कुंथ् 1. 9. P. (कुंथति, कुथ्नाति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To hurt.

कुंदः,-दं [Up. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; मानः कुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; *S.* 5. 19. **—दं** The flower of this plant; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65, 47. **—दः** 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number 'nine'. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe.- **Comp. —करः** a turner.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A cat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप् I. 4. P. (कुप्यति, चुकोप, अकुपत्, कोपितुं, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्यंति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रगुप्तश्चाणक्यस्योपरि Mu. 2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यंति Susr.—*Caus.* (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up.-II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोपः [कुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतबलोपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; *i. e.* पित्तकोप, वातकोप. &c. **-Comp.—आकुल,-आविष्ट** *a.* enraged, furious.**—क्रमः** 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger.**—दीप्त, —ज्वलित** *a.* inflamed with anger. **—पदं** 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. **—वशः** subjection to anger. **—वेगः** violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* [कुप्-ताच्छील्ये युच्] 1 Pas-

sionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. —नं Becoming angry. —ना A passionate or angry woman; कथासि कामिन् सुरतापराधात् पादानतः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक *a* Angry. —कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्णु *a.* [कुप्-णिच् बा॰ इष्णुच्] Intending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित *a.* Enraged, furious, provoked &c.

कोपिन् *a.* [अवश्यं कुप्यति कुप्-णिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि मयि कोपिनी Gît. 10. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. —*m.* A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय *a.* Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद.

कुपिनिन् *m.* A fisherman.

कूपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कुपूय *a.* Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. **-Comp.** —शाला a braziery.

कुबे (वे) रः [कुत्सितं बे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुबेरगुप्तां दिशमुष्णरश्मौ गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku.3. 25 (*vide* Malli. thereon.). [Kubera is the son of Visravas by *Idavida*, and thus the half-brother of *Ravana*. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body-having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. **-Comp.**—अद्रिः, -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailâsa. —दिश् *f.* the north.

कुब्ज *a.* [कु ईषत् उब्जमार्जवं यत्र शकं॰ Tv.]Hump-backed, crooked.—ब्जः 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. -ब्जा A young female servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [Krishna and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight, and she began to appear a most beautiful woman]. **-Comp.**—किरातः-वामनं a hump-backed person and a dwarf. —गामिन् *a.* going crookedly, going astray; Pt. 2. 5. —लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person; *S.* 2.

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुभ्र 1 A forest. -2 A hole for sacrificial fire. -3 A ring; an earring. -4 A thread. -5 A cart.

कुभृत् *m.* A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Uṇ. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy; a youth; R. 3. 48. -2 A boy below five. -3 A prince, an heir-apparent (especially in dramas); विशेषितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V-5; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Râkshasa to Malayaketu). -4 N. of Kârtikeya, the god of war; कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. -5 N. of Agni. -6 A parrot. **-Comp.** —पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. -2. N. of king Sâlivâhana. —भृत्या 1. care of young children.-2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery; R. 3. 12. —वाहिन्,-वाहनः a peacock. —व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. —सूः *f.* 1. an epithet of Pârvatî. -2. or of the Ganges. (*-m.*) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक *a.* (की *f.*) कुमारिन् (णी *f.*) *a.* Furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. -2 A maiden, virgin; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 59; व्यावर्तितान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. -3 A girl or daughter in general. -4 N. of Durgâ. -5 N. of several plants. -6 N. of Sîtâ. -7 Large cardamoms. -8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin). **-Comp.** —पुत्रः 1. the son of an unmarried woman. -2. N. of Karṇa. —श्वशुरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुमुद् *a.* 1 Unkind, unfriendly. -2 Avaricious.—*n.* 1 The white water-lily. -2 The red lotus.

कुमुदः,-दं [कौ मोदते इति कुमुदं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैश्चंद्रस्येवांशुभिः कुमुदं V. 3. 16; so *S.* 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. -2 A red lotus. —दं Silver. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. -2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. -3 Camphor. -4 A species of monkey. -5 N. of a Nâga who gave his younger sister कुमुद्वती to Kusa, son of Râma; see R. 16. 79. 86. **-Comp.** —अभिख्यं silver. —आकरः,-आवासः a pond full of lotuses. —ईशः the moon. —खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. —नाथः,-पतिः —बंधुः,-बांधवः,-सुहृद् *m.* the moon.

कुमुदवती The lotus plant.

कुमुदिक *a.* Abounding in Kumudas. —का N. of a plant, (कट्फला). -2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुमुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers; यथेंदावानंदं व्रजति समुपोढे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26; *Si.* 9. 34. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. **-Comp.** —नायकः,-पतिः the moon.

कुमुद्वत् *a.* Abounding in lotuses; कुमुद्वत्सु च वारिषु R. 4. 19.—ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise); अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा *S.*4. 2;3.17; कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावं (कुबबंध) R. 6. 36. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. °ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Vishṇu.

कुंबः Ved. 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?).-2 The upper part of a club. —बा 1 A thick petticoat. -2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [कुभूंन कुत्सितं वा उंभति पूरयति उम्भ्-अच् शक° Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar : इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकन्यस्त-कुंभा Jag.; वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुंभं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुच,° स्तन°. -2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इभकुंभ Mal. 5. 32, मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. -3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. -4 A measure of grain equal to 20 dronas; Ms. 8. 320. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. -6 The paramour of a harlot. -7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. -8 A kind of heart-disease. **—भा** A harlot, a whore. **—भं** A fragrant resin (गुग्गुल). **-Comp. —कर्णः** 'pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Râkshasa, brother of Râvaṇa and slain by Râma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvati to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrapada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rama, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama]. -2. an epithet of Siva. **—कामला** a bilious affection. **—कारः** 1. a potter; Y. 3. 146. -2. a mixed tribe (वैश्यायां विप्रतश्चौर्यात् कुंभकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकारात्कर्मकर्यां कुंभकारो व्यजायत Parâsara). -3. a serpent. -4. a kind of wild fowl. (-री); **—कारिका** 1. the wife of a potter. -2. a kind of collyrium. **—घोणः** N. of a town. **—जः, —जन्मन्** *m.*, **—योनिः, —संभवः** 1. epithets of Agastya; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः R. 4. 21; 15. 55. -2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. -3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. **—दासी** a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. **—धरः** the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. **—राशिः** the sign Aquarius. **—रेतस्** *m.* a form of Agni. **—लग्नं** that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. **—मंडूकः** 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. -2. (fig.) an inexperienced man : cf. कूपमंडूक. **—शाला** pottery. **—संधिः** the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुंभकः 1 The base of a column. -2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुंभिका 1 A small pot. -2 A harlot. -3 A disease of the eyes.

कुंभिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. -2 A crocodile. -3 A fish. -4 A kind of poisonous insect. -5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुल). **-Comp. —नरकः** a particular hell. **—मदः** rut, ichor.

कुंभिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. -2 A plagiarist. -3 A wife's brother. -4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. -2 An earthen cooking vessel. -3 A measure of grain. -4 N. of several plants. **-Comp. —धान्यं** grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. **—धान्यकः** a house-holder who stores grain. **—नसः** a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. **—पाकः** 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnâga tree. -2 A catamite. **—का** Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभिलः, कुंभीलकः A thief; लोप्त्रेण गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुंभीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चंद्रिका M. 4. **—लः** A crocodile.

कुर् 6 P. (कुरति, कुरित) To sound.

कुरंकरः, कुरंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (गी *f.*) 1 A deer in general; तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंग कुत्र भवता किं नाम तप्तं तपः Santi. 1. 14, 4. 6; लवंगी कुरंगीमदृगंगीकरोतु Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषत्ताम्रः स्याद्धरिणाकृतिको महान्). **-Comp. —अक्षी —नयना, —नेत्रा** a deer-eyed woman. **—नाभिः** musk.

कुरंगकः, कुरंगमः = कुरंग q. v.

कुराचिल्लः : A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरंटकः, कुरंटिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रंदं विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -2 A ewe. **-Comp. —गणः** a flight of ospreys.

कुररवं A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (बः), कुरव (ब) कः A species of amaranth; कुरवका रवकारणतां ययुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. **—वं (बं), —व (ब) कं** The flower of this tree; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीरं A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुरूणामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. **—रुः** 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. **-Comp. —क्षेत्रं** N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. **—क्षेत्रयोगः** a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. **—चिल्लः** a crab. **—जांगलं** = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. **—राज् *m.*, —राजः** an epithet of Duryodhana. **—विस्तः** a weight of gold

equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhîshma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् *m.* A horse.

कुरुंटः A red species of amaranth. —टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. -2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुंटकः Yellow or white amaranth.

कुरुंड = कुरुंट q. v.

कुररी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); cf. कुररी.

कुरुंबं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरबक q. v.

कुरुविंदः,-दं A ruby.—दं 1 Black salt. -2 A mirror.

कुर्कुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुर्कुरः A dog; उपकर्तुमपि प्राप्तं निःस्वं मन्यंति कुर्कुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. l.

कुर्चिका = कूर्चिका q. v.

कुर्द्, कुर्दन See कूर्द्, कूर्दन.

कु (कू) र्परः 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु (क) र्पासः, कु (कू) र्पासकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञकूर्पासकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. l.

कुर्वत् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —*m.* 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

कुल् 1 P. (कोलति, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect.-2 To be related; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race, family; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसन्नृषिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलसमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. -4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S.* 2. 6; U. 2. 9; अलिकुलसंकुल Gît. 1; *Si.* 9. 71; so गो°, कृमि°, महिषी° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense).-6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or fore part. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. —लः The head of a guild or corporation. **-Comp.** —अकुल *a.* 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °तिथिः *m.f.* the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. °वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरः the scion of a family: *S.* 7. 19. —अंगना a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman.—अंगारः a man who ruins his family; Pt. 4. —अचलः,-अद्रिः,-पर्वतः,-शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent; their names are:—महेंद्रो मलयः सह्यः शुक्तिमान् ऋक्षपर्वतः। विंध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च सप्तैते कुलपर्वताः॥. —अन्वित *a.* born in a noble family. —अभिमानः family pride. —आचारः, -कर्मन्, *n.* -धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. -2. a geneologist. —आधारकः a son. —आलंबिन् *a.* maintaining a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of Siva. (-रा) N. of Durgâ. —उत्कट *a.* high-born. (-टः) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न,-उद्गत,-उद्भव *a.* sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्वहः the head or perpetuator of a family; see उद्वह. — उपदेशः a family name. —कज्जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. —कंटकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका,-कन्या a girl of high birth; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mâl. 7. 1; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्वहंति Mâl. 7. —करः -कर्तृ *m.* the founder of a family. —कलंकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. —गिरिः,-भूभृत् *m.*, —पर्वतः,-शैलः see कुलाचल above. —घ्न *a.* ruining a family; दोषैरेतैः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज,-जात *a.* 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). —जनः a high-born or distinguished person. —तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः *m.f.* an important lunar day, viz:— the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, -दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ *f.* see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity; the guardian deity of a family; Ku. 7. 27. —धन *a.* one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. (-नं) the dearest and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. —धर्मः a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14. —धारकः a son. —धुर्यः (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. —नंदन *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. —नायिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand Sâktas. —नारी a high bred and virtuous woman. —नाशः 1. ruin or extinction of a family. -2. an apostate, reprobate, outcast. -3. a camel. —परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race. —पतिः 1. the head or chief of a family. -2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:- मुनीनां दशसाहस्रं योऽन्नदानादिपोषणात्। अध्यापयति विप्रर्षिरसौ कुलपतिः स्मृतः॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.*1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. —पांसुका a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. —पालिः,-पालिका, -पाली *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. —पुत्रः a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वफलिनः कुलपुत्रमहाद्रुमाः Mk. 4. 10. —पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चंवति कुलपुरुषो वेश्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. -2. an ancestor. —पूर्वगः an ancestor. —भार्या a virtuous wife. —भृत्या the nursing of a pregnant woman. —मर्यादा family honor or respectability. —मार्गः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty. —योषित्, -वधू *f.* a woman of good family and character. —वारः a principal day; (*i. e.*, Tuesday and Friday). —विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. -2. one of the three आन्वीक्षिकी lores. —विप्रः a family-priest. —वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family. —व्रतः, -तं a family vow; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विश्वसिहि भुनाऽन्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. —श्रेष्ठिन् *a.* well-born, of a good family. (—*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. -2. an artisan of noble birth. —संख्या 1. family-

respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. —संततिः *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage: Ms. 5. 159.—संभव *a.* of a respectable family. —सेवकः an excellent servant —स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधर्माभिभवात् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यंति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1.41.—स्थितिः *f.*1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23.

कुलक *a.* Of good family, of good birth. —कः 1 The chief of a guild. -2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. —कं 1 A collection, multitude.-2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); *e. g.* see *S*i. 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः *ind.* By birth.

कुलंधर *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः,-लः A thief.

कुलवत् *a.* Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. —कः 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. -Comp. —वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Of good family, high-born. —*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [कुले जातः ख] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; दिव्ययोषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11. —नः A horse of good breed.-2 A worshipper of *S*akti according to the left-hand ritual. —नं A disease of the nails.

कुल्य *a.* [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation.-2 Well-born.—ल्यः A respectable man.—ल्यं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. —ल्या 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः *S*. 1. 15; कुल्येवोद्यानपादपान् R. 12. 3 7. 49; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench. -4 A measure of grain equal to 8 dronas.

कुलक्कः A cymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. —टा [कुलात्कुलांतरं अटति शकं°] An unchaste woman; Mu. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215.-Comp. —पतिः a cuckold.

कुलत्थः A kind of pulse. —त्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाक्षुता A bitch.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः,-यं 1 The nest of a bird; कूजत्क्लांतकपोतकुक्कुटकुलाः कूले कुलायद्रुमाः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle.—Comp.—निलायः the act of sitting in a nest, hatching, brooding. —स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Un. 1. 117.] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्मांडभांडोदरे Bh. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. —ली The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिंगः 1 A bird (in general). -2 A kind of mouse.-3 A sparrow.

कुलिंदः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः,-रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिशः,-शं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra: वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुंठिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अवेदनाज्ञं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1. 20;R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96. -2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing; Me. 61. -Comp. —धरः, —पाणिः an epithet of Indra. —नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —शासनः An epithet of Sâkyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः-रकः 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family. —कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः-शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलुकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलुक्कगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलूतः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः,-ल्फं A disease.

कुल्मलं 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुल्माषं Gruel. —षः A kind of grain.-Comp. —अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. 2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See तुवर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवलयं 1 The blue water-lily कुवलयदलस्निग्धैरंगैर्ददौ नयनोत्सवं U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (-*m.* also). -Comp. —आनंद N. of a work on rhetoric by अप्पयदीक्षित. —ईशः a king.

कुवलयिन् *a.* Having blue lotuses, U. 1. 31.

कुवलयित *a.* Furnished with blue lotuses; Mâl. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily; plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses

कुवाटः The fold of a door.

कुवाद *a.* 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. -2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुर्वि (पिं) दः 1 A weaver; कुविंदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. -2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः *a.* 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. -2 Mad. —शः 1 A kind of grass

considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies: पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः *S*râddha Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49. 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Râma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rama, born after *S*ita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage Valmiki, and the two boys were taught to repeat the *Ramayana*, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rama king of Kus*a*vati, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital Ayodhy*a* presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to Ayodhy*a*; see R. 16. 3-42]. -3 A rope of Kusa grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Drîpas. —शा 1 A plank for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood. -3 A horse's bridle. —शी A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron. -3 Ploughshare. -4 A pod of cotton. —शं Water; as in कुशेशय q. v. -**Comp.** —अक्षः a monkey. —अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. ° बुद्धि *a.* having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd ; (अपि) कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. —अग्रीय *a.* penetrating, sharp. —अंगुली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. —अरणिः N. of Durvâsas. —आकरः the sacrificial fire. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kus*a* grass. —उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. —चीरं a garment of Kusa grass. —ध्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. —स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India ; Ve. 1. (—ली) N. of the town Dvârakâ.

कुशयः-कुशयः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन् *a.* Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिव *a.* Furnished with Kus*a* grass. —*m.* An epithet of Vâlmîki.

कुशेशयं A water-lily, a lotus in general ; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पंथाः) *S.* 4. 10 ; R. 6. 18. —यः The (Indian) crane or Sârasa bird.

कुशल *a.* 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious ; *S*i. 16. 41. Bg. 18. 10. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed : with loc. or in comp. : इंडनीत्यां च कुशलः Y. 1. 313, 2. 181; Ms. 7. 190 ; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness ; पप्रच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रमसुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58 ; अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां Me. 101 ; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do ?). -2 Virtue. -3 Cleverness, ability. —लः An epithet of *S*iva. -**Comp.** —काम *a.* desirous of happiness. —प्रश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि *a.* wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Happy, doing well, prosperous, अथ भगवाँल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः *S.* 5 ; R. 5. 4 , Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. -2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Râma's son ; see कुश.

कुशिक *a.* Squint-eyed. —कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvâmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). -2 A plough-share. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury ; see कुसीद.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer ; तत्सर्वे कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्तंतां Mál. 1; तत्किमिति नारंभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. -3 A newsmonger. -4 An epithet of Vâlmîki. —वौ (du.) The two sons of Râma.

कुशुंभः The water-pot of an ascetic ; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room ; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशूलापूरणाढकैः H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. -**Comp.** —धान्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुष् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णंति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12 ; 17. 80, 7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To shine.

कुषल *a.* Clever, expert.

कुषाकु *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Vile, wicked, detestable. —कुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित *a.* Mixed with water.

कुषीद *a.* Indifferent, inert. —दं Usury.

कुषुभ्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2 To abuse. -3 To despise.

कुष्ठः, -ष्ठं [Un. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलत्कुष्ठाभिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. —ष्ठा The mouth or opening of a basket. -**Comp.** —अरिः 1. sulphur. -2. N. of several plants.

कुष्ठिन् *a.* (नी *f.*), कुष्ठित *a.* Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुष्मलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A particular religious formula. —डी 1 A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet of the wife of *S*iva.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. -2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) द *a.* Lazy, slothful. —दः (also written as कुशी-षी-द) A money-lender, usurer. —दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. -2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. -**Comp.** —पथः usury, usurious interest ; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. —वृद्धिः *f.* interest on money ; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति सकृदाहृता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् *m.* A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower ; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं *S.* 7. 30. -2 Menstrual discharge. -3 A fruit. -4 A disease of the eyes. —मः A form of fire. -**Comp.** —अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. —अंजलिः a handful of a flowers. —अधिपः, -अधिराज् *m.* the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers). —अवचायः gathering flowers ; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. —अवतंसकं a chaplet.

—अस्त्रः, —आयुधः, —इषुः, —बाणः,—शरः : 1. a flowery arrow. –2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेषुव्यापारः Mâl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेषु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Git. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. –2. a nosegay. –3. vernal season; ऋतूनां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35; so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपीडः 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. –2. the god of love; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Mâl. 1 (where it has both senses). —आसवं 1 honey.–2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल *a.* brilliant with blossoms. —कार्मुकः, —चापः, —धन्वन् *m.* epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित *a.* heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pâtaliputra; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रत्यनुद्यासीनो राक्षसः Mu. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रसूतिः *f.* appearance of flowers; S. 4. 8. —लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तबकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 33.

कुसुमवत् *a.* Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses. –2 N. of the town Pâtaliputra.

कुसुमित *a.* Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसमालः A thief.

कुसुंभः,-भं [Uṇ. 4. 106] 1 Safflower; कुसुंभारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag.; Rs. 6. 4. –2 Saffron. –3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसृ *m.* An earth-worm.

कुसूलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). –2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः *f.* Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुस्तुभः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. –2 The ocean.

कुस्मयते Den. A. 1 To smile improperly. –2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह् 10 A. (कुहयते, कुहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. –2 To cheat, deceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. –2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Uṇ. 2. 37] 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. —कं,—का Jugglery, deception. –**Comp.**—कार *a.* conjuring, cheating. —चकित *a.* afraid of a trick. suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः,—स्वरः a cock.

कुहन *a.* 1 Envious. –2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A mouse. –2 A snake. —ना 1 Hypocrisy. –2 Assumed and false sanctity. –3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. –2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (दंभ).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow; as in नासिकाहर आस्य° &c. –2 The ear. –3 The throat. –4 Proximity. –5 Copulation. –6 A hole, rent. –7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. –2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. –3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कुहुः,कुहूः *f.* 1 New moon day, *i. e.* the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; करगतेव गता यदियं कुहूः N. 4. 57. –2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. –3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा मुहुः कुहूरुताहूयत चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Git. 1. –4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. –**Comp.** —कंठः,—मुखः,—रवः,—शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कुहूलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका, A fog, mist.

कू 1. 6 A. (कवते, कुवते), also कु 9 U. (कु-कू-नाति, कु-कू-नीते) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress; खगाश्चुकुविरेऽशुभं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कूः *f.* A female imp.

कूकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कूची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. –2 A key.

कूज् 1. P. (कूजति, कूजित) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कूजंतं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं Ram.; पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज Ku. 3. 32; Rs. 6. 22; R. 2. 12; N. 1. 127. –2 To moan, groan. –3 To fill with sounds. –With नि, परि, or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः, कूजनं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. –2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट् I. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. –2 To censure. –II. 10 U. 1 To burn. –2 To call, invite. –3 To render confused, to muddle. –4 To be distressed. –5 To despair. –6 To counsel, advise.

कूट *a.* 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. –2 Immoveable, steady. –3 Despised. —टः, —टं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. –2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. –3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटान्योक्ति. –4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; °वचनं false or deceitful words; °तुला, °मानं &c. –5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धतैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113, Mâl. 5. 32. –6 Any projection or prominence. –7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. –8 A horn. –9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. –10 Head, chief. –11 A heap, mass, multitude; अभ्रकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. –12 A hammer, an iron mallet. –13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. –14 A trap for catching deer. –15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. –16 A water-jar. –17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. –2 An ox whose horns are broken. –3 An epithet of Agastya. –**Comp.** —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिदेविनः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambi-

guity of meaning. °भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —कारः,-कारकः a rogue, a false witness. —कृत् *a.* 1. cheating, deceiving. -2. forging a document ; Y. 2. 70. -3. bribing. (-*m.*) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). -2. an epithet of *S*iva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. —खड्गः a swordstick. —छद्मन् *m.* a cheat ; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म *a.* where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country, &c.). —पाकलः,-पर्वः, -पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः कलभं कठोर इव कूटपाकलः (अभिहंति Mâl. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter ; a potter's kiln. —पाशः,-बंधः a trap, snare ; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare ; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid ; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f.*, *m.* 1. a species of the *S*âlmali tree. -2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama) ; see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ *a.* standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a geneological table). (-स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —कं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. -2 Elevation, prominence. -3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. -2 A perfume. -**Comp.** —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूटशः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes.

कूड् 6 P.(कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. -2 To become firm or solid. -3 To become fat.

कूड्यं =कुड्य q. v.

कूण् 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. -2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कूणि *a.* Having a crooked arm.

कूणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. -2 Contracted; Mâl. 4. 2. -**Comp.** —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. -2 The peg of a lute.

कूदरः The offspring of a Bráhmana woman by a *R*ishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूद्दालः Mountain ebony.

कूप् 10 U. (कूपयति-ते,कूपित) 1 To be weak. -2 To weaken.

कूपः [कुवंति मंडूका अस्मिन्, कु-पक् दीर्घश्च Uṇ.3.27] 1 A well; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोऽस्मीति त्वं खेदं कूप मा कदापि कृथाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 ; प्रोद्दीप्ते भवने तु कूपखननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. -2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जघनकूप ; *S*i. 7. 74. -3 A leather oil-vessel. -4 A post to which a ship is moored. -5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. -6 A mast ; क्षोणीनौकूपदंडः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. -2 A flask, bottle. -3 The navel. -**Comp.** —अंकः,-अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपः,-मंडूकः, -की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft. used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. °यंत्रघटी-घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिकान्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). -2 A hole, cave, cavity. -3 The hollow below the loins. -4 A stake to which a boat is moored. -5 The mast of a ship. -6 A funeral pile. -7 A hole under a funeral pile. -8 A leather oil-vessel. -9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. -10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कूपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कूपुर्षं The bladder.

कूब (व) र *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. -2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः A hump-backed man. —री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. -2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; Ve. 4.

कूब (व) रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कूमं A pond, pool.

कूरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इतश्च क्रूरच्युततैलमिश्रं पिंडं हस्ती प्रतिमाह्यते मात्रपुरुषैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः,—र्चं 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. -2 A handful of Kuśa grass. -3 A peacock's feather -4 The beard ; आगतमनध्यायकारणं सिवेशषभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4; or पुरयितऽग्रमनेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कदंबैः *S.* 6. -5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. -6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. -7 A brush. -8 Deceit, fraud. -9 Boasting, bragging. -10 Hypocrisy. —र्चः 1 The head. -2 A store-room. -**Comp.** —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, —शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. -2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. -3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. -2 A key. -3 A bud, blossom. -4 Inspissated milk. -5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्द् 1 U. (कूर्दति-ते, कूर्दित) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To frolic ; वन्नश्चुराञ्जघूर्णुश्च स्येमुश्चुकूर्दिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45.

कूर्दनं 1 Leaping. -2 Playing sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kâmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. -2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eyebrows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; *S*i. 20. 19. -2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कुर्पास q. v.

कूर्मः [कौ जले ऊर्मिर्वेगोऽस्य पृषो° Tv.] 1 A tortoise; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमा-

कुतस् *ind.* 1 From where, whence; कस्य त्वं वा कुत आयातः Moha M. 3. -2 Where, where else, in what (other) place &c.; ईदृग्विनोदः कुतः *S.* 2. 5. -3 Why, wherefore, from what cause or motive; कुत इदमुच्यते *S.* 5. -4 How, in what manner; स्फुरति च बाहुः कुतः फलमिहास्य *S.* 1. 15. -5 Much more, much less; न त्वत्समोऽस्त्यभ्यधिकः कुतोऽन्यः Bg. 11. 43, 4. 31; न मे स्तेनो जनपदे न कदर्यो.... न स्वैरी स्वैरिणी कुतः Ch. Up. -6 Because, for; *S.* 1. कुतस् is sometimes used merely for the abl. of किम्; कुतः कालात्समुत्पन्नं V. P. (=कस्मात् कालात् &c.). कुतः becomes indefinite when connected with the particles चिद्, चन, or अपि.

कुतस्त्य *a.* 1 Whence come; U. 3. 7. -2 How happened.

कुतुकं 1 Desire, inclination. -2 Curiosity (=कौतुकं). -3 Eagerness, ardour, vehemence; केलिकलाकुतुकेन च काचिदमुं यमुनाजलकूले । मंजुलवंजुलकुंजगतं विचकर्ष करेण दुकूले Git. 1.

कुतुपः, कुतूः *f.* A small leathern bottle for oil. —पः 1 The eighth Muhûrta of the day.-2 =कुतप 12 q. v.

कुतूहल *a.* 1 Wonderful. -2 Excellent, best. -3 Praised, celebrated. —लं 1 Desire, curiosity; उज्झितशब्देन जनितं नः कुतूहलं *S.* 1; यदि विलासकलासु कुतूहलं Git. 1; (पपौ) कुतूहलेनेव मनुष्यशोणितम् R. 3. 54; 13. 21; 15. 65. -2 Eagerness. -3 What excites curiosity, anything pleasing or interesting, a curiosity. -4 Delight, pleasure; U. 1. 20.

कुतूहलिन् *a.* 1 Desirous, struck with curiosity; Mâl. 1. -2 Eager, impatient.

कुत्र *ind.* 1 Where, in which place; कुत्र मे शिशुः Pt. 1; प्रवृत्तिः कुत्र कर्तव्या H. 1. -2 In which case; तेजसा सह जातानां वयः कुत्रोपयुज्यते Pt.1.328. (कुत्र is sometimes used for the loc. sing of किम्). When connected with the particles चिद्, चन or अपि, कुत्र becomes indefinite in sense. कुत्रापि, -कुत्रचित् somewhere, anywhere; न कुत्रापि no where; कुत्रचित्-कुत्रचित् in one place-in another place, here-here; Ms. 9. 34.

कुत्रत्य *a.* Where living or residing.

कुत्स् 10 A. (कुत्सयते, कुत्सित) To abuse, revile, censure, condemn; Ms. 2. 54; Y. 1. 31; Sânti. 2. 30.

कुत्सनं, कुत्सा Abuse, contempt, reproach, abusive language; देवतानां च कुत्सनं Ms. 4. 163. —ना Expression of contempt.

कुत्सित *p.p.* 1 Despised, contemptible. -2 Low, mean, vile. —तं Censure.

कुथ् 4 P. (कुथ्यति, कुथित) To stink, become putrid, or foul.

कुथः The Kusa grass.

कुथः, -थं, -था 1 A painted cloth serving as an elephant's housings. -2 A carpet (in general).

कुद्दारः, -लः, -लकः 1 A spade, hoe. -2 The kânchana tree. —लकं A copper pitcher.

कुड्मलं =कुड्मल q. v.

कुद्रंकः,-गः 1 A watch-house. -2 A dwelling raised on a scaffold.

कुध्रः A mountain.

कुनकः A crow.

कुनालिका The (Indian) cuckoo.

कुंतः 1 A lance, a barbed dart, spear; कुंताः प्रविशंति K. P. 2. (*i. e.* कुंतधारिणः पुरुषाः); विरहिनिकुंतनकुंतमुखाकृतिकेतकिदंतुरिताशे Git. 1. -2 A small animal, an insect. -3 A kind of grain. -4 Passion.

कुंतलः 1 The hair of the head, a lock of hair; प्रततुविरलैः प्रांतोन्मीलन्मनोहरकुंतलैः U. 1. 20. Ch. P. 4, 6; Git. 2. -2 A drinking cup. -3 A plough. -4 Barley. -5 A kind of perfume. —लाः (pl.) N. of a country and its inhabitants.

कुंतलिका A butter knife.

कुंतयः (pl. of कुंति *m.*) N. of a country and its people.

कुंतिः N. of a king, son of क्रथ. -**Comp.** —भोजः N. of a Yâdava prince, king of the Kunties, who being childless, adopted Kunti.

कुंती N. of पृथा, daughter of a Yâdava named शूर, adopted by कुंतिभोज. [She was the first wife of *Pandu*. As he was prevented by a curse from having progeny, he allowed his wife to make use of a charm she had acquired from the sage Durvasas, by means of which she was to have a son by any god she liked to invoke.She invoked Dharma, Vayu and Indra, and had from them Yudhishthira, Bhima and Arjuna respectively.She was also mother of Karna by the deity Sun whom she invoked in her virginhood to test her charm.] -2 A fragrant resin. -3 The wife of a Brâhmana.

कुंथ् 1. 9. P. (कुंथति, कुथ्नाति, कुंथित) 1 To suffer pain. -2 To cling to. -3 To hurt.

कुंदः,-दं [Un. 4. 98] A kind of jasmine (white and delicate); कुंदावदाताः कलहंसमालाः Bk. 2. 18; प्रातः कुंदप्रसवशिथिलं जीवितं धारयेथाः Me. 113; *S.* 5. 19. —दं The flower of this plant; अलके बालकुंदानुविद्धं Me. 65, 47. —दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A fragrant oleander. -3 One of the nine treasures of Kubera. -4 The number 'nine'. -5 A lotus. -6 A turner's lathe.- **Comp.** —करः a turner.

कुंदिनी A multitude of lotuses.

कुंदमः A cat.

कुंदरः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 A kind of grass.

कुंदुः A rat, mouse.

कुप् I. 4. P. (कुप्यति, चुकोप, अकुपत्, कोपितुं, कुपित) 1 To be angry, (generally with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger, but sometimes with the acc. or gen. also); कुप्यंति हितवादिने K. 108; कुपितश्चंद्रगुप्तश्चाणक्यस्योपरि Mu.2; M. 3. 21; U. 7; चुकोप तस्मै स भृशं R. 3. 56. -2 To be excited, to gather strength, be virulent; as in दोषाः प्रकुप्यंति Susr.—*Caus.* (कोपयति-ते) 1 To provoke, irritate; to excite, agitate. -2 To stir up.-II. 10 U. 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

कोपः [कुप्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath, passion; कोपं न गच्छति नितांतबलोऽपि नागः Pt. 1. 123; न त्वया कोपः कार्यः do not be angry. -2 (In medicine) Morbid irritation or disorder of the humours of the body; *i. e.* पित्तकोप, वातकोप. &c. -**Comp.**—आकुल,-आविष्ट *a.* enraged, furious.—क्रमः 1. an angry or passionate man. -2. the course of anger.—दीप्त, —ज्वलित *a.* inflamed with anger. —पदं 1. cause of anger. -2. pretended anger. —वशः subjection to anger. —वेगः violence, fury of anger.

कोपन *a.* [कुप्-ताच्छील्ये युच्] 1 Pas-

sionate, irascible, angry. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing morbid disorder of the humours of the body. -नं Becoming angry. -ना A passionate or angry woman; कथासि कामिन् सुरतापराधात् पादानतः कोपनयाऽवधूतः Ku. 3. 8; Amaru. 65.

कोपनक *a* Angry. -कः A kind of perfume.

कोपयिष्णु *a.* [कुप्-णिच् बा० इष्णुच्] Intending to enrage or exasperate, inclined to make angry.

कोपित *a.* Enraged, furious, provoked &c.

कोपिन् *a.* [अवश्यं कुप्यति कुप्-णिनि] 1 Angry, irritated; सत्यमेवासि यदि मयि कोपिनी Gît. 10. -2 Causing anger. -3 Irritating, causing disorder of the humours of the body. -*m.* A water-pigeon.

कुपः Ved. The beam or lever of a pair of scales.

कुपय *a.* Ved. To be guarded or protected.

कुपिंद See कुविंद.

कुपिनिन् *m.* A fisherman.

कुपिनी A kind of net for catching small fish.

कुपूय *a.* Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

कुप्यं 1 A base metal. -2 Any metal but silver and gold; Ki. 1. 35; Ms. 7. 96; 10. 113. -**Comp.** -शाला a braziery.

कुबे (वे) रः [कुत्सितं बे(वे)रं शरीरं यस्य सः] The god of riches and treasure and the regent of the northern quarter; कुबेरगुप्तां दिशमुष्णरश्मौ गंतुं प्रवृत्ते समयं विलंघ्य Ku.3. 25 (*vide* Malli. thereon.). [Kubera is the son of Visravas by *Idavida*, and thus the half-brother of Ravana. Besides being the lord of riches and regent of the north, he is the king of the Yakshas and Kinnaras, and a friend of Rudra. His abode is Kailasa. He is represented as being deformed in body-having three legs, only eight teeth, and a yellow mark in place of one eye]. -**Comp.**-अद्रिः, -अचलः an epithet of mountain Kailâsa. -दिश् *f.* the north.

कुब्ज *a.* [कु ईषत् उब्जमार्जवं यत्र शकं° Tv.]Hump-backed,crooked. -ब्जः 1 A curved sword. -2 A hump on the back. -ब्जा A young female servant of Kamsa, said to be deformed in three parts of her body. [*Krishna* and Balarama, while proceeding to Mathura, saw her on the high road carrying unguent to Kamsa. They asked her if she would give them some portion of it, and she gave as much as they wanted. Krishna, being very much pleased with her kindness, made her perfectly straight, and she began to appear a most beautiful woman]. -**Comp.** -किरातः-वामनं a hump-backed person and a dwarf. -गामिन् *a.* going crookedly, going astray; Pt. 2. 5. -लीला the manner, gait, or character of a hump-backed person; *S.* 2.

कुब्जकः N. of a tree; Ms. 8. 247, 5. 2.

कुब्जिका An unmarried girl eight years old.

कुभ्र 1 A forest. -2 A hole for sacrificial fire. -3 A ring; an earring. -4 A thread. -5 A cart.

कुभृत् *m.* A mountain or a king.

कुमारः [cf. Un. 3. 138] 1 A son, boy; a youth; R. 3. 48. -2 A boy below five. -3 A prince, an heir-apparent (especially in dramas); विभूषितकुमारं तद्राज्यमस्तमितेश्वरं R. 12. 11; कुमारस्यायुषो बाणः V-5; उपवेष्टुमर्हति कुमारः Mu. 4 (said by Rakshasa to Malayaketu). -4 N. of Kârtikeya, the god of war; कुमारकल्पं सुषुवे कुमारं R. 5. 36; कुमारोपि कुमारविक्रमः 3. 55. -5 N. of Agni. -6 A parrot. -**Comp.** -पालनः 1. one who takes care of children. -2. N. of king Sâlivâhana. -भृत्या 1. care of young children. -2. care of a woman in pregnancy or confinement, midwifery, R. 3. 12. -वाहिन्,-वाहनः a peacock. -व्रतं a vow of eternal celibacy. -सूः *f.* 1. an epithet of Pârvatî. -2. or of the Ganges. (-*m.*) an epithet of Agni.

कुमारकः 1 A child, a youth. -2 The pupil of the eye.

कुमारयति Den. P. To play, sport (like a child).

कुमारयुः A prince, heir-apparent.

कुमारिक *a.* (की *f.*) कुमारिन् (णी *f.*) *a.* Furnished with girls, abounding in girls.

कुमारिका, कुमारी 1 A young girl, one from 10 to 12 years old. -2 A maiden, virgin; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90; 11. 59; व्यावर्तितान्योपगमात्कुमारी R. 6. 69. -3 A girl or daughter in general. -4 N. of Durgâ. -5 N. of several plants. -6 N. of Sîtâ. -7 Large cardamoms. -8 The southern extremity of the Indian peninsula (cf. the modern name Cape Comorin).-**Comp.** -पुत्रः 1. the son of an unmarried woman. -2. N. of Karna. -श्वशुरः the father-in-law of a girl defiled before marriage.

कुमुद् *a.* 1 Unkind, unfriendly. -2 Avaricious. -*n.* 1 The white water-lily. -2 The red lotus.

कुमुदः,-दं [कौ मोदते इति कुमुदं] 1 The white water-lily said to open at moon-rise; नोच्छ्वसिति तपनकिरणैश्चंद्रस्येवांशुभिः कुमुदं V. 3. 16; so *S.* 5. 28; Rs. 3. 2, 21, 23; Me. 40. -2 A red lotus. -दं Silver. -दः 1 An epithet of Vishnu. -2 N. of the elephant supposed to guard the south. -3 Camphor. -4 A species of monkey. -5 N. of a Nâga who gave his younger sister कुमुद्वती to Kusa, son of Râma; see R. 16. 79. 86. -**Comp.** -अभिख्यं silver. -आकरः,-आवासः a pond full of lotuses. -ईशः the moon. -खंडं an assemblage of lotuses. -नाथः,-पतिः -बंधुः,-बांधवः,-सुहृद् *m.* the moon.

कुमुदवती The lotus plant.

कुमुदिक *a.* Abounding in Kumudas. -का N. of a plant, (कट्फल). -2 A small tree (the seeds of which are aromatic).

कुमुदिनी 1 A water-lily with white lotus-flowers; अथैतावानंदं व्रजति समुपोढे कुमुदिनी U. 5. 26; *Si.* 9. 34. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. -**Comp.** -नायकः,-पतिः the moon.

कुमुद्वत् *a.* Abounding in lotuses; कुमुद्वत्सु च वारिषु R. 4. 19. -ती 1 A water-lily with white flowers (opening at moon-rise); अंतर्हिते शशिनि सैव कुमुद्वती मे दृष्टिं न नंदयति संस्मरणीयशोभा *S.*4. 2; 3.17; कुमुद्वती भानुमतीव भावं (न बबंध) R. 6. 36. -2 A collection of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses. °ईशः the moon.

कुमोदकः An epithet of Vishnu.

कुंबः Ved. 1 A kind of head-dress for women (?).-2 The upper part of a club. -बा 1 A thick petticoat. -2 An enclosure round the sacrificial ground.

कुंभः [कुंभूमिं कुत्सितं वा उंभति पूरयति उम्भ्-अच् शकं° Tv.] 1 A pitcher, water-pot, jar : इयं सुस्तनी मस्तकन्यस्तकुंभा Jag.; वर्जयेत्तादृशं मित्रं विषकुंभं पयोमुखं H. 1. 77; R. 2. 36; so कुच°, स्तन°. -2 The frontal globe on the forehead of an elephant; इभकुंभ Mal. 5. 32, मत्तेभकुंभदलने भुवि संति शूराः Bh. 1. 59. -3 Aquarius, the eleventh sign of the zodiac. -4 A measure of grain equal to 20 droṇas; Ms. 8. 320. -5 (In Yoga phil.) Closing the nostrils and mouth so as to suspend breathing. -6 The paramour of a harlot. -7 An urn in which the bones of dead bodies are collected. -8 A kind of heart-disease. —भा A harlot, a whore. —भं A fragrant resin (गुग्गुल). -Comp. —कर्णः 'pitcher-eared', N. of a gigantic Râkshasa, brother of Râvaṇa and slain by Râma. [He is said to have devoured thousands of beings including sages and heavenly nymphs, and the gods were anxiously waiting for an opportunity to retaliate upon the powerful demon. After Brahma had inflicted on him a curse for the humiliation to which he subjected Indra and his elephant Airavata, Kumbhakarna began to practise the most rigid austerities. Brahma was pleased and was about to grant him a boon, when the gods requested Sarasvati to sit on his tongue and to pervert it. Accordingly when he went to the god, instead of asking *indrapada* he asked *nidrapada* which was readily granted. It is said that he slept for six months at a time, and, when roused, was awake for only one day. When Lanka was besieged by the monkey-troops of Rama, Ravana with great difficulty roused Kumbhakarna, desirous of availing himself of his gigantic strength. After having drunk 2000 jars of liquor, he took Sugriva prisoner, besides devouring thousands of monkeys. He was ultimately slain by Rama]. -2. an epithet of Siva. —कामला a bilious affection. —कारः 1. a potter; Y. 3. 146. -2. a mixed tribe (वैश्यायां विप्रतश्चौर्यात् कुंभकारः स उच्यते Usanas; or मालाकारात्कर्मकर्यां कुंभकारो व्यजायत Parâsara). -3. a serpent. -4. a kind of wild fowl (-री). —कारिका 1. the wife of a potter. -2. a kind of collyrium. —घोणः N. of a town. —जः, —जन्मन् *m.*, —योनिः, —संभवः 1. epithets of Agastya; प्रससादोदयादंभः कुंभयोनेर्महौजसः R. 4. 21; 15. 55. -2. an epithet of Droṇa, the military preceptor of the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas. -3. an epithet of Vasishṭha. —दासी a bawd, procuress; sometimes used as a term of reproach or abuse. —धरः the sign of the zodiac called Aquarius. —राशिः the sign Aquarius. —रेतस् *m.* a form of Agni. —लग्नं that time of the day in which Aquarius rises above the horizon. —मंडूकः 1. (lit.) a frog in a pitcher. -2. (fig.) an inexperienced man: cf. कूपमंडूक. —शाला pottery. —संधिः the hollow on the top of an elephant's head between the frontal globes.

कुंभकः 1 The base of a column. -2 A religious exercise (in Yoga phil.), stopping the breath by closing the mouth and both nostrils with the fingers of the right hand.

कुंभिका 1 A small pot. -2 A harlot. -3 A disease of the eyes.

कुंभिन् 1 An elephant; Bv. 1. 52. -2 A crocodile. -3 A fish. -4 A kind of poisonous insect. -5 A sort of fragrant resin (गुग्गुल). -Comp. —नरकः a particular hell. —मदः rut, ichor.

कुंभिलः 1 A thief who breaks into a house. -2 A plagiarist. -3 A wife's brother. -4 A child of an imperfect impregnation or born at undue seasons.

कुंभी 1 A small water-jar. -2 An earthen cooking vessel. -3 A measure of grain. -4 N. of several plants. -Comp. —धान्यं grain stored in jars sufficient for six days. —धान्यकः a house-holder who stores grain. —नसः a kind of venomous serpent; U. 2. 29. —पाकः 1. the contents of a cooking-vessel. -2. (sing. or pl.) a particular hell in which the wicked are baked like potter's vessels; Y. 3. 224; Ms. 12. 76.

कुंभीकः 1 The Punnâga tree. -2 A catamite. —का Swelling of the eye-lids.

कुंभीरः A shark.

कुंभीरकः, कुंभिलः, कुंभीलकः A thief; लोप्त्रेण गृहीतस्य कुंभीरकस्यास्ति वा प्रतिवचनं V. 2; कुंभीलकैः कामुकैश्च परिहर्तव्या चांद्रिका M. 4. —लः A crocodile.

कुर् 6 P. (कुरति, कुरित) To sound.

कुरंकरः, कुरंकुरः The (Indian) crane.

कुरंगः (गी *f.*) 1 A deer in general: तन्मे ब्रूहि कुरंग कुत्र भवता किं नाम तप्तं तपः Śânti. 1. 14. 4. 6; लवंगी कुरंगीदृगंगीकरोतु Jag. -2 A species of deer (कुरंग ईषत्ताम्रः स्यादैरिणाकृतिको महान्). -Comp. —अक्षी —नयना, —नेत्रा a deer-eyed woman. —नाभिः musk.

कुरंगकः, कुरंगमः = कुरंग q. v.

कुराचिल्लः A crab.

कुरटः A shoemaker.

कुरंटः, कुरंटकः, कुरंटिका The yellow amaranth.

कुरंडः Enlargement of the testicles or of the scrotum, hydrocele.

कुरंडकः Yellow amaranth.

कुररः (लः) An osprey; Y. 1. 174.

कुररी 1 A female osprey; चक्रंद विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14. 68. -2 A ewe. -Comp. —गणः a flight of ospreys.

कुररावं A place abounding with ospreys.

कुरलः 1 An osprey. -2 A curl, a lock of hair.

कुरवः (वः), कुरव (ब) कः A species of amaranth; कुरवका रवकारणतां ययुः R. 9. 29; Me. 78; Rs. 6. 18. —वं (बं), —व (ब) कं The flower of this tree; चूडापाशे नवकुरवकं Me. 65; प्रत्याख्यातविशेषकं कुरवकं श्यामावदातारुणं M. 3. 5.

कुरालः (हः) A light bay horse with black legs.

कुरी A kind of grass or corn.

कुरीरं A kind of head-dress for women. -2 Copulation.

कुरुः (pl.) 1 N. of a country situated in the north of India about the site of the modern Delhi; श्रियः कुरूणामधिपस्य पालनीं Ki. 1. 1; चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते 1. 17. -2 The kings of this country. —रुः 1 A priest. -2 Boiled rice. -Comp. —क्षेत्रं N. of an extensive plain near Delhi, the scene of the great war between the Kauravas and Pâṇḍavas; धर्मक्षेत्रे कुरुक्षेत्रे समवेता युयुत्सवः Bg. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 19. —क्षेत्रयोगः a solar day in the course of which three lunar days, three asterisms and three yogas occur. —चिल्लः a crab. —जांगलं = कुरुक्षेत्र q. v. —राज् *m.*, —राजः an epithet of Duryodhana. —विस्तः a weight of gold

equal to about 700 Troy grains. —वृद्धः an epithet of Bhîshma.

कुरुटः A kind of pot-herb.

कुरुटिन् *m.* A horse.

कुरुंटः A red species of amaranth. —टी 1 A wooden doll or puppet. -2 The wife of a Brâhmaṇa or teacher.

कुरुंटकः Yellow or white amaranth.

कुरुंड = कुरुंट q. v.

कुररी A kind of bird (having a plaintive tone); cf. कुररी.

कुरुंबं A kind of orange.

कुरुलः A lock of hair, especially on the forehead.

कुरुवक = कुरबक q. v.

कुरुविंदः,-दं A ruby.—दं 1 Black salt. -2 A mirror.

कुर्कुटः 1 A cock. -2 Rubbish.

कुर्कुरः A dog; उपकर्तुमपि प्रासं निःस्वं मन्यंति कुर्कुरं Pt. 2. 90 v. l.

कुर्चिका = कूर्चिका q. v.

कुर्द्, कुर्दन See कूर्द्, कूर्दन.

कु (कू) र्परः 1 The knee. -2 The elbow.

कु (क) र्पासः, कु (कू) र्पासकः A sort of bodice worn by women; मनोज्ञकूर्पासकपीडितस्तनाः Rs. 5. 8, 4. 16. v. l.

कुर्वत् *pres. p.* Doing &c. —*m.* 1 A servant. -2 A shoemaker.

कुल् 1 P. (कोलति, कुलित) 1 To accumulate, collect.-2 To be related; behave as a kinsman. -3 To proceed or go uninterruptedly. -4 To count, reckon.

कुलं 1 A race, family; निदानमिक्ष्वाकुकुलस्य संततेः R. 3. 1. -2 The residence of a family, a seat, house, an abode; वसन्नृषिकुलेषु सः R. 12. 25. -3 A high or noble family, noble descent; कुले जन्म Pt. 5. 2; कुलशीलसमन्वितः Ms. 7. 54, 62; so कुलजा, कुलकन्यका &c. -4 A herd, troop, flock; collection, multitude; मृगकुलं रोमंथमभ्यस्यतु *S.* 2. 6; U. 2. 9; अलिकुलसंकुल Gît. 1; *Si.* 9. 71; so गो°, कृमि °, महिषी ° &c. -5 A lot, gang, band (in a bad sense).-6 A country. -7 The body. -8 The front or fore part. -9 A tribe, caste, community. -10 A blue stone. —लः The head of a guild or corporation. —Comp. —अकुल *a.* 1. of a mixed character or origin. -2. middling. °तिथिः *m. f.* the second, sixth, and the tenth lunar days of a fort-night in a month. °वारः Wednesday. —अंकुरः the scion of a family; *S.* 7. 19. —अंगना a respectable or high-born (chaste) woman. —अंगारः a man who ruins his family; Pt. 4. —अचलः,-अद्रिः,-पर्वतः,-शैलः a principal mountain, one of a class of seven mountains which are supposed to exist in each division of the continent; their names are:—महेंद्रो मलयः सह्यः शुक्तिमान् ऋक्षपर्वतः। विंध्यश्च पारियात्रश्च सप्तैते कुलपर्वताः ॥. —अन्वित *a.* born in a noble family. —अभिमानः family pride. —आचारः, -कर्मन्, *n.* -धर्मः a duty or custom peculiar to a family or caste. —आचार्यः, -गुरुः 1. a family-priest or teacher. -2. a geneologist. —आधारकः a son. —आलंबिन् *a.* maintaining a family. —ईश्वरः 1. the chief of a family. -2. N. of *Siva.* (-रा) N. of Durgâ. —उत्कट *a.* high-born. (-टः) a horse of a good breed. —उत्पन्न,-उद्गत,-उद्भव *a.* sprung from a noble family, high-born. —उद्वहः the head or perpetuator of a family; see उद्वह. — उपदेशः a family name. —कज्जलः one who is a disgrace to his family. —कंटकः one who is a thorn or trouble to his family. —कन्यका,-कन्या a girl of high birth; विशुद्धमुग्धः कुलकन्यकाजनः Mâl. 7. 1; गृहे गृहे पुरुषाः कुलकन्यकाः समुद्वहंति Mâl. 7. —करः -कर्तृ *m.* the founder of a family. —कलंकः one who is a disgrace to his family. —क्षयः 1. ruin of a family. -2. extinction of a family. —गिरिः,-भूभृत् *m.*, —पर्वतः,-शैलः see कुलाचल above. —घ्न *a.* ruining a family; दोषैरेतैः कुलघ्नानां Bg. 1. 43. —ज,-जात *a.* 1. well-born, of high birth. -2. ancestral, hereditary; Ki. 1. 31 (used in both senses). —जनः a high-born or distinguished person. —तंतुः one who continues or perpetuates a family. —तिथिः *m. f.* an important lunar day, viz:— the 4th, 8th, 12th or 14th of a lunar fort-night. —तिलकः the glory of a family, one who does honour to his family. —दीपः, -दीपकः the glory of a family. —दुहितृ *f.* see कुलकन्या. —देवता a tutelary deity; the guardian deity of a family; Ku. 7. 27. —धन *a.* one whose wealth is the preservation of the good name of the family; U. 1. 14. (-नं) the dearest and most valued treasure of the family; U. 7. 6. —धर्मः a family custom, a duty or custom peculiar to a family; उत्सन्नकुलधर्माणां मनुष्याणां जनार्दन Bg. 1. 44; Ms. 1. 118; 8. 14. —धारकः a son. —धुर्यः (a son) able to support a family, a grown up son; न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71. —नंदन *a.* gladdening or doing honour to a family. —नायिका a girl worshipped at the celebration of the orgies of the left-hand *S*âktas. —नारी a high bred and virtuous woman. —नाशः 1. ruin or extinction of a family. -2. an apostate, reprobate, outcast. -3. a camel. —परंपरा the series of generations comprising a race. —पतिः 1. the head or chief of a family. -2. a sage who feeds and teaches 10,000 pupils; thus defined:- मुनीनां दशसाहस्रं योऽन्नदानादिपोषणात्। अध्यापयति विप्रर्षिरसौ कुलपतिः स्मृतः॥; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् *S.*1; R. 1. 95; U. 3. 48. —पांसुका a woman disgracing her family, an unchaste woman. —पालिः,-पालिका, -पाली *f.* a chaste, or high-born woman. —पुत्रः a nobly-born youth; इह सर्वस्वफलिनः कुलपुत्रमहाद्रुमाः Mk. 4. 10. —पुरुषः 1. a respectable or high-born man; कश्चुंबति कुलपुरुषो वेश्याधरपल्लवं मनोज्ञमपि Bh. 1. 92. -2. an ancestor. —पूर्वगः an ancestor. —भार्या a virtuous wife. —भृत्या the nursing of a pregnant woman. —मर्यादा family honor or respectability. —मार्गः a family custom, the best way or the way of honesty.—योषित्, -वधू *f.* a woman of good family and character. —वारः a principal day; (*i. e.* Tuesday and Friday). —विद्या 1. knowledge handed down in a family, traditional knowledge. -2. one of the three आन्वीक्षिकी lores. —विप्रः a family-priest. —वृद्धः an old and experienced member of a family. —व्रतः, -तं a family vow; गलितवयसामिक्ष्वाकूणामिदं हि कुलव्रतं R. 3. 70; विश्वसिन्द्धुनाऽन्यः कुलव्रतं पालयिष्यति कः Bv. 1. 13. —श्रेष्ठिन् *a.* well-born, of a good family. (—*m.*) 1. the chief of a family or a guild. -2. an artisan of noble birth. —संख्या 1. family-

respectability. -2. inclusion among respectable families; Ms. 3. 66. —संततिः *f.* posterity, descendants, continuation of a lineage; Ms. 5. 159. —संभव *a.* of a respectable family. —सेवकः an excellent servant —स्त्री a woman of good family, a noble woman; अधर्माभिभवात् कृष्ण प्रदुष्यंति कुलस्त्रियः Bg. 1.41. —स्थितिः *f.* 1. antiquity or prosperity of a family. -2. family observance or custom; U. 5. 23.

कुलक *a.* Of good family, of good birth. —कः 1 The chief of a guild. -2 Any artisan of eminent birth. -3 An ant-hill. —कं 1 A collection, multitude. -2 A number of verses in grammatical connection; (the number of verses ranging from 5 to 15 and the whole forming one sentence); *e. g.* see *Si.* 1. 4-10, R. 1. 5-9; so Ku. 1. 1-16. -3 A kind of prose composition with few compounds.

कुलतः *ind.* By birth.

कुलंधर *a.* One who continues or perpetuates a family.

कुलभरः,-लः A thief.

कुलवत् *a.* Of respectable birth or origin; nobly born.

कुलिक *a.* Of a good family, well-born. —कः 1 A kinsman; Y. 2. 233. -2 The chief or head of a guild. -3 An artist of high birth. **-Comp.** —वेला certain portions of time on each day on which it is improper to begin any good business.

कुलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Of good family, high-born. —*m.* A mountain.

कुलीन *a.* [कुले जातः ख] Of high descent, of a good family, well-born; दिव्ययोषितमिवाकुलीनां K. 11. —नः A horse of good breed.-2 A worshipper of *S*akti according to the left-hand ritual. —नं A disease of the nails.

कुल्य *a.* [कुल-यत्] 1 Relating to a family, race, or corporation. -2 Well-born.—ल्यः A respectable man.—ल्यं 1 Friendly inquiry after family affairs, (condolence, congratulation &c.) -2 A bone; Mv. 2. 16. -3 Flesh. -4 A winnowing basket. —ल्या 1 A virtuous woman. -2 A small river, canal, stream; कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः *S*. 1. 15; कुल्येवोद्यानपादपान् R. 12. 3 7. 49; U. 3. 23. -3 A dike, trench. -4 A measure of grain equal to 8 dronas.

कुलकः A cymbal. -2 Beating time in music.

कुलटः Any son except one's own, an adopted son. —टा [कुलात्कुलांतरं अटति शकं°] An unchaste woman; Mu. 6. 5, Y. 1. 215. **-Comp.** —पतिः a cuckold.

कुलत्थः A kind of pulse. —त्थिका A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलहंडकः An eddy.

कुलाक्षुता A bitch.

कुलाभिः A treasure.

कुलायः,-यं 1 The nest of a bird: कूजत्क्लांतकपोतकुक्कुटकुलाः कूले कुलायद्रुमाः U. 2. 9; N. 1. 141. -2 The body. -3 A place or spot in general. -4 A woven texture, a web. -5 A case or receptacle.—**Comp.**—निलायः the act of sitting in a nest, hatching, brooding. —स्थः a bird.

कुलायिका A bird-cage, an aviary, dove-cot.

कुलालः [Un. 1. 117.] 1 A potter; ब्रह्मा येन कुलालवन्नियमितो ब्रह्मांडभांडोदरे Bh. 2. 95. -2 A wild cock. -3 An owl. —ली The wife of a potter. -2 A blue stone used as a collyrium.

कुलालिका An aviary.

कुलाहः A horse of a light brown colour.

कुलाहकः A lizard.

कुलिः A hand.

कुलिंगः 1 A bird (in general). -2 A kind of mouse.-3 A sparrow.

कुलिंदः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुलिरः,-रं 1 A crab. -2 The 4th sign of the zodiac, Cancer; see कुलीर.

कुलिशः,-शं 1 The thunderbolt of Indra: वृत्रस्य हंतुः कुलिशं कुंठिताश्रीव लक्ष्यते Ku. 2. 20; Pt. 1; अभेद्यानाइं कुलिशक्षतानां Ku. 1. 20, R. 3. 68; 4. 88; Amaru. 96.-2 Ved. An axe, a hatchet. -3 The point or end of a thing; Me. 61. **-Comp.** —धरः, —पाणिः an epithet of Indra. —नायकः a particular mode of sexual enjoyment. —शासनः An epithet of Sâkyamuni.

कुली A wife's elder sister.

कुलीनसं Water.

कुलीरः,-रकः 1 A crab. -2 The fourth sign of the zodiac, Cancer.

कुलीनक *a.* Of a good family. —कः A kind of wild kidney-bean.

कुलीशः-शं Indra's thunderbolt.

कुलुकं The fur or foulness of the tongue.

कुलुकगुंजा A fire-brand.

कुलूतः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

कुल्फः,-ल्फं A disease.

कुल्मलं 1 Sin. -2 The part of an arrow by which the head is attached to the shaft.

कुल्माषं Gruel. —षः A kind of grain.-**Comp.** —अभिषुतं gruel.

कुल्व *a.* Ved. Bald, bare.

कुल्वकं Fur upon the tongue.

कुवं 1 A flower. 2 A lotus.

कुवमः The sun.

कुवर See तुवर.

कुवलं 1 The water-lily. -2 A pearl. -3 Water. -4 The belly of a serpent.

कुवलयं 1 The blue water-lily कुवलयदलस्निग्धैरंगैर्ददौ नयनोत्सवं U. 3. 22. -2 A water-lily in general. -3 The earth (-*m.* also). **-Comp.** —आनंद N. of a work on rhetoric by अप्पयादीक्षित. —ईशः a king.

कुवलयिन् *a.* Having blue lotuses, U. 1. 31.

कुवलयित *a.* Furnished with blue lotuses; Mâl. 2. 11, R. 11. 93.

कुवलयिनी 1 The blue water-lily; plant. -2 An assemblage of lotuses. -3 A place abounding in lotuses

कुवाटः The fold of a door.

कुवाद *a.* 1 Detracting, undervaluing, censorious. -2 Low, vile.

कुवाहुलः A camel.

कुविं (पिं) दः 1 A weaver; कुविंदस्त्वं तावत्पटयसि गुणग्राममभितः K. P. 7. -2 N. of the weaver caste.

कुवेणी 1 A basket to hold fish (when caught), fish-basket. -2 A badly arranged tress of hair.

कुवेलं A lotus.

कुशः *a.* 1 Wicked, vile, depraved. -2 Mad. —शः 1 A kind of grass

considered holy and forming an essential requisite of several religious ceremonies: पवित्रार्थे इमे कुशाः *Srâddha* Mantra; कुशपूतं प्रवयास्तु विष्टरं R. 8. 18, 1. 49, 95. -2 N. of the elder son of Râma. [He was one of the twin sons of Rama, born after Sita had been ruthlessly abandoned in the forest; yet he was the elder of the two in point of first seeing the light of this world. He, with Lava, was brought up by the sage *Valmiki*, and the two boys were taught to repeat the *Ramayana*, the epic of the poet. Kusa was made by Rama king of *Kusavati*, and he lived there for some time after his father's death. But the presiding deity of the old capital *Ayodhya* presented herself to him in his dream and besought him not to slight her. Kusa then returned to *Ayodhya*; see R. 16. 3-42]. -3 A rope of Kusa grass for connecting the yoke of a plough with the pole. -4 One of the great Drîpas. —शा 1 A plank for covering anything. -2 A piece of wood. -3 A horse's bridle. —शी A sort of ladle. -2 Wrought iron. -3 Ploughshare. -4 A pod of cotton. —शं Water; as in कुशेशय q. v. -**Comp.** —अक्षः a monkey. —अग्रं the sharp point of a blade of the Kusa grass; hence often used in comp. in the sense of 'sharp', 'shrewd,' 'penetrating' as intellect. ° बुद्धि *a.* having a penetrating intellect, sharp, shrewd ; (अपि) कुशाग्रबुद्धे कुशली गुरुस्ते R. 5. 4. —अग्रीय *a.* penetrating, sharp. —अंगुली-रीयं a ring of Kusa grass worn at religious ceremonies. —अरणिः N. of Durvâsas. —आकरः the sacrificial fire. —आसनं a seat or mat of Kusa grass. —उदकं water in which Kusa grass has been infused. —चीरं a garment of Kusa grass. —ध्वजः the younger brother of Janaka. —स्थलं N. of a place in the North of India ; Ve. 1. (—ली) N. of the town Dvâraka.

कुशयः-कुशपः A drinking vessel, cup, goblet.

कुशिन् *a.* Mixed or combined with water.

कुशिन् *a.* Furnished with Kusa grass. —*m.* An epithet of Vâlmîki.

कुशेशयं A water-lily, a lotus in general ; भूयात्कुशेशयरजोमृदुरेणुरस्याः (पंथाः) *S.* 4. 10 ; R. 6. 18. —यः The (Indian) crane or Sârasa bird.

कुशल *a.* 1 Right, proper, good, auspicious ; *S.* 16. 41 ; Bg. 18. 10. -2 Happy, prosperous. -3 Able, skilful, clever, proficient, well-versed : with loc. or in comp. ; इंगनीत्यां च कुशलं Y. 1. 313, 2. 181 ; Ms. 7. 190 ; R. 3. 12. —लं 1 Welfare, a happy or prosperous condition, happiness ; पप्रच्छ कुशलं राज्ये राज्याश्रममुनिं मुनिः R. 1. 58 ; अव्यापन्नः कुशलमबले पृच्छति त्वां Me. 101 ; अपि कुशलं भवतः 'are you doing well' (how do you do ?). -2 Virtue. -3 Cleverness, ability. —लः An epithet of Siva. -**Comp.** —काम *a.* desirous of happiness. —प्रश्नः friendly inquiry after a person's health or welfare. —बुद्धि *a.* wise, intelligent, shrewd, sharp.

कुशलिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Happy, doing well, prosperous , अथ भगवांल्लोकानुग्रहाय कुशली काश्यपः *S.* 5 ; R. 5. 4 , Me. 112.

कुशा 1 A rope. -2 A bridle.

कुशावती N. of a city, the capital of Kusa, Râma's son ; see कुश.

कुशिक *a.* Squint eyed. —कः 1 N. of the grand-father of Visvâmitra (according to some accounts, of the father of विश्वामित्र). -2 A plough-share. -3 Sediment of oil.

कुशीदं Usury ; see कुसीद.

कुशीलवः 1 A bard, singer; Ms. 8. 65, 102. -2 An actor, a dancer; तत्सर्वे कुशीलवाः संगीतप्रयोगेण मत्समीहितसंपादनाय प्रवर्तंतां Mál. 1; तत्किमिति नारंभयसि कुशीलवैः सह संगीतकं Ve. 1. -3 A newsmonger. -4 An epithet of Vâlmîki. —वौ (du.) The two sons of Râma.

कुशुंभः The water-pot of an ascetic; or a jar in general.

कुशूलः 1 A granary, cupboard, store-room ; को धन्यो बहुभिः पुत्रैः कुशूलापूरणाढकैः H. Pr. 20. -2 A fire made of chaff. -**Comp.** —धान्यकः a householder who has three years' grain in stock.

कुष् 9 P. (कुष्णाति, कुषित) 1 To tear, extract, pull or draw out; शिवाः कुष्णंति मांसानि Bk. 18. 12 ; 17. 80, 7. 95. -2 To test, examine. -3 To shine.

कुषल *a.* Clever, expert.

कुषाकु *a.* 1 Burning, scorching. -2 Vile, wicked, detestable. —कुः 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An ape, monkey.

कुषित *a.* Mixed with water.

कुषीद *a.* Indifferent, inert. —दं Usury.

कुषुभ्यति Den. P. 1 To throw. -2 To abuse. -3 To despise.

कुष्ठः,-ष्ठं [Un. 2. 2] 1 Leprosy (of which there are 18 varieties); गलत्कुष्ठाभिभूताय च Bh. 1. 90. -2 A sort of poison. —ष्ठा The mouth or opening of a basket. -**Comp.** —अरिः 1. sulphur. -2. N. of several plants.

कुष्ठिन् *a.* (नी *f.*), कुष्ठित *a.* Affected with leprosy, a leper.

कुष्मलं 1 Cutting. -2 A leaf.

कुष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A false conception. -3 A particular religious formula. —डी 1 A religious ceremony. -2 An epithet of the wife of Siva.

कुष्मांडकः A kind of pumpkin gourd.

कुस् 4 P. (कुस्यति, कुसित) 1 To embrace. -2 To surround.

कुसितः 1 An inhabited country. -2 One who lives on usury; see कुसीद below.

कुसी (सि) द *a.* Lazy, slothful. —दः (also written as कुशी-षी-द) A money-lender, usurer. —दं 1 Any loan or thing lent to be repaid with interest. -2 Lending money, usury, the profession of usury; कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11; Ms. 1. 90; 8. 410; Y. 1. 119. -**Comp.** —पथः usury, usurious interest ; any interest exceeding 5 per cent. —वृद्धिः *f.* interest on money ; कुसीदवृद्धिर्द्वैगुण्यं नात्येति सकृदाहृता Ms. 8. 151.

कुसीदा A female usurer.

कुसीदायी The wife of a usurer.

कुसीदिकः, कुसीदिन् *m.* A usurer.

कुसुमं 1 A flower ; उदेति पूर्वं कुसुमं ततः फलं *S.* 7. 30. -2 Menstrual discharge. -3 A fruit. -4 A disease of the eyes. —मः A form of fire. -**Comp.** —अंजनं the calx of brass used as a collyrium. —अंजलिः a handful of a flowers. —अधिपः,-अधिराज् *m.* the Champaka tree (bearing yellow fragrant flowers). —अवचायः gathering flowers ; अन्यत्र यूयं कुसुमावचायं कुरुध्वमत्रास्मि करोमि सख्यः K. P. 3. —अवतंसकं a chaplet.

—अस्त्रः,—आयुधः, —इषुः, —बाणः,—शरः : 1. a flowery arrow. —2. N. of the god of love; अभिनवः कुसुमेषुव्यापारः Māl. 1 (where the word may also be read as कुसुमेषु व्यापारः); तस्मै नमो भगवते कुसुमायुधाय Bh. 1. 1; Rs. 6. 34, Ch. P. 19, 24; R. 7. 61; Si. 8. 70, so कुसुमशरबाणभावेन Gît. 10. —आकरः 1. a garden. —2. a nosegay. —3. vernal season; ऋतूनां कुसुमाकरः Bg. 10. 35, so Bv. 1. 48. —आत्मकं saffron. —आपीडः 1. a garland or chaplet of flowers. —2. the god of love; कुसुमापीडव्याजेन Māl. 1 (where it has both senses). —आसवं 1 honey.—2. a kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from flowers). —उज्ज्वल *a.* brilliant with blossoms. —कार्मुकः, —चापः, धन्वन् *m.* epithets of the god of love; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39; Rs. 6. 27. —चित *a.* heaped with flowers. —पुरं N. of the town of Pāṭaliputra; कुसुमपुराभियोगं प्रत्यनुदासीनो राक्षसः Mu. 2. —प्रवृत्तिः, —प्रसूतिः *f.* appearance of flowers; *S.* 4. 8. —लता a creeper in blossom. —शयनं a bed of flowers; V. 3. 10. —स्तबकः a nosegay, bouquet; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनः Bh. 2. 53.

कुसुमवत् *a.* Furnished with flowers, flowering.

कुसुमवती 1 A woman in her courses. —2 N. of the town Pâṭaliputra.

कुसुमित *a.* Flowered, furnished with flowers.

कुसुमालः A thief.

कुसुंभः,-भं [Uṇ. 4. 106] 1 Safflower; कुसुंभारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag.; Rs. 6. 4. —2 Saffron. —3 The water-pot of an ascetic. —भं Gold. —भः Mere outward affection (compared with the colour of safflower).

कुसू *m.* An earth-worm.

कुसूलः 1 A granary, store-house (for corn &c.). —2 Ved. A kind of supernatural being.

कुसृतिः *f.* Fraud, cheating, deceit.

कुस्तुभः 1 An epithet of Vishṇu. —2 The ocean.

कुस्मयते Den. Â. 1 To smile improperly. —2 To guess, perceive, imagine.

कुह् 10 A. (कुहयते, कुहित) 1 To surprise, astonish. —2 To cheat, deceive.

कुहः 1 Kubera, the god of riches. —2 A rogue, cheat.

कुहकः [Uṇ. 2. 37] 1 A cheat, rogue, juggler. —कं,-का Jugglery, deception. —**Comp.** —कार *a.* conjuring, cheating. —चकित *a.* afraid of a trick, suspicious, cautious, wary; H. 4. 102. —स्वनः,-स्वरः a cock.

कुहन *a.* 1 Envious. —2 Hypocritical. —नः 1 A mouse. —2 A snake. —ना 1 Hypocrisy. —2 Assumed and false sanctity. —3 The interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy. —नं 1 A small earthen vessel. —2 A glass vessel.

कुहनिका Interested performance of religious austerities, hypocrisy (दंभ).

कुहरं 1 A cavity, hollow, as in नाभिकुहर आस्य° &c. —2 The ear. —3 The throat. —4 Proximity. —5 Copulation. —6 A hole, rent. —7 A guttural sound.

कुहरितं 1 Sound in general. —2 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo. —3 A sound uttered in copulation.

कुहलिः The leaf of the Piper Betel.

कुहूः,कुहूः *f.* 1 New moon day, *i. e.* the last day of a lunar month when the moon is invisible; करगतैव गता यदियं कुहूः N. 4. 57. —2 The deity that presides over this day; Ms. 3. 86. —3 The cry of the (Indian) cuckoo; पिकेन रोषारुणचक्षुषा मुहुः कुहूरुताहूयत चंद्रवैरिणी N. 1. 100; उन्मीलंति कुहूः कुहूरिति कलोत्तालाः पिकानां गिरः Gît. 1. —4 The first day of the first quarter on which the moon rises. —**Comp.** —कंठः,-मुखः,-रवः,-शब्दः the (Indian) cuckoo. —पालः the king of turtles.

कूहलं A pit filled with stakes.

कुहेडिका, कुहेडी, कुहेलिका, A fog, mist.

कू 1. 6 A. (कवते, कुवते); also **कु** 9 U. (कु—कू—नाति, कु—कू—नीते) 1 To sound, make noise, cry out in distress, खगाश्रुकुविरेऽशुभं Bk. 14. 20; 1. 20; 14. 5; 15. 26; 16. 29.

कूः *f.* A female imp.

कूकुदः One who gives his daughter in marriage with due ceremony.

कूचः The female breast, especially that of a young or unmarried woman; see कुच.

कूचिका, कूची 1 A small brush of hair, a pencil. —2 A key.

कूज् 1. P. (कूजति, कूजित) To make any inarticulate sound, hum, coo, warble; कूजंतं राम रामेति मधुरं मधुराक्षरं K... पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज K. 3. ...; ... N. 1. 127. —2 To moan, groan. —3 To fill with sounds. —With नि, परि, or वि to coo, to make an indistinct noise.

कूजः,कूजनं, कूजितं 1 Cooing, warbling. —2 The rattling of wheels.

कूट् I. 10 A. (कूटयते, कूटित) 1 To abstain from giving, not to give. —2 To censure. —II. 10 U. 1 To burn. —2 To call, invite. —3 To render confused, to muddle. —4 To be distressed. —5 To despair. —6 To counsel, advise.

कूट *a.* 1 False; as in कूटाः स्युः पूर्वसाक्षिणः Y. 2. 80. —2 Immoveable, steady. —3 Despised. —टः, —टं 1 Fraud, illusion, deception. —2 A trick, fraudulent or roguish scheme. —3 A puzzling question, knotty or intricate point, as in कूटश्लोक, कूटान्योक्ति. —4 Falsehood, untruth; oft. used in comp. with the force of an adjective; °वचनं false or deceitful words; °तुला, °मानं &c. —5 A summit or peak of a mountain; वर्धयन्निव तत्कूटानुद्धतैर्धातुरेणुभिः R. 4. 71, Me. 113; Māl. 5. 32. —6 Any projection or prominence. —7 The bone of the forehead with its projections, the crown of the head. —8 A horn. —9 End, corner; Y. 3. 96. —10 Head, chief. —11 A heap, mass, multitude; अभ्रकूटं 'a heap of clouds'; so अन्नकूटं 'a heap of food'; Mv. 6. 32. —12 A hammer, an iron mallet. —13 A plough-share, the body of a plough. —14 A trap for catching deer. —15 A concealed weapon, as a dagger in a woollen case or a sword in a stick. —16 A water-jar. —17 The door of a city. —टः 1 A house, dwelling. —2 An ox whose horns are broken. —3 An epithet of Agastya. —**Comp.** —अक्षः a false or loaded die; कूटाक्षोपधिदेविनः Y. 2. 202. —अगारं an apartment on the top of a house. —अर्थः ambi-

guity of meaning. °भाषिता a tale, fiction. —उपायः a fraudulent plan, trick, stratagem. —कारः,-कारकः a rogue, a false witness. —कृत् *a.* 1. cheating, deceiving. –2. forging a document ; Y. 2. 70. –3. bribing. (*–m.*) 1. a man of the writer caste (कायस्थ). –2. an epithet of *S*iva. —कार्षापणः a false कार्षापण q. v. —खड्गः a swordstick. —छद्मन् *m.* a cheat ; Pt. 1. 343. —तुला a false pair of scales. —धर्म *a.* where falsehood is considered a duty (as a place, house, country, &c.). —पाकलः,-पर्वः, -पूर्वः bilious fever to which elephants are subject (हस्तिवातज्वर); अचिरेण वैकृतविवर्तदारुणः कलभं कठोर इव कूटपाकलः (अभिहंति Mâl. 1. 39; (also sometimes written as कूटपालक). —पालकः a potter ; a potter's kiln. —पाशः,-बंधः a trap, snare ; R. 13. 39. —मानं false measure or weight. —मोहनः an epithet of Skanda. —यंत्रं a trap, a snare for deer, birds &c. —युद्धं treacherous or unfair warfare ; R. 17. 69. —रचना a trap laid ; Pt. 2. 81. —शाल्मलिः *f., m.* 1. a species of the Sâlmali tree. –2. a kind of tree with sharp thorns (regarded as one of the several instruments—perhaps a club—with which the wicked are tortured in the world of Yama) : see R. 12. 95 and Malli. thereon. —शासनं a forged grant or decree. —साक्षिन् *m.* a false witness. —स्थ *a.* standing at the top, occupying the highest place (said of a person who stands at the head in a geneological table). (–स्थः) the Supreme Soul (immoveable, unchangeable, and perpetually the same); Bg. 6. 8 ; 12. 3. —स्वर्णं counterfeit gold.

कूटक *a.* Fraudulent, false. —कं 1 Fraud, deceit, trick. –2 Elevation, prominence. –3 The body of a plough, a plough-share. —कः 1 A braid or tress of hair. –2 A perfume. –**Comp.** —आख्यानं an invented tale.

कूटशः *ind.* In heaps or multitudes.

कूड् 6 P.(कूडति, कूडित) 1 To graze. –2 To become firm or solid. –3 To become fat.

[illegible] q. v.

कूण् 10 U. (कूणयति-ते, कूणित) 1 To speak, converse. –2 To contract, close (said to be Atm. in this sense).

कूणि *a.* Having a crooked arm.

कूणित *a.* 1 Shut, closed. –2 Contracted; Mâl. 4. 2. –**Comp.** —ईक्षणः a hawk.

कूणिका 1 The horn of any animal. –2 The peg of a lute.

कूदरः The offspring of a Bráhmaṇa woman by a *R*ishi, begotten during menstruation.

कूदी A fetter for the foot.

कूद्दालः Mountain ebony.

कूप् 10 U. (कूपयति-ते,कूपित) 1 To be weak. –2 To weaken.

कूपः [कुवंति मंडूका अस्मिन्, कु-पक् दीर्घश्च Uṇ.3.27] 1 A well; कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं Bh. 2. 49; so नितरां नीचोऽस्मीति त्वं खेदं कूप मा कदापि कृथाः । अत्यंतसरसहृदयो यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 ; प्रोद्दीप्ते भवने तु कूपखननं प्रत्युद्यमः कीदृशः Bh. 3. 88. –2 A hole, cave, hollow, cavity ; as in जघनकूप ; Si. 7. 74. –3 A leather oil-vessel. –4 A post to which a ship is moored. –5 A tree or rock in the midst of a river. –6 A mast ; क्षोणीनौकूपदंडः Dk. 1. —पी 1 A small well. –2 A flask, bottle. –3 The navel. –**Comp.** —अंकः,-अंगः horripilation. —कच्छपः,-मंडूकः, -की (lit.) a tortoise or frog in a well ; (fig.) an inexperienced person, one who has had no experience of the world at large, a man of limited ideas who knows only his own neighbourhood ; oft. used as a term of reproach. —यंत्रं a water-wheel, a contrivance for raising water from a well. °यंत्रघटी-घटिका a bucket or pot attached to the water-wheel to draw up water. °यंत्रघटिकान्याय see under न्याय.

कूपकः 1 A well (temporary). –2 A hole, cave, cavity. –3 The hollow below the loins. –4 A stake to which a boat is moored. –5 The mast of a ship. –6 A funeral pile. –7 A hole under a funeral pile. –8 A leather oil-vessel. –9 A rock or tree in the midst of a river. –10 A boat. —पिका A stone or rock in the midst of a stream.

कूप्य *a.* Being in a well or hole.

कूपा (वा) रः The ocean.

कूपुषं The bladder.

कूब (व) र *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Beautiful, agreeable. –2 Hump-backed. —रः, —रं The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed. —रः A hump-backed man. —री 1 A carriage covered with a cloth or blanket. –2 The pole of a carriage to which the yoke is fixed ; Ve. 4.

कूब (व) रिन् *m.* A carriage.

कूमं A pond, pool.

कूरः, —रं Food, boiled rice ; इतश्च कूरच्युततैलमिश्रं पिंडं हस्ती प्रतिग्राह्यते मात्रपुरुषैः Mk. 4.

कूर्चः,—र्चं 1 A bunch of any thing, a bundle. –2 A handful of Kusa grass. –3 A peacock's feather –4 The beard ; आगतमनध्यायकारणं सविशेषभूतमद्य जीर्णकूर्चानां U. 4; or पुरायितच्यममेन चित्रफलकं लंबकूर्चानां तापसानां कदंबैः *S.* 6. –5 The tip of the thumb and the middle finger brought in contact so as to pinch &c. –6 The upper part of the nose, the part (or hair) between the eye-brows. –7 A brush. –8 Deceit, fraud. –9 Boasting, bragging. –10 Hypocrisy. —र्चः 1 The head. –2 A store-room. –**Comp.** —शिरस् *n.* the upper part of the palm of the hand and foot. —शीर्षः, —शेखरः the cocoa-nut tree.

कूर्चकः 1 A bushel. –2 A brush for cleaning the teeth. –3 A painter's brush.

कूर्चिका 1 A painting brush or pencil. –2 A key. –3 A bud, blossom. –4 Inspissated milk. –5 A needle.

कूर्चिन् *a.* Stuffed, puffy.

कूर्द् 1 U. (कूर्दति-ते, कूर्दित) 1 To leap, jump. –2 To frolic ; वज्रक्षुराग्रघूर्णैश्च स्वैमुष्कुकूर्दिरे तथा Bk. 14. 77, 9; 15. 45.

कूर्दनं 1 Leaping. –2 Playing sporting. —नी 1 A festival in honour of Kâmadeva, held on the fifteenth day of Chaitra. –2 The full moon day in Chaitra.

कूर्पः The part between the eyebrows.

कूर्परः 1 The elbow ; Si. 20. 19. –2 The knee.

कूर्पास = कूर्पास q. v.

कूर्मः [कौ जले ऊर्मिर्वेगोऽस्य पृषो° Tv.] 1 A tortoise; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमा-

त्मनः Ms. 7. 105; Bg. 2. 58. -2 Vishṇu in his second or Kûrma incarnation. -3 One of the outer winds of the body. -4 A particular gesticulation with the fingers. —र्मी A female tortoise. -Comp. —अवतारः the Kûrma incarnation of Vishṇu; cf. Gît. 1:—क्षितिरतिविपुलतरे तव तिष्ठति पृष्ठे धरणिधरणकिणचक्रगरिष्ठे । केशव धृतकच्छपरूप जय जगदीश हरे ॥. —पृष्ठं -पृष्ठकं 1. the back or shell of a tortoise. -2. a lid or cover of a dish. —राजः Vishṇu in the shape of a tortoise in his second incarnation.

कूल् 1 P. (कूलति, कूलित) 1 To cover, hide, screen, protect. -2 To enclose. -3 To keep off, obstruct, prevent.

कूलं A shore, bank; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः Gît. 1 : नदीवोभयकूलभाक् R. 12. 35, 68. -2 A slope, declivity. -3 Skirt, edge, border, proximity; कुलायकूलेषु विलुठ्य तेषु ते N. 1. 141. -4 A pond. -5 The rear of an army. -6 A heap, mound. -Comp. —चर *a.* frequenting or grazing on the banks of a river. —भूः *f* the land on a bank. —हंडकः -हुंडकः an eddy.

कूलकः,-कं 1 Bank, shore. -2 A heap, mound. —कः An ant-hill.

कूलवती A river.

कूलिन् *a.* Furnished with banks or shores.

कूलंकष *a.* Tearing away or undermining the bank; कूलंकषेव सिंधुः प्रसन्नमंभस्तटतरुं च *S.*5. 21; Mâl.5.19.—षः 1 The current or stream of a river. -2 The ocean, sea. —षा A river.

कूलंधय *a.* Kissing, *i. e.* bordering on the bank of a river.

कूलमुद्रुज *a.* Breaking down banks, (as rivers, elephants &c.); R. 4. 22.

कूलमुद्वह *a.* Tearing up or carrying away the bank.

कूवर =कूबर *q. v.*

कूवारः The ocean.

कूष्मांडः 1 A kind of pumpkin gourd. -2 A kind of spell or magical formula. -3 A kind of spirit, or imp. —डी N. of Durgâ.

कूहा A fog, mist.

कृ I. 5 U. (कृणोति-कृणुते) To hurt, injure, kill. -II. 8 U. (करोति-कुरुते, चकार-चक्रे, अकार्षीत्-अकृत, कर्तुं, करिष्यति-ते, कृत) 1 To do (in general); तात किं करवाण्यहं. -2 To make; गणिरामिवर्गांधमकरोत Dk : नृपेण चक्रे युवराजशब्दभाक् R. 3. 35; युवराजः कृतः &c. -3 To manufacture, shape, prepare; कुंभकारो घटं करोति : कटं करोति &c. -4 To build, create; गृहं कुरु : सभां कुरु मदर्थे भोः. -5 To produce, cause, engender; रतिमुभयप्रार्थना कुरुते S. 2. 1. -6 To form, arrange; अंजलिं करोति : कपोतहस्तकं कृत्वा. -7 To write, compose; चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -8 To perform, be engaged in; पूजां करोति. -9 To tell, narrate; इति बहुविधाः कथाः कुर्वन् &c. -10 To carry out, execute, obey; स्वं क्रियतां सुप्तादेशः Mâl. 1; करिष्यामि वचस्तव or शासनं मे कुरुष्व &c. -11 To bring about, accomplish, effect; सत्संगतिः कथय किं न करोति पुंसां Bh. 2. 23.-12. To throw or let out, discharge, emit; मूत्रं कृ to discharge urine, make water; so पुरीषं कृ to void excrement. -13 To assume, put on, take; स्त्रीरूपं कृत्वा; नानारूपाणि कुर्वाणः Y. 3 162. -14 To send forth, utter; मानुषीं गिरं कृत्वा, कलरवं कृत्वा &c. -15 To place or put on (with loc.); कंठे हारमकरोत् K. 212; पाणिमुरसि कृत्वा &c. -16 To entrust (with some duty), appoint; अध्यक्षान् विविधान्कुर्यात्तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -17 To cook (as food) as in कृतान्नं -18 To think, regard, consider; तृणीकृतजगत्त्रयसत्त्वसारा U. 6. 19. -19 To take (as in the hand); कुरु करे गुरुमेकमयोघनं N. 4. 59. -20 To make a sound, as in खात्कृत्य, फूत्कृत्य, अंके; so वषट्कृ, स्वाहाकृ &c. -21 To pass, spend (time); वर्षाणि दश चक्रुः spent; क्षणं कुरु wait a moment. -22 To direct towards, turn the attention to, resolve on; (with loc. or dat.); नाधर्मे कुरुते मनः Ms. 12. 118; नगरगमनाय मतिं न करोति *S.* 2. -23 To do a thing for another (either for his advantage or injury; प्राप्ताभिनिर्वापणगर्वमेव रत्नांकुरज्योतिषि किं करोति Vikr. 1. 18; यदनेन कृतं मयि, असौ किं मे करिष्यति &c. -24 To use, employ, make use of; किं तया क्रियते धेन्वा Pt. 1. -25 To divide, break into parts (with adverbs ending in धा); द्विधा कृ to divide into two parts; शतधा कृ, सहस्रधा कृ &c. -26 To cause to become subject to, reduce completely to (a particular condition, with adverbs ending in सात्; आत्मसात् कृ to subject or appropriate to oneself, R. 8. 2; भस्मसात् कृ to reduce to ashes. -27 To appropriate, secure for oneself. -28 To bring forth, give birth. -29 To make water. -30 To violate or outrage (as a girl). -31 To break. -32 To order. -33 To mean, aim. -34 To proceed with a particular purpose. -35 To worship, sacrifice. -36 To make like, consider equal to, cf. तृणं कृ (said to be Atm. only in the last 10 senses). This root is often used with nouns, adjectives, and indeclinables to form verbs from them, somewhat like the English affixes 'en' or '(i) fy', in the sense of 'making a person or thing to be what it previously is not': *e. g.* कृष्णीकृ to make that which is not already black, black, *i. e.* blacken; so श्वेतीकृ to whiten; घनीकृ to solidify; विरलीकृ to rarefy &c. &c. Sometimes these formations take place in other senses also; *e. g.* क्रोडीकृ 'to clasp to the bosom', embrace भस्मीकृ to reduce to ashes; प्रवणीकृ to incline, bend; तृणीकृ to value as little as straw; मंदीकृ to slacken, make slow; so शूलाकृ to roast on the end of pointed lances; सुखाकृ to please; समयाकृ to spend time &c. *N. B.* This root by itself admits of either Pada; but it is Atm. generally with prepositions in the following senses:—(1) doing injury to; (2) censure, blame; (3) serving; (4) outraging, acting violently or rashly; (5) preparing, changing the condition of, turning into; (6) reciting. (7) employing, using; see P. 1. 3. 32 and "Student's Guide to Sanskrit Composition" § 335. *Note.* The root कृ is of the most frequent application in Sanskrit literature, and its senses are variously modified, or almost infinitely extended, according to the noun with which the root is connected; *e. g.* पदं कृ to set foot (fig. also); आश्रमे पदं करिष्यसि *S.* 4. 19; क्रमेण कृतं मम वपुषि नवयौवनेन पदं K. 141; मनसा कृ to think of, meditate; मनसि कृ to think; दृष्ट्वा मनस्येवमकरोत् K. 136; or to resolve or determine; सख्यं, मैत्रीं कृ to form friendship with; अस्त्राणि कृ to practise the use of weapons; दंडं कृ to inflict punishment; हृदये कृ

to pay heed to ; कालं कृ to die ; मतिं बुद्धिं-कृ to think of, intend, mean ; उदकं कृ to offer libations of water to the Manes ; चिरं कृ to delay ; दर्दुरं कृ to play on the lute ; नखानि कृ to clean the nails ; कन्यां कृ to outrage or violate a maiden ; विना कृ to separate from, to be abandoned by, as in मदनेन विनाकृता रतिः Ku. 4. 21; मध्ये कृ to place in the middle, to have reference to ; मध्येकृत्य स्थितं क्रथकैशिकान् M. 5. 2; वशे कृ to win over, place in subjection, subdue : चमत्कृ to cause surprise ; make an exhibition or a show ; सत्कृ to honour, treat with respect ; तिर्यक्कृ to place aside. —*Caus.* (कारयति-ते) To cause to do, perform, make, execute &c. ; आज्ञां कारय रक्षोभिः Bk. 8.84; भृत्यं भृत्येन वा कटं कारयति Sk.—*Desid.* (चिकीर्षति -ते) To wish to do &c.; Si. 14. 41.

कृत् *a.* [कृ-क्विप्] (Generally at the end of comp.) Accomplisher, doer, maker, performer, manufacturer, composer &c.; पाप°, पुण्य°, प्रतिमा° &c. —*m.* 1 A class of affixes used to form derivatives (nouns, adjectives &c.) from roots. -2 A word so formed. —Comp. —अंतः a word ending with a krit affix. —लोपः the rejection of krit affixes.

कृत *p.p.* [कृ-क्त] Done, performed, made, effected, accomplished, manufactured &c.; (*p. p.* of कृ 8 U.q. v.). —तं 1 Work, deed, action; कृतं न वेत्ति Pt. 1. 424 ungrateful; Ms. 7. 197. -2 Service, benefit. -3 Consequence, result. -4 Aim, object. -5 N. of that side of a die which is marked with four points. -6 N. of the first of the four Yugas of the world extending over 1728000 years of men; (see Ms. 1. 69 and Kull. thereon); but, according to Mb., over 4800 years of men. -7 The number '4'. -8 A stake at a game. -9 Prize or booty gained in a battle. -10 An offering. —Comp. —अकृत *a.* done and not done; *i. e.* done in part but not completed. (-तः) the Supreme being. —अंक *a.* 1. marked, branded; Ms. 8. 281. -2. numbered. (-कः) that side of a die which is marked with four points. —अंजलि *a.* folding the hands in supplication; Bg. 11. 14; Ms. 4. 154. —अनुकर *a.* following another's example, subservient. —अनुसारः custom, usage. —अंत *a.* bringing to an end, terminating. (-तः) 1. Yama, the god of death. द्वितीयं कृतांतमिवाटंतं व्याधमपश्यत् H 1. -2. fate, destiny; क्रूरस्तस्मिन्नपि न सहते संगमं नौ कृतांतः Me. 105. -3. a demonstrated conclusion, dogma, a proved doctrine. -4. a sinful or inauspicious action. -5. an epithet of Saturn. -6. Saturday. -7. the inevitable result of former actions. -8. the second lunar mansion. -9 the number 'two.' °जनकः the sun. —अन्नं 1. cooked food; कृतान्नमुदकं स्त्रियः Ms. 9. 219; 11. 3. -2. digested food.-3. excrement. —अपराध *a.* guilty, offender, criminal. —अभय *a.* saved from fear or danger. —अभिषेक *a.* crowned, inaugurated. (-कः) a prince. —अभ्यास *a.* practised. —अयः the die called कृत marked with four points. —अर्थ *a.* 1. having gained one's object, successful. -2. satisfied; happy, contented; कृतः कृतार्थोऽस्मि निबर्हितांहसा Si. 1. 29; R. 8. 3; Ki. 4. 9; S. 2. 1; Pt. 1. 194. -3. clever. (कृतार्थीकृ 1. to render fruitful or successful. -2. to make good; कांतं प्रत्युपचारतश्चतुरया कोपः कृतार्थीकृतः Amaru. 15; so कृतार्थयति to make fruitful; Mâl. 3. 6.). —अवधान *a.* careful, attentive. —अवधि *a.* 1. fixed, appointed. -2. bounded, limited. —अवमर्ष *a.* 1. effacing from recollection. -2. intolerant. —अवस्थ *a.* 1. summoned, caused to be present. -2. fixed, settled. —अस्त्र *a.* 1. armed. -2. trained in the science of arms or missiles; R. 17. 62. —अह्क *a.* having performed the daily ceremonies. —आगम *a.* advanced, proficient, skilled. (-*m.*) the Supreme soul. —आगस् *a.* guilty, offending, criminal, sinful; Mu. 3. 11. —आत्मन् *a.* 1. having control over oneself, self-possessed, of a self-governed spirit. -2. purified in mind. —आभरण *a.* adorned. —आयास *a.* labouring, suffering. —आलय *a.* one who has taken up his abode in any place. (-यः) a frog. —आवास, a lodging. —आस्पद *a.* 1. governed: ruled. -2. supporting, resting on.-3. residing in. —आहार *a.* having taken one's meals. —आह्वान *a.* challenged. —उत्साह *a.* diligent, making effort, striving. —उदक *a.* one who has performed his ablutions. —उद्वाह *a.* 1. married. -2. practising penance by standing with up-lifted hands. —उपकार *a.* 1. favoured, befriended, assisted ; Ku. 3. 73. -2. friendly. —उपभोग *a* used, enjoyed. —कर्मन् *a.* 1. one who has done his work ; R. 9. 3. -2. skilful, clever. (-*m.*) 1. the supreme spirit. -2. a *Sannyâsin.* —काम *a.* one whose desires are fulfilled. —कार्य *a.* 1. one who has done his work or obtained his object. -2. having no need of another's aid. —काल *a.* 1. fixed or settled as to time. -2. who has waited a certain time. (-लः) appointed time ; Y. 2. 184. —कृत्य,-कृत्य *a.* 1. who has accomplished his object ; Bg. 15. 20. -2. satisfied, contented ; Sânti. 3. 19 ; Mâl. 4. 3. -3. clever. -4. having done his duty ; Si. 2. 32 —क्रयः a purchaser. —क्षण *a.* 1. waiting impatiently for the exact moment ; वयं सर्वे ऽप्यौत्सुकाः कृतक्षणास्तिष्ठामः Pt. 1. -2. one who has got an opportunity. —घ्न *a.* 1. ungrateful ; Ms. 4. 214 ; 8. 89. -2. defeating all previous measures. —चूडः a boy on whom the ceremony of tonsure has been performed ; Ms. 5. 58, 67. —जन्मन् *a.* planted ; Ku. 5. 60. —ज्ञ *a.* 1. grateful; Ms. 7. 209, 210; Y. 1. 308. -2. correct in conduct. (-ज्ञः) 1. a dog. -2. an epithet of Siva. —तीर्थ *a.* 1. one who has visited or frequented holy places. -2. one who studies with a professional teacher. -3. fertile in means or expedients. -4. a guide. —दासः a servant hired for a stated period, a hired servant. —धी *a.* 1. prudent, considerate. -2. learned, educated, wise ; Mu. 5. 20; Bg. 2. 54; Si. 2. 79. —नामधेय *a.* named, called as; S. 6.—निर्णेजनः a penitent —निश्चय *a.* 1. resolute, resolved. -2. confident, sure. —पुंख *a.* skilled in archery. —पूर्व *a.* done formerly. —प्रतिकृतं assault and counter-assault, attack and resistance ; R. 12. 94. —प्रतिज्ञ *a.* 1. one who has made an agreement or engagement. -2. one who has fulfilled his promise. —फल *a.* successful. (-लं) result, consequence. —बुद्धि *a.* 1. learned, educated, wise; Ms. 1. 97, 7. 30.-2. a man of re-

solute character. -3. informed of one's duty. —ब्रह्मन् *a.* Ved. one who has performed his devotions. —मंगल *a* blessed, consecrated. —मति *a* firm, resolute. —मुख *a.* learned, clever wise. —युग the first (golden) of the four ages. —लक्षण *a.* 1. stamped, marked. -2. branded; Ms. 9. 239. -3. excellent, amiable. -4. defined, discriminated. —वर्मन् *m.* a warrior on the side of the Kauravas who with Kripa and Asvatthâman survived the general havoc of the great Bhârati war. He was afterwards slain by Sâtyaki. —वाप: a penitent who has shaven his head and chin. —विद्य *a.* learned, educated; शूरोसि कृतविद्योसि Pt. 4. 43; सुवर्णपुष्पितां पृथ्वीं विचिन्वंति त्रयो जनाः। शूरश्च कृतविद्यश्च यश्च जानाति सेवितुं॥ Pt. 1. 45. —वीर्य *a.* being strong or powerful. (-र्य:) N. of the father of Sahasrârjuna. —वेतन *a.* hired, paid (as a servant); Y. 2. 164. —वेदिन् *a.* grateful; Ki. 13. 32; see कृतज्ञ. —वेश *a.* attired, decorated; गतवति कृतवेशे केशवे कुंजशय्यां Gît. 11. —व्यावृत्ति *a.* dislodged or dismissed from office, set aside; Ku. 2. 27. —शिल्प *a.* skilled in art or trade. —शोभ *a.* 1. splendid. -2. beautiful. -3. handy, dexterous. —शौच *a.* purified. —श्रम:-परिश्रम: 1. one who has studied; कृतपरिश्रमोस्मि ज्योतिःशास्त्रे Mu. 1 I have devoted my time to (spent my labours on) the science of astronomy. —संकल्प *a.* resolved, determined. —संकेत *a.* making an appointment; नामसमेतं कृतसंकेतं वादयते मृदु वेणुं Gît. 5. —संज्ञ *a.* 1. having presence of mind. -2. restored to consciousness or senses. -3. aroused. —संनाह *a.* clad in armour, accoutred. —सापत्निका, -सापत्नी, सापत्नीका, सापत्नका, सपत्निका a woman whose husband has married another wife, a married woman having a co-wife or a superseded wife. —हस्त, -हस्तक *a.* 1. dexterous, clever, skilful, handy. -2 skilled in archery. —हस्तता 1. skill, dexterity. -2. skill in archery or generally in handling arms कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि Ve. 6. 12; Mv. 6. 41.

कृतक *a.* [कृत-कन्] 1 Done, made, prepared; (opp. नैसर्गिक); बंधस्कृतकं तत्त्वनित्यं Nyâya Sûtra. -2 Artificial, done or prepared artificially: अकृतकविधि सर्वांगीणमाकल्पजातं R. 18. 52. -3 Feigned, pretended, false, sham, assumed: कृतककलहं कृत्वा Mu. 3; Ki. 8. 46. -4 Adopted (as a son &c.); oft. at the end of comp. also; यस्योपांते कृतकतनयः कांतया वर्धितो मे (बालमंदारवृक्षः) Me. 75; सोयं न पुत्रकृतकः पदवीं मृगस्ते (जहाति) *S.* 4. 13; U. 1. 4.

कृतं *ind.* Enough, no more of, away: (with instr.): अथवा कृतं संदेहेन *S.* 1: अथवा गिरा कृतं R. 11. 41: कृतमाविष्कृतपौरुषैर्भुजैः Ki. 2. 17: कृतमश्रुना U. 4.

कृतिः *f.* [कृ-क्तिन्] 1 Doing, manufacturing, making, performing. -2 Action, deed. -3 Creation, work, composition; (तौ) स्वकृतिं गापयामास कविप्रथमपद्धतिं R. 15. 33, 64, 69; N. 22. 155. -4 Magic, enchantment. -5 Injuring, killing. -6 The number '20' -7 An enchantress, a witch. -8 A knife. -9 Way-laying; hurting, injuring (Ved). -Comp. —कर: an epithet of Râvaṇa.

कृतिन् *a.* [कृतमनेन, कृत-इनि] 1 One who has done his work or gained his end, satisfied, contented, happy, successful: यस्य वीर्येण कृतिनो वयं च भुवनानि च U. 1. 32; न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3 51: 12, 64. -2 (Hence) Lucky, fortunate, blessed; *S.* 1. 24; 7. 19. -3 Clever, competent, able, expert, skilful, wise, learned; तं धुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29, 19. 14; Ku. 2. 10; Ki. 2. 9; Si. 2. 25, 30; H. 3. 96; Ve. 4. 12. -4 Good, virtuous, pure, pious; तावदेव कृतिनामपि स्फुरत्येष निर्मलविवेकदीपकः Bh. 1. 56. -5 Following, obeying, doing what is enjoined.

कृते,-कृतेन *ind.* (With gen. or in comp.) For, for the sake of, on account of; अमीषां प्राणानां...कृते Bh. 3. 36; काव्यं यशसेऽर्थकृते K. P. 1; Bg. 1. 35; Y. 1. 216; *S.* 6.

कृत्नु *a.* [कृ-क्नु; Up. 3. 30] 1 Working well, able to work, powerful. -2 Clever, skilful. —त्नुः A mechanic, an artist.

कृत्य *a.* [कृ-क्यप्; cf. P. III. 1. 120] 1 What should or ought to be done, right, proper, fit. -2 Feasible, practicable. -3 Who may be seduced from allegiance, treacherous; Râj. T. 5. 247. —त्यं 1 What ought to be done, duty, function; Ms. 2. 237: 7. 67. -2 Work, business, deed, commission; बंधुकृत्यं Me. 114; अन्योन्यकृत्यैः *S.* 7. 34. -3 Purpose, object, end; कुजद्विरापादितवंशकृत्यं R. 2. 12; Ku. 4. 15. -4 Motive, cause. —त्यः A class of affixes used to form potential (future) passive participle; these are तव्य, अनीय, य and also एलिम. —त्या 1 Action, deed. -2 Magic. -3 A female deity to whom sacrifices are offered for destructive and magical purposes.

कृत्यका A witch, enchantress.

कृकः The throat.

कृकणः,-रः 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A worm. -3 An epithet of *S*iva.

कृकला Long pepper.

कृकलासः,-शः A lizard, chameleon.

कृकवाकुः 1 A cock. -2 A peacock. -3 A lizard. -Comp. —ध्वजः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

कृकाटकं 1 The neck. -2 A part of a column.

कृकाटिका 1 The raised and straight part of the neck. -2 The back of the neck.

कृच्छ्र *a.* [cf. Up. 2. 21] 1 Causing trouble, painful; Ms. 6. 78. -2 Bad, miserable, evil. -3 Wicked, sinful. -4 Being in a difficult or painful situation. —च्छ्रः, —च्छ्रं 1 A difficulty, trouble, hardship, misery, calamity, danger; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6; 13. 77. -2 Bodily mortification, penance, expiation; Ms. 4. 222; 5. 21; 11. 106. -3 Torment, torture. -4 A particular kind of religious penance (प्राजापत्य). —च्छ्रः Ischury. —च्छ्रं Sin. —च्छ्रं, कृच्छ्रेण, कृच्छ्रात् *ind.* With great difficulty, painfully, miserably; लब्धं कृच्छ्रेण रक्ष्यते H. 1. 185. -Comp. —प्राण *a.* 1. one whose life is in danger. -2. breathing with difficulty. -3. hardly supporting life. —साध्य *a.* 1. curable with difficulty (as a patient or disease). -2. accomplished with difficulty

कृच्छ्रायते Den. A. 1 To suffer pain. -2 To have wicked designs (in

mind).

कृणुः A painter.

कृत् I. 6 P. (कृंतति-कृत्त) 1 To cut, cut off, divide, tear asunder, cut in pieces, destroy; प्रहरति विधिर्मर्मच्छेदी न कृंतति जीवितं U. 3. 31, 35; Bk. 9. 42; 15. 97; 16. 15; Ms. 8. 12. -II. 7 P. (कृणत्ति, कृत्त) 1 To spin. 2 To surround, encompass. -3 To attire.

कृत्त *p. p.* 1 Cut, divided. -2 Desired, sought.

कृत्तिः *f.* [कृत्-क्तिन्] 1 Skin, hide (in general); Mu. 3. 20.-2 Especially, the hide of an antelope on which a religious student sits. -3 The bark of the birch-tree used for writing upon &c. -4 The birch-tree. -5 One of the lunar mansions, Pleiades. -6 A house.-**Comp.** —वासः, -वासस *m.* an epithet of *Siva*; स कृत्तिवासास्तपसे यतात्मा Ku. 1. 54; M. 1. 1.

कृत्तिका (pl.) [कृत्-तिकन् किच; Uṇ. 3. 147] 1 The third of the 27 lunar mansions or asterisms, (consisting of 6 stars) the Pleiades. -2 The six stars represented as nymphs acting as nurses to Kârtikeya, the god of war. -**Comp.** —अंजिः a kind of horse in an Asvamedha sacrifice having a carriage as an emblem. —तनयः,-पुत्रः,-सुतः epithets of Kârtikeya. -भवः the moon.

कृंतत्रं Ved. 1 A section. -2 A chip. -3 A plough.

कृंतनं Cutting, cutting off, dividing, tearing asunder.

कृत्रिम *a.* [कृत्या निर्मितं; cf. P. IV 4. 20] 1 Artificial, fictitious, not spontaneous, acquired; °मित्रं, °शत्रुः &c.; R. 13. 75; 14. 17. -2 Adopted (as a child); see below. —मः, °पुत्रः an artificial or adopted son; one of the 12 kinds of sons recognised by the Hindu law; he is a grown up son adopted without the consent of his natural parents; cf. कृत्रिमः स्यात्स्वयं कृतः Y. 2. 131; cf. also Ms. 9. 169. -2 Incense, olibanum. -3 Benzoin. —मं 1 A kind of salt. -2 A kind of perfume. -**Comp.** —धूपः,-धूपकः incense, a kind of perfume. —पुत्रः see कृत्रिमः. -पुत्रकः a doll, puppet. Ku. 1. 29 —भूमिः *f.* an artificial floor. —वनं a park, garden.

कृत्वन् *a.* Ved. 1 Causing, effecting &c. -2 Active, diligent, busy. -3 Practising magic.

कृत्वस् *ind.* An affix added to numerals to denote 'fold' or 'times'; *e. g.* अष्टकृत्वः eight times, eightfold; so दश°, पंच° &c.

कृत्व्य *a.* Ved. Strong, efficacious.

कृत्सं [Uṇ. 3. 66] 1 Water. -2 A multitude. —त्सः Sin.

कृत्स्न *a.* [Uṇ. 3 17] All, whole, entire; एकः कृत्स्नां नगरपरिघप्रांशुबाहुर्भुनक्ति *S.* 2. 15; Bg. 3. 29; Ms. 1. 105; 5. 82. —त्स्नं 1 Water. -2 The flank or hip. -3 The belly.

कृदरं Ved. 1 A store-room. -2 The lap. —रः 1 Granary, a cupboard. -2 A house.

कृधु *a.* Ved. 1 Shortened, mutilated. -2 Deficient.

कृप् I. 1 A. (कल्पते, कृपित) To have pity or mercy. -II. 10 P. (कृप (पा) यति) 1 To be weak. -2 To pity. -3 To mourn, grieve, lament.

कृपः The maternal uncle of अश्वत्थामन्. [He was born of the sage *Saradvat* by a nymph called *Janapadi*, but along with his sister *Kripi*, also born from the nymph, he was brought up by *Santanu*. He was proficient in the science of archery. In the great war he sided with the Kauravas, and after all had been slain, he was given an asylum by the *Pandavas*. He is one of the seven Chirajivins].

कृपण *a.* [कृप्-क्युन् न लत्वम्] 1 Poor, pitiable, wretched, helpless; राजन्नपत्यं रामस्ते पाल्याश्च कृपणाः प्रजाः U. 4. 25. -2 Void of judgment, unable or unwilling to discriminate or to do a thing; कामार्ता हि प्रकृतिकृपणाश्चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5; so जराजीर्णैश्वर्यग्रसनगहनाक्षेपकृपण: Bh. 3. 17. -3 Low, mean, vile; Bg. 2. 49; Mu. 2. 18; Bh. 2. 49. -4 Miserly, stingy.-5 Avaricious. —णं Wretchedness. —णः 1 A worm. -2 A miser; कृपणेन समो दाता भुवि कोऽपि न विद्यते। अनश्नन्नेव वित्तानि यः परेभ्यः प्रयच्छति Vyâsa. -**Comp.** —धी, -बुद्धि *a.* little or low-minded. —वत्सल *a.* kind to the poor.

कृपणिन् *a.* Miserable.

कृपण्यति Den. P. To wish, desire.

कृपा [कृप्-भिदा॰ अङ् संप्र.] Pity, tenderness, compassion; चक्रवाकयोः पुरोवियुक्ते मिथुने कृपावती Ku. 5. 26; *Sânti*, 4. 19; सकृपं kindly. -**Comp.** —अन्वित *a.* merciful. —दृष्टिः *f.* a look with favour, a kind look.

कृपाणः [कृपां नुदति नुद्-ड संज्ञायां णत्वम् Tv.] 1 A sword; स पातु वः कंसरिपोः कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 2; कृपणस्य कृपाणस्य च केवलमाकारतो भेदः Subhâsh. -2 A knife.

कृपाणकः A sword. —णिका A knife, dagger.

कृपाणी 1 A pair of scissors. -2 A dagger.

कृपायते Den. A. To lament, mourn.

कृपालु *a.* [कृपां लाति ला-आदाने मि॰ डु] Merciful, compassionate, kind.

कृपी The sister of कृप and wife of Droṇa. -**Comp.** —पतिः an epithet of Droṇa. —सुतः an epithet of अश्वत्थामन्.

कृपीटं [कृप्-कीटन्; Uṇ. 4. 184] 1 Underwood, forest, wood. -2 Wood, firewood. -3 Water. -4 The belly. -**Comp.** —पालः 1. a rudder. -2. the ocean. -3. air, wind. —योनिः fire.

कृमि *a.* [क्रम्-इन् अत इत्वम् Uṇ. 4. 121] Full of worms, wormy. —मिः 1 A worm, an insect in general; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -2 Worms (disease). -3 An ass. -4 A spider. -5 The lac (dye). -6 An ant. -**Comp.** —कंटकं N. of several plants:—विडंग, चित्रांग, उदुंबर. —करः a kind of poisonous worm. —कर्णः, -कर्णकः 'worms or lice in the ear,' a kind of disease of the ear. —कोशः, —कोषः the cocoon of a silkworm. °उत्थं silken cloth. —ग्रंथिः a disease of the ear. —घ्नः N. of several plants used as vermifuge; as the onion, the root of the jujube, marking-nut plant &c. —घ्नी turmeric. —जं, —जग्धं agallochum, aloe wood.—जा lac, the red dye produced by insects. —जलजः,-वारिरुहः a shell-fish, an animal (fish, &c.) living in a shell. —दंतकः tooth-ache. —पर्वतः,-शैलः an ant-hill. —फलः the Udumbara tree. —भोजनः N. of a hell. —रिपुः,-शत्रुः an anthelmintic plant (विडंग). -वर्णः red cloth. —शंखः the fish living in the conch. —शुक्तिः *f.* 1. a bivalve shell. -2. the animal living in it. -3 an oyster.

कृमिकः A small worm.

कृमिण, कृमिल *a.* Having worms, wormy.

कृमिला A fruitful woman.

कृमिलिका Linen cloth dyed with red colour.

कृमीलकः A white sort of kidney-bean.

कृव्=कृ 5 P. q. v.

कृश् 4 P. (कृश्यति, कृश) 1 To become lean or emaciated. -2 To wane (as the moon). —*Caus.* To emaciate.

कृश *a.* [कृश् -क नि°] (Compar. क्रशीयस्; superl. क्रशिष्ठ) 1 Lean, weak, feeble, emaciated ; कृशतनुः, कृशोदरि &c. -2 Small, little, minute (in size or quantity) ; सुहृदपि न याच्यः कृशधनः Bh. 2. 28. -3 Poor, insignificant; Ms. 7. 208. —**Comp.** —अक्षः a spider. —अंग *a.* lean, thin. (-गः) an epithet of *S*iva. (-गी) 1. a woman with a slender frame. -2. the Priyangu creeper. —उदर *a.* 1. thin waisted; V. 5 16 ; Ku. 5. 42. -2. having the belly reduced in bulk ; *S.* 2. 5.

कृशानं Ved. 1 A pearl. -2 Gold. -3 Form, shape.

कृशरः 1 A dish made of milk, sesamum and rice. -2 Rice and peas boiled together with a few spices (Mar. खिचडी).

कृशला Hair (of the head).

कृशानुः [कृश् आनुक् ; Un. 4. 2] Fire ; गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्बिभेषि R. 2. 49 ; 7. 24; 10. 74 ; Ku. 1. 51 ; Bh. 2. 107. —**Comp.** —रेतस् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva.

कृशाश्विन् *m.* An actor.

कृष् I. 6 U. (कृषति-ते, कृष्ट) To plough, make furrows. -II. 1 P. (कर्षति, कृष्ट) 1 To draw, drag, pull, drag away, tear ; प्रसह्य सिंहः किल तां चकर्ष R. 2. 27; V. 1. 19. -2 To draw towards oneself, attract ; Bk. 15. 47; Bg. 15. 7. -3 To lead or conduct as an army ; स सेनां महतीं कर्षन् R. 4. 32. 4 To bend (as a bow); नात्यायतदृढकृशार्गा: R. 5. 50. -5 To become master of, subdue, vanquish, overpower; बलवानिंद्रियग्रामो विद्वांसमपि कर्षति Ms. 2. 215; नक्रः स्वस्थानमासाद्य गजेंद्रमपि कर्षति Pt. 3. 46. -6 To plough, till ; अनुलोमकृष्टं क्षेत्रं प्रतिलोमं कर्षति Sk. -7 To obtain; कुलसंख्यां च गच्छंति कर्षंति च महद्यशः Mb. -8 To take away from, deprive one of (with two acc.). —*Caus.* 1 To draw out, tear up. -2 To extract. -3 To torture, torment, give pain. -4 To plough, till, cultivate.

कृषकः *a.* [कृष्-क्वुन्] Attractive, drawing. -2 Ploughing. —कः 1 A ploughman, husbandman. -2 An ox. —कं A ploughshare. (also *m.*).

कृषाणः,-कृषिकः [कृष्-आनक्-किकन् वा] A ploughman, husbandman.

कृषिः *f.* [कृष्-इक्; cf. P. III. 3. 108 Vârt.] 1 Ploughing. -2 Agriculture, husbandry ; वैश्यवृत्तेर्वाणिज्यस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3 ; कृषिः क्लिष्टावृष्टच्या Pt. 1. 11 ; Ms. 1. 90, 3. 64, 10. 79 ; Bg. 18. 44. —**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* agriculture. —जीविन् *a.* living by husbandry. —फलं agricultural produce or profit ; Me. 16. —सेवा agriculture, husbandry.

कृषीवलः [कृषि-वलच् दीर्घः ; cf. P. V. 2. 112] One who lives by husbandry, a farmer ; कृषिं चापि कृषीवलः Y. 1. 276 ; Ms. 9. 38.

कृष्ट *a.* [कृष् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Drawn, pulled, dragged, attracted &c. -2 Ploughed; Pt. 1. 47. —**Comp** —उप्त *a.* sown on cultivated ground. —पच्य, —पाक्य *a.* 1. ripening in cultivated ground; cf. अकृष्टपच्य. -2. cultivated. —फलं the product of a harvest.

कृष्टिः [कृष्-क्तिन्] A learned man. —*f.* 1 Drawing, attracting. -2 Ploughing, cultivating the soil.

कृष्करः An epithet of *S*iva.

कृष्ण *a.* [कृष्-नक्] 1 Black, dark, dark-blue. -2 Wicked, evil. —ष्णः 1 The black colour. -2 The black antelope. -3 A crow. -4 The (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The dark half of a lunar month (from full to new moon). -6 The Kali age. -7 Vishṇu in his eighth incarnation, born as the son of Vasudeva and Devakî. [*Krishna* is the most celebrated hero of Indian mythology and the most popular of all the deities. Though the real son of Vasudeva and Devak*i* and thus a cousin of Kamsa, he was, for all practical purposes, the son of Nanda and Yasod*a* by whom he was brought up and in whose house he spent his childhood. It was here that his divine character began to be gradually discovered, when he easily crushed the most redoubtable demons, such as Baka, Put*a*na &c., that were sent to kill him by Kamsa, and performed many other feats of surprising strength. The chief companions of his youth were the *Gopîs* or wives of the cowherds of Gokula, among whom Radh*a* was his special favourite; (cf. Jayadeva's *Gîtagovinda*). He killed Kamsa, Naraka, Kesin, Arishta and a host of other powerful demons. He was a particular friend of Arjuna, to whom he acted as charioteer in the great war, and his staunch support of the cause of the P*a*ṇḍavas was the main cause of the overthrow of the Kauravas. On several critical occasions, it was Krishṇa's assistance and inventive mind that stood the P*a*ṇḍavas in good stead. After the general destruction of the Y*a*davas at Prabh*a*sa, he was killed unintentionally by a hunter named Jaras who shot him with an arrow mistaking him at a distance for a deer. He had more than 16000 wives, but Rukmiṇî and Satyabh*a*m*a*, (as also Radh*a*) were his favourites. He is said to have been of dark-blue or cloud-like colour; cf. बर्हिरिव मलिनतरं तव कृष्ण मनोऽपि भविष्यति नूनं Gît. 8. His son was Pradyumna]. -8 N. of Vyâsa, the reputed author of the Mahâbhârata. -9 N. of Arjuna. -10 Aloe wood. -11 The Supreme spirit. -12 Black pepper. -13 Iron. —ष्णा 1 N. of Draupadî, wife of the Pâṇḍavas; Ki. 1. 26. -2 N. of a river in the Deccan that joins the sea at Masulipattam. -3 A kind of poisonous insect. -4 N. of several plants. -5 A grape. -6 A kind of perfume. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 One of the 7 tongues of fire. —ष्णी A dark night. —ष्णं 1 Blackness, darkness (moral also). -2 Iron. -3 Antimony. -4 The black part of the eye. -5 Black pepper. -6 Lead. -7 An inauspicious act. -8 Money acquired by gambling. —**Comp.** —अगुरु *n.* a kind of sandal-wood. —अचलः an epithet of the mountain Raivataka. —अजिनं the skin of the black antelope. —अध्वन्, —अर्चिस् *m.* an epithet of fire; cf. कृष्णवर्त्मन्. —अयस् *n.*,-अयसं, —आमिषं iron, crude or black iron. —अष्टमी, जन्माष्टमी the 8th day of the dark half of *S*râvaṇa when Krishṇa was born; also called गोकुलाष्टमी. —आवासः the holy fig-tree. —उदरः a kind of snake. —कंदं a red lotus. —कर्मन् *a.* of black deeds, criminal, wicked, depraved, guilty, sinful. —काकः a raven. —कायः a buffalo. —काष्ठं a kind of sandal-wood, agallochum.

—कोहल: a gambler. —गंगा the river कृष्णवेणी. —गति fire: भायोधने कृष्णगतिं सहायं R. 6. 42. —गर्भाः (*f.* pl.) 1. the pregnant wives of the demon Krishṇa. -2. waters in the interiors of the clouds. —गोधा a kind of poisonous insect. —ग्रीव: N. of *S*iva. —चञ्चुकः a kind of pea. —चंद्र: N. of Vasudeva. —चर *a.* what formerly belonged to Krishṇa. —चूर्णं rust of iron. —ताम्रं a kind of sandal wood. —तार: 1. a species of antelope. -2. an antelope (in general.) —देह: a bee. —धनं money got by foul means. —द्वैपायनः N. of Vyâsa; तमहमरागमकृष्णं कृष्णद्वैपायनं वंदे Ve. 1. 4. —पक्ष: the dark half of a lunar month. -2. an epithet of Arjuna. —पदी a female with black feet. —पविः an epithet of Agni. —पिंगल *a.* dark-brown. (—ला) N. of Durgâ. —मृग: the black antelope; शृंगे कृष्णमृगस्य वामनयनं कंडूयमानां मृगीं *S.* 6. 16. —मुखः, —वक्त्रः, —वदन: the black-faced monkey. —यजुर्वेद: the Taittiriya or black Yajurveda. —याम: an epithet of Agni. —रक्त: dark-red colour. —रूप्य= °चर q. v. —लवणं 1. a kind of black salt. -2. a factitious salt. —लोह: the loadstone. —वर्ण: 1. black colour. -2. N. of Râhu. -3. a Sûdra. —वर्त्मन् *m.* 1. fire; R. 11. 42; Ms. 2. 94. -2. N. of Râhu. -3. a low man, profligate, black-guard. —विषाणा Ved. the horns of the black antelope. —वेणी N. of a river. —शकुनि: a crow. —शारः, —सारः, —सारंग: the spotted antelope; कृष्णसारे ददचक्षुस्त्वयि चाधिज्यकार्मुके *S.* 1. 6, V. 4. 31. —शृंग: a buffalo. —सखः, —सारथि: an epithet of Arjuna. (—खी) cummin seed.

कृष्णकं The hide of the black antelope.

कृष्णल: The Gunjâ plant. —लं Its berry.

कृष्णश *a.* Extremely black.

कृष्णायते Den. A. 1 To make black; blacken; उष्णो दहति चांगारः शीतः कृष्णायते करं H. 1. 83.-2 To behave like Krishṇa.

कृष्णिका Black mustard.

कृष्णिमन् *m.* Blackness.

कृष्णीकरणं. Blackening, making black.

कृसरः =कृशर q. v.

कॄ 6 P. (किरति, चकार, अकारीत्, अकरि-री-ष्ट, अकीर्ष्ट, करि-री-तुं, कीर्ण) 1 To scatter, throw about, pour out, cast, disperse; समरशिरसि चंचत्पंचचूडश्चमूनामुपरि शरतुषारं कोप्ययं वीरपोतः किरति U. 5. 2; 6. 1; दिशि दिशि किरति सजलकणजालं Git. 4: *S.* 1. 7; Amaru. 11.-2 To strew, cover or fill with: Bk. 3. 5, 17; 12. —II. 9 U. (कृणाति,कृणीते) To injure, hurt, kill. —III. 10 A. (कारयते) To know, inform.

कॄत् 10 U. (कीर्तयति-ते, कीर्तित) 1 To mention, repeat, utter; नाम्नि कीर्तित एव R. 1. 87. Ms. 7. 167, 2. 124. -2 To tell, recite, declare, communicate; Ms. 3. 36, 9. 12. -3 To name, call. -4 To praise, glorify, commemorate; अपप्रथत्गुणान् भ्रातुरचिकीर्तच्च विक्रमं Bk. 15. 72.

कॢप् 1 A. (कल्पते, चक्लृपे, अक्लृपत्, अक्लृप्त, अकल्पिष्ट; कल्पिष्यते, कल्प्स्यति-ते, कल्पितुं, कल्प्तुं, क्लृप्त) 1 To be fit or adequate for, result in, bring about, accomplish, produce, tend to; (with dat.). कल्पसे रक्षणाय *S.* 5. 8; पश्चात्पुत्रैरपहृतभरः कल्पते विश्रमाय V. 3. 1; विभावरी यद्यरुणाय कल्पते Ku. 5. 44, 6. 29; 5. 79; Me. 55; R. 5. 13, 8. 40: *S.* 6. 23; Bk. 22. 21. -2 To be well managed or regulated, to succeed -3 To become, happen, occur; कल्पिष्यते हरेः प्रीतिः Bk. 16. 12; 9. 44, 45. -4 To be prepared, be ready; चक्लृपे चाश्वकुंजरं Bk. 14. 89. -5 To be favourable to, subserve. -6 To partake of. -7 To prepare, arrange. -8 To produce, cause, effect, create (with acc.). -9 To accommodate one's self to. -10 To fall to the share of. —*Caus.* (कल्पयति-ते) 1 To prepare, arrange, make ready, fit out; शयनमस्याकल्पयम् K. 156; 157. -2 To settle, fix upon, intend, design; कल्पिता मूल्यमेतेषां क्रूरेण भवता वयं Mu. 5. 17. -3 To make, offer; Mu. 6. 20; R. 5. 28, 11. 51, 93. -4 To provide or furnish with; Bh. 3. 95; R. 1. 94, 5. 9. -5 To believe, consider, imagine, think; मत्सरस्तु मे विपरीतं कल्पयति Mu. 7; *S*i. 11. 6. -6 To cut, divide; *S.* 6. -7 To execute, bring about, do, perform; *S*i. 11. 27, 14. 21. -8 To form, frame. -9 To invent, compose (as a poem).

क्लृप्त *p. p.* [क्लृप्-क्त] 1 Arranged, prepared, done, got ready, equipped; क्लृप्तविवाहवेषा R. 6. 10 decked in her nuptial attire. -2 Cut, pared, क्लृप्तकेशनखश्मश्रु Ms. 4. 35. -3 Caused, produced. -4 Fixed, settled. -5 Thought of, invented. -6 Formed, framed. -7 Ascertained, determined. —Comp. —कीला a title-deed. —धूप: frankincense.

क्लृप्ति: *f.* [क्लृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Accomplishment, success. -2 Invention, contrivance. -3 Arranging.

कॢसिक *a.* Bought, purchased.

केकयः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां दुहितरः R. 9. 17. —यी N. of the wife of Dasaratha.

केकर *a.*(री *f.*) [के मूर्ध्नि करोतुं नेत्रतारां शीलमस्य, कृ-अच् अलुक् Tv.] Squint-eyed; Mâl. 2. 5; 4 2. —रं A squint eye; cf. आकेकर. —Comp. —अक्ष *a.* squint-eyed.

केका The cry of a peacock; केकाभिर्नीलकंठस्तिरयति वचनं तांडवादुच्छिखंडः Mâl. 9. 30; षड्जसंवादिनीः केकाः R. 1. 39, 7. 69, 13. 27, 16. 64; Me. 22.

केकावलः, —केकिकः, —केकिन् *m.* A peacock; इतः केकिक्रीडाकलकलरवः पक्ष्मलदृशां Bh. 1. 37.

केणिका A tent.

केत *a.* [कित्-आधारे घञ्] Knowing, learned. —तः 1 A house, abode. -2 Living, habitation. -3 A banner, -4 Will, intention, desire. -5 Summons, invitation. -6 Apparition, form, shape. -7 Wealth. -8 Atmosphere, sky. -9 Intellect, judgment.

केतकः [कित् निवासे ण्वुल्] 1 N. of a plant; प्रतिभांत्यद्य वनानि केतकानां Ghat. 15. -2 A banner. —कं A flower of the Ketaka plant; केतकैः सूचिभिन्नैः Me. 23; R. 6. 17, 13. 16. —की 1 N. of a plant (=केतक); हसितमिव विधत्ते सूचिभिः केतकीनां Rs. 2. 23. -2 A flower of that plant; Rs. 2. 20.

केतनं [कित-ल्युट्] 1 A house, an abode; अकलितमहिमानः केतनं मंगलानां Mâl. 2. 9; मम मरणमेव वरमतिवितथकेतना Git. 7. -2 An invitation, summons. -3 Place, site. -4 A flag, banner; भग्नं भीमेन मरुता भवतो रथकेतनं Ve. 2. 23; *S*i. 14. 28; R. 9. 39. -5 A sign, symbol; as in मकरकेतन. -6 An indispensable act (also religious); निवापांजलिदानेन केतनैः श्राद्धकर्मभिः। तस्योपकारे शक्तस्त्वं किं जीवन् किमुतान्यथा Ve. 3. 16. -7 A spot, mark.

केतयति Den. P. 1 To summon,

call, invite. -2 To advise, counsel. -3 To fix or appoint a time. -4 To hear. -5 To show, indicate; U. 6. 24.

केतित *a.* 1 Called, summoned. -2 Dwelt, inhabited.

केतुः [चय्-तु क्यादेशः Uṇ. 1. 73] 1 A flag, banner; चीनांशुकमिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीयमानस्य S. 1. 34. -2 A chief, head, leader, foremost, any eminent person (oft. at the end of comp.); मनुष्यवाचा मनुवंशकेतुं R. 2. 33. 14. 7; कुलस्य केतुः स्फीतस्य (राघवः) Rām. -3 A comet, meteor; Ms. 1. 38. -4 A sign, mark -5 Brightness, clearness. -6 A ray of light. -7 The descending node considered as the ninth planet, and the body or trunk of the demon सैंहिकेय (the head being regarded as Rāhu); क्रूरग्रहः स केतुश्चंद्रमसंपूर्णमंडलमिदानीं Mu. 1. 6. -8 Day-time. -9 Apparition, form, shape. -10 Intellect, judgment. -11 A pigmy race. -12 A disease. -13 An enemy. -**Comp.** -**ग्रहः** the descending node. -**तारा** a comet. -**भः** a cloud. -**यष्टिः** *f.* a flagstaff; R. 12. 103. -**रत्नं** lapis lazuli, (also called वैदूर्य). -**वसनं** a flag.

केदर *a.* Squint-eyed; cf. केकर.

केदारः 1 A field under water; meadow. -2 A basin for water round the root of a tree. -3 A mountain. -4 A particular mountain forming part of the Himālayas (modern Kedār). -5 A form of Śiva. -**Comp.** -**खंडं** a small dyke, earth raised to keep out water. -**नाथः** a particular form of Śiva.

केनती The amorous sports of love.

केनारः 1 The head. -2 The skull. -3 A cheek. -4 A joint. -5 The temples. -6 A kind of hell.

केनिप *a.* Ved. Wise, learned (मेधाविन्) Rv. 10. 44. 4.

केनिपातः A rudder, helm, a large oar used as a rudder.

केंद्रं 1 The centre of a circle. -2 The argument of a circle. -3 The argument of an equation. -4 Distance of a planet from the first point of its orbit in the 4th, 7th or 10th degree.

केप् 1 A (केपते) To shake or tremble.

केपि Ved. *a.* Unclean.

केयूरः,-रं [के बाहुशिरसि याति, या-ऊर किच् अलुक् समा° Tv.] A bracelet worn on the upper arm, an armlet; केयूरा न विभूषयंति पुरुषं हारा न चंद्रोज्ज्वलाः Bh. 2. 19; R. 6. 68; Ku. 7. 69. -**रः** A kind of coitus.

केयूरिन् *a.* Decorated with a bracelet.

केरलः (pl.) N. of a country (in the south of India, the modern Malabar), and its inhabitants; Ms. 6. 19; R. 4. 54. -**ली** A woman of the Kerala country -2 Astronomical science. -3 A Hora or period of time equal to one hour.

केल् 1 P. (केलति, केलित) 1 To shake. -2 To sport, be frolicsome.

केलकः A dancer, tumbler.

केलायते Den. A. To sport, play.

केलासः Crystal.

केलिः *m. f.* [केल्-इन्] 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport, pastime; केलिचलन्मणिकुंडल &c. Git. 1; हरिरिह मुग्धवधूनिकरे विलासिनि विलसति केलिपरे *ibid*; राधामाधवयोर्जयंति यमुनाकूले रहःकेलयः *ibid.*; Amaru. 7; Pt. 1. 175; Ms. 8. 357, Ks. 4. 17. -3 Joke, jest, mirth. -**लिः** *f.* The earth. -**Comp.** -**कला** 1. sportive skill, wantonness, amorous adroitness. -2. the lute of Sarasvatī. -**किलः** the confidential companion of the hero of a drama (a kind of विदूषक or buffoon). (-**ला**) N. of Rati. -**किलावती** Rati, wife of the god of love. -**कीर्णः** a camel. -**कुंचिका** a wife's younger sister. -**कुपित** *a.* angry in sport; Ve. 1. 2. -**कोषः** an actor, a dancer. -**गृहं**, -**निकेतनं**, -**मंदिरं**, -**सदनं** a pleasure-house, a private apartment; Amaru. 8. -**नागरः** a sensualist. -**पर** *a.* sportive, wanton, amorous. -**मुखः** joke, sport, pastime. -**रंगः** a pleasure ground. -**वृक्षः** a species of Kadamba tree. -**शयनं** a pleasure-couch, sofa; केलिशयनमनुयातं Git. 11. -**शुषिः** *f.* the earth. -**सचिवः** a boon companion, confidential friend.

केलिकः The Asoka tree.

केली 1 Play, sport. -2 Amorous sport. -**Comp.** -**पिकः** a cuckoo kept for pleasure. -**वनी** a pleasure-park, pleasure-grove. -**शुकः** a parrot kept for pleasure.

केव् (केवते) 1 To serve, attend to, wait upon.

केवटः Ved. A hollow, cave.

केवर्तः Ved. A fisherman.

केवल *a.* [केव सेवने वृषा° कल] 1 Peculiar, exclusive, uncommon; Pt. 2. 104. -2 Alone, mere, sole, only, isolated; स हि नस्य न केवलां श्रियं प्रतिपेदे सकलान् गुणानपि R. 8. 5; न केवलानां पयसां प्रसूतिमवेहि मां कामदुघां प्रसन्नां 2. 63; 15. 1; Ku. 2. 34. -3 Whole, entire, absolute, perfect. -4 Bare, uncovered (as ground); Ku. 5. 12. -5 Pure, simple, unmingled, unattended (by anything else); कान्तर्थं केवला नीतिः R. 17. 47. -6 Selfish, envious. -**ली**, -**लं** The doctrine of absolute unity of spirit and matter. -**ली** Astronomical science. -**लं** *ind.* Only, merely, solely, entirely, absolutely, wholly; केवलमिदमेव पृच्छामि K. 155; न केवलं-अपि not only-but; वसु तस्य विभोर्न केवलं गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8.31; cf. also 3. 19,20,31. -**Comp.** -**अन्वयिन्** see under अन्वय. -**आत्मन्** *a.* one whose essence is absolute unity; Ku. 2. 4. -**ज्ञानिन्** *m.* the first Arhat. -**द्रव्यं** black pepper. -**ज्ञानं** highest Knowledge; Pt 5. 12. -**नैयायिकः** a mere logician (not proficient in any other branch of learning); so ° वैयाकरण.

केवलतस् *ind.* Simply, solely, wholly, purely, merely.

केवलिन् *a.* (-**नी** *f.*) 1 Alone, only. -2 Devoted to the doctrine of absolute unity of the spirit.

केशः [क्लिश्यते क्लिश्नाति वा क्लिश्-अन् लो लोपश्च Uṇ 5.33] 1 Hair in general; विकीर्णकेशासु परेतभूमिषु Ku. 5. 68. -2 Especially, the hair of the head; केशेषु गृहीत्वा or केशग्राहं गृह्णाति Sk.; मुक्तकेशा Ms. 7. 91; केशव्यपरोपणादिव R. 3. 56; 2. 8. -3 The mane of a horse or lion. -4 A ray of light. -5 An epithet of Varuṇa. -7 A kind of perfume. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -**शी** 1 A lock of hair (on the crown of the head.) -2 An epithet of Durgā. -**Comp.** -**अंतः** 1. the tip of the hair. -2. long hair hanging down, a lock or tuft of hair. -3. cutting of the hair as a religious

ceremony; Ms. 2. 65. —अंतिक *a.* 1. extending to the end of the hair as far as the forehead. -2. relating to the ceremony of final tonsure. —उच्चय: much or handsome hair. —कर्मन् *n.* dressing or arranging the hair (of the head) —कलाप: a mass or quantity of hair. —कीट: a louse. —गर्भ: 1. a braid of hair. 2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —गृहीत *a.* seized by the hair. —ग्रह:,-ग्रहणं pulling the hair, seizing (one) by the hair (both in amorous sports and in fighting), केशग्रहः खलु तदा द्रुपदात्मजायाः Ve. 3. 11, 29; Me 50; so यत्र रतेषु केशग्रहाः K. 8 (that is, not in battles). —घ्न morbid baldness. —छिद् *m.* a hair-dresser, barber. —जाहं the root of the hair. —पक्ष:,-पाश:,-हस्त: much (or ornamented) hair; तं केशपाशं प्रसमीक्ष्य कुर्युर्बालप्रियत्वं शिथिलं चमर्यः Ku. 1. 48; 7. 57; cf. कचपक्ष, कचहस्त &c. —बंध: a hair-band. —भू:,-भूमि: *f.* the head or any other part of the body on which hair grows. —प्रसाधनी,-मार्जकं,-मार्जनं a comb. —रचना dressing the hair. —वेश: a tress or fillet of hair. —वेष्ट: the parting of the hair.

केशक: *a.* Skilful in dressing the hair.

केशट: 1 A goat. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -3 A bug. -4 A brother. -5 A louse. -6 An arrow of Cupid (शोषण)

केशव *a.* [केशाः प्रशस्ताः संत्यस्य; केश-व P. V. 2. 109] Having much, fine or luxuriant hair. —व: An epithet of Vishṇu; केशव जय जगदीश हरे Gît. 1; केशवं पतितं दृष्ट्वा पांडवा हर्षनिर्भराः Subhâsh. -2 The Supreme Being. —Comp. —आयुध: the mango tree. (-धं) a weapon of Vishṇu. —आलय:, —आवास: the Asvattha tree.

केशाकेशि *ind.* 'Hair to hair', (fighting) by pulling each other's hair; केशाकेश्यभवद्युद्धं रक्षसां वानरैः सह Mb.; Y. 2. 283.

केशिक *a.* (की *f.*) [केश-ठन्] Having fine or luxuriant hair.

केशिन् *m.* [केश-इनि] 1 A lion. -2 N. of a Râkshasa slain by Krishṇa. -3 N. of another Râkshasa who carried Devasenâ and who was slain by Indra. -4 An epithet of Krishṇa. -5 One having fine hair. —Comp. —निषूदन:,—मथन: epithets of Krishṇa; Bg. 18. 1.

केशिनी 1 A woman with a beautiful braid of hair. -2 N. of the wife of Visravas and mother of Râvaṇa and Kumbhakarṇa. -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

केस (श) र:, -रं 1 The mane (as of a lion); न हंत्यदूरेऽपि गजान्मृगेश्वरो विलोलजिह्वश्चलिताग्रकेसरः Ks. 1. 14; *S.* 7. 14. -2 The filament of a flower; नीपं दृष्ट्वा हरितकपिशं केसरैरर्धरूढैः Me. 21; *S.* 6. 17; M. 2. 11; R. 4. 67; Si. 9. 47. -3 The Bakula tree; रक्ताशोकश्चलकिसलयः केसरश्चात्र कांतः Me. 78; Ku. 3. 55. -4 The Punnâga tree. -5 The fibre (as of a mango fruit). -6 Saffron. -7 The hair. —रं 1 A flower of the Bakula tree; R. 9. 36. -2 Gold. -3 Sulphate of iron. —Comp. —अचल: an epithet of the mountain Meru. —अम्ल: the citron. —वरं saffron.

केसरि: N. of the father of Hanûmat.

केस (श) रिन् *m.* [केश-स-र-इनि] 1 A lion; अनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25; धनुर्धरः केसरिणं ददर्श R. 2. 29; *S.* 7. 3. -2 The best, excellent, or most prominent of a class (at the end of comp.): cf. कुंजर, सिंह &c. -3 A horse. -4 The citron plant. -5 The Punnâga tree. -6 N. of the father of Hanûmat. —Comp. —सुत: an epithet of Hanûmat.

कै 1 P. (कायति) To sound.

कैंशुकं A flower of the किंशुक tree.

कैकय: The king of the Kekayas; see केकय.

कैकस: [कीकस-अण्] A demon, goblin.

कैकेय: [केकयानां राजा, अण्] A prince or ruler of the Kekayas. —यी A daughter of the prince of the Kekayas and one (the youngest) of the three wives of king Dasaratha and mother of Bharata. [When Rama was about to be installed as heir-apparent, she was not less rejoiced than Kausalya. But she had a very wicked nurse called Manthara who long owed Rama a grudge. Finding this to be an excellent opportunity for her revenge, Manthara so completey perverted the mind of Kaikeyi that she became ready to ask the king, as suggested by her nurse, to grant her the two boons which he had formerly promised to her. By one of these boons she asked for the installation of her son Bharata, and by the other for the banishment of Rama for fourteen years. Dasaratha, blinded by passion as he was, severely scolded her for her wicked demands, but was at last obliged to yield. On account of this wicked act her name has become proverbial for 'a shrew', or 'Xanthippe'].

कैंकर्यं The officce of a servant.

कैकिरात: An amorous person; Ratn. 1. 11.

कैट *a.* Coming from an insect or worm.

कैटभ: N. of a demon killed by Vishṇu. [He was a very powerful demon. He and Madhu are said to have sprung from the ears of Vishnu while he was asleep; and when they were about to devour Brahman they were slain by Vishnu]. —भा-भी An epithet of Durgâ. —Comp. —अरि:, -जित् *m.*, -रिपु:, -हन् epithets of Vishṇu.

कैतकं [केतक्याः पुष्पं अण्] A flower of the Ketaka plant.

कैतवं [कितवस्य भावः कर्म वा अण्] 1 stake in a game. -2 Gambling. -3 Falsehood, deceit, fraud, roguery, trick; हृदये वससीति मत्प्रियं यदवोचस्तदवैमि कैतवं Ku. 4. 9; R. 8. 49; Si. 8. 32. -4 The *lapis lazuli.* —व: -1 A cheat, rogue. -2 A gambler -3 The Dhattûra plant. —Comp. —प्रयोग: a trick, device. —वाद: falsehood, roguery.

कैतवकं Gambling.

कैदार *a.* Being on or growing in a field or meadow. —र: Rice, corn. —रं, -कैदारकं, -कैदारिका, -कैदार्यं A multitude of fields; Si. 12. 42.

कैन्नर *a.* Coming from a Kinnara.

कैमुतिक: (*scil.* न्याय) A maxim of 'how much more', an argument *a fortiori* (derived from किमुत 'how much more').

कैरव: 1 A gambler, cheat, rogue. -2 An enemy. —वं The white lotus opening at moonrise; चंद्रो विकासयति कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 73. —वी moonlight. —Comp. —बंधु: an epithet of the moon.

कैरविन् *m.* The moon.

कैरविणी 1 A lotus plant bearing white lotuses. -2 A place (pond &c.) abounding in white lotuses. -3 An assemblage of white lotuses; Bv. 1. 75.

कैराटकः A kind of vegetable poison.

कैरात *a.* [किरात-अण्] Belonging to the Kirâtas. **—तः** 1 A prince of the Kirâtas. -2 A strong man. **—तं** A kind of sandal-wood.

कैरात (ति) क *a.* Belonging to the Kirâtas.

कैलं Sport, pleasure.

कैलकिलः An epithet of Yama.

कैलासः N. of a mountain, a peak of the Himâlayas and residence of Siva and Kubera; Me. 11. 58; R. 2. 35. **-Comp.—ओकस्** *m.*,**-निकेतनः**, **-नाथः** 1. an epithet of Siva. -2. of Kubera; **कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः** R. 5. 28; **कैलासनाथमुपसृत्य निवर्तमाना** V. 1. 3.

कैवर्तः [के जले वर्तते वृत्-अच्. केवर्तः, ततः स्वार्थे अण् Tv.] A fisherman; **मनोभूः कैवर्तः क्षिपति परितस्त्वां प्रति मुहुः (तनूजालीजालं)** Sânti. 3.16; Ms. 8. 260; (as to his descent see Ms. 10. 34).

कैवर्तकः A fisherman.

कैवल्यं [केवलस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Perfect isolation, soleness, exclusiveness. -2 Individuality.-3 Detachment of the soul from matter, identification with the supreme spirit. -4 Final emancipation or beatitude.

कैशिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [केश-टक्] Hair-like, fine as hair. **—कः** The sentiment of love, lust. **—कं** A quantity of hair. **—की** One of the four varieties of dramatic style, more usually and correctly written **कौशिकी** q. v.-2 An epithet of Durgâ.

कैशोरं [किशोरस्य भावः अञ्] Youth childhood, tender age (below fifteen); **कैशोरमापंचदशात्**.

कैश्यं The whole mass of hair, quantity of hair.

कोकः [कुक्-आदाने अच् Tv.] 1 A wolf; **वनयूथपरिभ्रष्टा मृगी कोकैरिवार्दिता** Râm. -2 The ruddy goose (चक्रवाक); **कोकानां करुणस्वरेण सदृशी दीर्घा मदभ्यर्थना** Git. 5. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A frog. -5 N. of Vishnu. -6 A wild lizard. -7 A wild date tree.-**Comp.** **—देवः** a pigeon. **—बंधुः** an epithet of the sun. **—शास्त्रं** an indecent treatise on the art of love.

कोकनदं [कोकान् चक्रवाकान् नदति नादयति नद्-अच्] 1 The red lotus; **किंचित्कोकनदच्छदस्य सदृशे नेत्रे स्वयं रज्यतः** U. 5. 36; **नीलनलिनाभमपि तन्वि तव लोचनं धारयति कोकनदरूपं** Git. 10; Si. 4. 46. -2 The red water-lily.

कोकाहः A white horse.

कोकिलः,-ला [कुक्-इलच् Up. 1. 54] 1 The (Indian or black) cuckoo; **पुंस्कोकिलो यन्मधुरं चुकूज** Ku. 3. 32; 4. 16; R. 12. 39. -2 A fire-brand. **-Comp.—आवासः,-उत्सवः** the mango tree. **—इक्षुः** a kind of sugar cane.

कोंकः,कोंकणः (pl.) N. of a country, the strip of land between the Sahyâdri and the ocean.

कोंकणा N. of Renukâ, wife of Jamadagni. **-Comp.—सुतः** an epithet of Parasurâma.

कोच *a.* [कुच कर्तरि ण] Drying, becoming dry. **—चः** 1 Drying up, withering, aridity.-2 A man of mixed caste, (the offspring of a fisherman by a female butcher.)

कोजागरः [को जागर्ति इति लक्ष्म्या उक्तिरत्र काले पूर्षे° Tv.] N. of a festival held on the full moon night in the month of Asvina and celebrated with several games.

कोटः [कुट्-घञ्] 1 A fort. -2 A hut, shed. -3 Crookedness (moral also). -4 A beard.

कोटक *a.* Curving, bending. **—कः** 1 A builder of sheds, thatcher. -2 A mixed caste; (offspring of a mason by a daughter of a potter).

कोटरः,-रं [कोटं कौटिल्यं राति रा-क Tv.] The hollow of a tree; **नीवाराः शुकगर्भकोटरमुखभ्रष्टास्तरूणामधः** S. 1. 14; **कोटरमकालवृष्टया प्रबलपुरोवातया गमिते** M. 4. 2; Rs. 1. 26.

कोटरी, कोटवी 1 A naked woman.-2 An epithet of the goddess Durgâ (represented as naked).

कोटिः,-टी *f.* [कुट् इञ्] 1 The curved end of a bow; **भूमिनिहितैककोटिकार्मुकं** R.11.81; U.4. 29. -2 The end or extremity, edge or point in general; **सहचर्यं इतरस्य कोट्या लिखन्** Mâl. 9. 32; **अंगदकोटिलग्नं** R.6.14, 7. 46; 8.36. -3 The edge or point of a weapon. -4 The highest point, excess, pitch, climax, excellence; **परां कोटिमानंदस्याध्यगच्छत्** K. 369; so **कोपकोटिमापन्ना** Pt. 4. excessively angry. -5 The horns or digits of the moon; Ku. 2. 26. -6 Ten millions, a crore; R. 5. 21; 12. 82; Ms. 6. 63. -7 The complement of an arc to 90° (in math.) -8 The side of a right-angled triangle (in math.). -9 A class, department, kingdom; **मनुष्य°, प्राणि°** &c. -10 One side of a question in dispute, an alternative. **-Comp.** **—ईश्वरः** a millionaire. **—जित्** *m.* an epithet of Kâlidâsa. **—ज्या** the cosine of an angle in a right-angled triangle (in math.). **—द्वयं** two alternatives. **—पात्रं** a rudder. **—पालः** the guard of a stronghold. **—वेधिन्** *a.* (lit.) striking a point; (fig.) performing the most difficult things. **—श्रीः** an epithet of Durgâ.

कोटिक *a.* Forming the highest point of anything.

कोटिमत् *a.* Edged, pointed: *S.*7.26

कोटिशः *ind.* By crores, by tens of millions. in innumerable numbers.

कोटिरः [कोटिं राति रा-क Tv.] 1 The hair collected on the forehead by ascetics in the shape of a horn. -2 An ichneumon. -3 An epithet of Indra.

कोटि (टी) शः A harrow.

कोटीरः [कोटिमीरयति ईर्-अण् Tv.] 1 A diadem, crown.-2 A crest.-3 The hair collected (by ascetics) on the forehead in the shape of a horn, matted hair in general; **कोटीरबंधनधनुर्गुणयोगपट्टव्यापारपारगममुं भज भूतभर्तुः** N. 11. 18.

कोट्टः [कुट्-घञ् नि° गुणः] A fort, castle.

कोट्टवी [कोट्टं वाति वा-क, गौरा°ङीष् Tv.] 1 A naked woman with dishevelled hair. -2 N. of the goddess Durgâ.-3 N. of the mother of Bâṇa.

कोट्टारः [कुट्ट्-आरक पृषो°] A fortified town, strong hold. -2 The stairs of a pond. -3 A well. -4 A libertine, a dissolute person.

कोठः 1 A variety of leprosy with large round spots. -2 Ring-worm.

कोणः [कुण्-करणे घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A corner, an angle (of anything); **भवनकोणे क्वचन स्थितस्य** Vikr. 1. 99; **कुचकलशतटे तु पुनः कोणे नयनपदयोः** Bv. 2. 173. -2 An intermediate point of the compass. -3 The bow of a lute; a fiddle-stick. -4 [illegible]

sharp edge of a sword or weapon. -5 A stick, staff, club.-6 A drum-stick. -7 N. of the planet Mars. -8 N. of the planet Saturn.-9 A sort of musical instrument. [cf. Gr. *gonia*]. -Comp. -आघातः striking of drums, tabors &c., used in the sense of 'a mingled sound of various musical instruments'; कोणाघातेषु गर्जत्प्रलयघनघटान्योन्यसंघट्टचंडः Ve. 1. 22. (It is thus defined by Bharata.:— ढक्काशतसहस्राणि भेरीशतशतानि च। एकदा यत्र हन्यंते कोणाघातः स उच्यते). -कुणः a bug. -वादिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva.

कोणपः See कौणप.

कोणाकोणि *ind.* From angle to angle, corner-wise, diagonally.

कोणि *a.* Having a crooked hand.

कोथ *a.* [कुथ्-घञ्] 1 Afflicted with pain.-2 Churned. -थः 1 Putrefaction, corruption. -2 A sore. -3 Gangrene.-4 A disease of the eyes. -5 Churning.

कोदंडः,-डं A bow; रे कंदर्प करं कदर्थयसि किं कोदंडटंकारवैः Bh. 3. 100; कोदंडपाणि निनदत्प्रतिरोधकानां M. 5. 10. -डः 1 An eye-brow. -2 N. of a country.

कोदंडिन् *m.* An epithet of *S*iva.

कोदारः A kind of grain.

कोद्रवः A species of grain eaten by the poor; छित्त्वा कर्पूरखंडान् वृतिमिह कुरुते कोद्रवाणां समंतात् Bh. 2. 100.

कोनालकः,-का,-कं A kind of aquatic bird.

कोमल *a.* [कु-कलच् मुट् च नि० गुणः; cf. Uṇ. 1. 106] 1 Tender, soft, delicate (fig. also); बंधुरकोमलांगुलिं (करं) *S*. 6. 12; कोमलविटपानुकारिणौ बाहू 1. 21; संपत्सु महतां चित्तं भवत्युत्पलकोमलं Bh. 2. 66. -2 (*a*) Soft, low; कोमलं गीतं. (*b*) Agreeable, pleasing, sweet; रे रे कोकिल कोमलैः कलरवैः किं त्वं वृथा जल्पसि Bh. 3. 100. -3 Handsome, beautiful. -लं 1 Water. -2 Clay, earth.

कोमलकं The fibres of the stalk of a lotus.

कोयष्टिः, कोयष्टिकः 1 The lapwing; कादम्बर्यः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mal. 9. 7; Ms. 5. 13; Y. 1. 173. -2 A small white crane.

कोरः [कुर् संस्त्याने अच् लस्य-रः Tv.] 1 A moveable joint (as the fingers, the knees &c). -2 A bud: cf. कोरक.

कोरकः-कं [Uṇ. 5. 35] 1 A bud, an unblown flower; संनद्धं यदपि स्थितं कुरबकं तत्कोरकावस्थया *S*. 6. 3. -2 (fig.) Any thing resembling a bud, *i. e* partially opened but not fully developed; राधायाः स्तनकोरकोपरि चलन्नेत्रो हरिः पातु वः Gît. 12. -3 The fibres of the stalk of a lotus. -4 A kind of perfume.

कोरित *a.* 1 Budded. sprouted. -2 Ground, pounded, reduced to small particles

कोरदूषः =कोद्रवः q. v.

कोलः [कुल् संस्त्याने अच्] 1 A hog, boar; *S*i. 14. 43, 86. -2 A raft, boat. -3 The breast. -4 The haunch, hip, lap.-5 An embrace. -6 The planet Saturn. -7 An out-cast, one of a degraded tribe.-8 A barbarian. -लं 1 The weight of one Tola. -2 Black pepper. -3 A kind of berry.-Comp. -अंचः N. of the country of the Kalingas. -पुच्छः a heron.

कोलकुणः A bug.

कोलंबकः The body of a lute.

कोला,-लिः,-ली *f.* See बदरी.

कोलाहलः,-लं A loud and confused noise, an uproar.

कोल्या Long pepper.

कोविद *a.* Experienced, learned, skilled, wise, proficient (with gen. or loc. but usually in comp.); व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि Vikr. 1 16, गुणदोषकोविदः *S*i. 14. 54, 69; प्राप्यावंतीनुदयनकथाकोविदग्रामवृद्धान् Me. 30; Ms. 7. 26; स्फुटचतुरकथा॰ Mu. 3. 10.

कोविदारः,-रं N. of a tree; चित्तं विदारयति कस्य न कोविदारः Rs. 3. 6; U. 5. 1.

कोशः,-शं (षः,-षं) [कुश् (ष्) आधारादौ घञ् कर्तरि अच् वा Tv.] 1 A vessel for holding liquids, a pail -2 A bucket, cup. -3 A vessel in general. -4 A box, cupboard, drawer, trunk. -5 A sheath, scabbard. -6 A case, cover, covering. -7 A store, mass; Ms. 1. 99. -8 A store-room. -9 A treasury, an apartment where money is kept; Ms. 8. 419. -10 Treasure, money, wealth; निःशेषविश्राणितकोषजातं R. 5. 1; (fig. also); कोशस्तपसः K. 45. -11 Gold or silver wrought or unwrought. -12 A dictionary, lexicon, vocabulary. -13 A closed flower, bud; सुजातयोः पंकजकोशयोः श्रियं R. 3. 8, 13. 29; इत्थं विचिंतयति कोशगते द्विरेफे हा हंत हंत नलिनीं गज उज्जहार Subhâsh. -14 The stone of a fruit. -15 A pod. -16 A nut-meg, nut-shell. -17 The cocoon of a silk-worm; Y. 3. 147. -18 Vulva, the womb. -19 An egg. -20 A testicle or the scrotum. -21 The penis. -22 A ball, globe. -23 (In Vedânta phil.) A term for the five vestures (sheaths or cases) which successively make the body, enshrining the soul. -24 (In law) A kind of ordeal; cf. Y. 2. 112. -25 A house. -26 A cloud. -27 The interior of a carriage. -28 A kind of bandage or ligature (in surgery). -29 An oath. -शी (षी) 1 A bud. -2 A seed-vessel. -3 The beard of corn. -4 A shoe, sandal (पादुका). -Comp. -अधिपतिः,-अध्यक्षः 1. a treasurer, pay-master; (cf. the modern 'minister of finance'). -2. an epithet of Kubera. -अगारः,-रं a treasury, store-room. -कारः 1. one who makes scabbards.-2. a lexicographer. -3. the silk-worm while in the cocoon. -4. a chrysalis. -कारकः a silk-worm. -कृत् *m.* a kind of sugar-cane. -गृहं a treasury, store-room; R. 5. 29. -ग्रहणं undergoing an ordeal. -चंचुः the (Indian) crane. -नायकः,-पालः 1. a treasurer. -2. An epithet of Kubera. -पेटकः,-कं a chest in which treasure is kept, coffer. -फलं 1. a kind of perfume. -2. a nutmeg. -वासिन् *m.* an animal living in a shell, a chrysalis. -वृद्धिः *f.* 1. increase of treasure. -2. enlargement of the scrotum. -शायिका a clasped knife, a knife lying in a sheath. -शुद्धिः *f.* purification by ordeal. -स्कृत् *m.* a silk-worm. -स्थ *a.* incased, sheathed. (-स्थः) an animal living in a shell (as a snail). -हीन *a.* deprived of riches, poor.

कोशकः 1 An egg. -2 A testicle.

कोशिका A drinking vessel.

कोशि (षि) न् *m.* The mango tree.

कोशलिकं A bribe (=कौशलिक q. v. which is the more correct form).

कोशातकिन् *m.* 1 Trade, business. -2 A trader, merchant. -3 Submarine fire.

कोशातकी N. of a tree (पटोली); *S*i. 12. 37.

कोष्ठ *a.* [कुष्-थन् Uṇ.2.4] Own. **–ष्ठः** 1 Any one of the viscera of the body, such as the heart, lungs &c. –2 The belly, abdomen. –3 An inner apartment. –4 A granary, store-room. **–ष्ठं** 1 A surrounding wall. –2 The shell of anything. **–Comp. –अगारं** 1. a store-house, store room: पर्याप्तरक्षितकोष्ठागारं मांस शोणितैर्मे गृहं भविष्यति Ve. 3 Ms. 9 280. –2. a treasury. **–अगारिकः** 1. an animal living in a shell. –2. the manager of a store room. **–अग्निः** the digestive faculty, gastric juice. **–पालः** 1. a treasurer, store-keeper. –2. a guard, watch. –3. a constable (resembling the modern municipal officer). **–शुद्धिः** *f.* evacuation of the bowels.

कोष्ठकः 1 A granary. –2 A surrounding wall. **–कं** A brick trough for watering cattle.

कोष्ठकीकृ 8 U. To surround, enclose.

कोष्ठ्य *a.* [कोष्ठ-य] Proceeding from the chest (as a sound).

कोष्ण *a.* [ईषदुष्णः कोः कादेश:] Lukewarm, tepid; R.1.84. **–ष्णं** Warmth.

कोस (श) लः (pl.) N. of a country and its people; पितुरनंतरमुत्तरकोसलान् R. 9. 1; 3. 5; 6. 71; मगधकोसलकेकयशासिनां दुहितरः 9. 17.

कोस (श) ला The city of Ayodhyâ.

कोहल *a.* [को हलति स्पर्धते अच् पृषो° Tv.] Speaking indistinctly. **–लः** 1 A kind of musical instrument. –2 A sort of spirituous liquor. –3 The inventor or first teacher of the drama.

कौकृत्यं 1 Evil doing, wickedness. –2 Repentance.

कौक्कुट *a.* [कुक्कुट-अण्] Relating to a cock.

कौक्कुटिकः [कुक्कुट-ठक्] 1 A poulterer. –2 A mendicant who walks always fixing his eyes on the ground for fear of treading upon worms, insects &c. –3 (Hence) A hypocrite.

कौक्ष *a.* (**क्षी** *f.*) 1 Tied to, or being on, the sides. –2 Abdominal.

कौक्षेय (**यी** *f.*) [कुक्षि-ठञ्] 1 Being in the belly. –2 Being in a sheath; असिं कौक्षेयमुद्यम्य स्वकारापनसं मखं Bk. 4.31.

कौक्षेयकः [कुक्षौ बद्धोऽसिः ठकञ्] A sword, scimitar; वामपार्श्वावलंबिना कौक्षेयकेण K. ... V... 1. 90.

कौंकाः-कौंकणाः (pl.) N. of a country and its people or rulers (see कोंकण).

कौंजर *a.* Belonging to an elephant.

कौट *a.* (**टी** *f.*) [कूट-अञ्] 1 Living in one's own house hence, independent, free. –2 Domestic, homely, home-bred. –3 Fraudulent, dishonest. –4 Snared. **–टः** 1 Fraud, falsehood. –2 Giving false evidence. **–Comp. –जः** the Kutaja tree. **–तक्षः** (opp. ग्रामतक्षः) an independent carpenter, one who works at home on his own account and not for the village. **–साक्षिन्** *m.* a false witness. **–साक्ष्यं** false evidence, perjury.

कौटकिकः, कौटिकः 1 One whose business is to catch birds &c. in traps. –2 One who sells the flesh of birds, animals &c.; a butcher, poacher.

कौटिक *a.* 1 Relating to a snare or trap. –2 Dishonest, fraudulent; see कौटकिक above.

कौटभी An epithet of Durgâ.

कौटल्य =कौटिल्य q. v.

कौटवी A naked woman: cf. कोट्टवी.

कौटिलिकः 1 A hunter. –2 A blacksmith.

कौटिल्यं 1 Crookedness (lit. and fig.). –2 Wickedness –3 Dishonesty, fraud; Pt. 2. 185. **–ल्यः** 'The crooked', N. of Châṇakya, a celebrated writer on civil polity, (the work being known as चाणक्यनीति), the friend and adviser of Chandragupta and a very important character in the Mudrârâkshas; कौटिल्यः कुटिलमतिः स एष येन क्रोधाग्नौ प्रसभमदाहि नंदवंशः Mu. 1.7; स्पृशति मां भृत्यभावेन कौटिल्यः ... Mu. 7.

कौटीर *a.* Belonging to the plant कुटीर or made of it.

कौटीर्या An epithet of Durgâ.

कौटुंब *a.* (**बी** *f.*) [कुटुंबं तद्भरणं प्रयोजनमस्य अण्] Necessary for the family or household. **–बं** Family relationship.

कौटुंबिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [कुटुंबे तद्भरणे प्रसृतः ठक्] Constituting a family. **–कः** The father or master of a family; *paterfamilias.*

कौणपः A goblin, demon; Mâl. 5. **–Comp. –दंतः** an epithet of Bhîshma.

कौण्यं Distortion or paralysis of the hands.

कौतुकं [कुतुकस्य भावः अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, wish. –2 Eagerness, vehemence, impatience. –3 Anything creating curiosity or wonder. –4 The marriage thread (worn on the wrist); करोयमामुक्तविवाहकौतुकः Ku. 5. 66, R. 8. 1 –5 The ceremony with the marriage thread preceding a marriage. –6 Festivity, gaiety. –7 Particularly, auspicious festivity, solemn occasion (such as marriage); °प्रस्थान° S. 4, Ku. 7. 25. –8 Delight, joy, pleasure, happiness; Bh. 3. 140; °रसाः U. 6. 33; Mâl. 10. 3; U. 3. 37. –9 Sport, pastime. –10 A song, dance, show or spectacle. –11 Joke, mirth. –12 Friendly greeting, salutation. **–Comp. –अगारः,-रं,-गृहं** a pleasure-house; कौतुकागारमागात् Ku. 7. 94. **–क्रिया,-मंगलं** 1. a solemn ceremony. –2. particularly, marriage ceremony; R. 11. 53; **–तोरणः,-णं** a triumphal arch erected on festive occasions.

कौतुकित *a.* Eager, eagerly interested.

कौतुकिन् *a.* Festive, gay.

कौतूहलं (**ल्यं**) [कुतूहल-अण्] 1 Desire, curiosity, interest; विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9; S. 1. –2 Eagerness, vehement or eager desire. –3 Anything exciting curiosity, a wonder, curiosity. –4 A solemn ceremony.

कौत्सं A Sâman composed by Kutsa. **–त्सः** 1 N. of a pupil of Varatantu; R.5. 1.–2 N. of a degraded family.

कौदालिकः A man of a mixed caste, a fisherman.

कौद्रविकं Sochal salt.

कौनख्यं Ugliness of nails.

कौंतिकः [कुंतः प्रहरणमस्य ठञ्] A spearman, lancer.

कौंतेयः [कुंत्या अपत्यं ढक्] 'Son of Kunti', an epithet of Yudhishṭhira, Bhîma or Arjuna.

कौप *a.* (**पी** *f.*) [कूप-अण्] Relating to or coming from a well (as water). **–पं** Well-water.

कौपीनं [कूप-खञ्; see Sk. on P.

V. 2. 20] 1 The pudenda. -2 A privity, privy part. -3 A small piece of cloth (usually a small strip) worn over the privities; कौपीनं शतखंडजर्जरतरं कंथा पुनस्तादृशी Bh. 3. 101. -4 (Hence sometimes) A ragged or tattered garment. -5 Sin, an improper or wrong act; Pt. 3. 97.

कौपोदकी The mace of Krishṇa.

कौब्ज्यं [कुब्ज-ष्यञ्] 1 Crookedness.-2 Hump-backedness.

कौमार *a.* (री *f.*) [कुमार-अण्] 1 Juvenile, youthful, virgin, maidenly (of men and women); कौमारः पतिः, कौमारी भार्या. -2 Soft, tender. -3 Belonging to the god of war; Mâl. 1. 1. —री 1 The wife of one who has not married another wife. -2 The *S*akti (power) of Kártikeya. —रं 1 Childhood (to the age of five). -2 Maidenhood (to the age of sixteen), virginity; पिता रक्षति कौमारे भर्ता रक्षति यौवने Ms. 9. 3; देहिनोऽस्मिन् यथा देहे कौमारं यौवनं जरा Bg. 2. 13. -**Comp.** —बंधकी a harlot; Mâl. 7. —भृत्यं the rearing and general treatment of children. —राज्यं the position of an heir-apparent. —हर *a.* marrying or gaining a woman as a girl; यः कौमारहरः स एव हि वरः K. P. 1.

कौमारकं Boyhood, juvenile or tender age; कौमारकेऽपि गिरिवद्गुरुतां दधानः U. 6. 19.

कौमारिकः A father of girls.

कौमारिकेयः [कुमारिकाया अपत्यं ढक्] The son of an unmarried woman.

कौमुदः The month Kârtika.

कौमुदी [कुमुदस्येयं प्रकाशकत्वात् अण् ङीप् Tv.] 1 Moonlight; शशिना सह याति कौमुदी Ku. 4. 33; शशिनमुपगतेयं कौमुदी मेघमुक्तं R. 6. 85; (the word is thus popularly derived:— कौ मोदंते जना यस्यां तेनासौ कौमुदी मता). -2 Anything serving as moonlight, *i. e.* causing delight and balmy coolness; त्वमस्य लोकस्य च नेत्रकौमुदी Ku. 5. 71; या कौमुदी नयनयोर्भवतः सुजन्मा Mâl. 1. 34; cf. चंद्रिका. -3 The full moon day in Kârtika. -4 The full moon day in A*s*vina. -5 Festivity (in general). -6 Particularly, a festive day on which temples, houses &c. are illuminated. -7 (At the end of titles of works, &c.) Elucidation, throwing light on the subject treated: *i. g.* तर्ककौमुदी, सांख्यतत्त्वकौमुदी, सिद्धांतकौमुदी &c. -**Comp.** —चारः the day of full moon in the month A*s*vina. —पतिः the moon. —मुखं appearance of moonlight; R. 3. 1. —वृक्षः the stick or stand of a lamp.

कौमोदकी, कौमोदी N. of the mace of Vishṇu, कौमोदकी मोदयति स्म चेतः *S*i. 3. 18.

कौरव *a.* (वी *f.*) [कुरोरपत्यं, तद्देशस्य राजा तेषु भवो वा, कुरु-अण्] Relating to the Kurus; क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधानपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48. —वः A descendant of Kuru; मथ्नामि कौरवशतं समरे न कोपात् Ve. 1. 15; Châṇ. 50. -2 A ruler of the Kurus. (so कौरवक, कौरवायणि and कौरवेय).

कौरव्यः [कुरु-ण्य] 1 A descendant of Kuru; कौरव्यवंशदावेऽस्मिन् क एष शलभायते Ve. 1. 19, 25; कौरव्ये कृतहस्तता पुनरियं देवे यथा सीरिणि 6. 12. -2 A ruler of the Kurus.

कौर्प्यः The zodiacal sign Scorpio (a word derived from Greek).

कौर्म *a.* [कूर्म-अण्] Belonging to a tortoise. -2 Belonging to the Avatâra of Vishṇu as a tortoise; (°पुराण). —र्मः N. of a Kalpa.

कौल *a.* (ली *f.*) [कुले भवः अण् cf. P. IV. 2. 96] 1 Relating to a family, ancestral, hereditary. -2 Of a noble family, well-born. —लः A worshipper of शक्ति according to the left hand ritual. —लं The doctrine and practices of the left hand *S*âktas (for a short description of कौलधर्म see Karpûr. 1, speech of भैरवानंद).

कौलकेय *a.* Sprung from a noble family, of a good family. —यः The son of an unchaste woman, a bastard.

कौलटिनेयः [कुलटायाः अपत्यं P. IV. 1. 127] 1 The son of a (chaste) female beggar. -2 A bastard.

कौलटेयः 1 The son of a female beggar (chaste or unchaste). -2 A bastard.

कौलटेरः A bastard, son or daughter of a disloyal wife. -2 The child of a beggar.

कौलालक *a.* Made by, or pertaining to, a potter. —कं Earthenware, porcelain.

कौलिक *a.* (की *f.*) [कुलादागतः ठक्] 1 Belonging to a family. -2 Customary in a family, ancestral. —कः A weaver; कौलिको विष्णुरूपेण राजकन्यां निषेवते Pt. 1. 202. -2 An impostor, a heretic.-3 A follower of the left hand *S*ákta ritual.

कौलीन *a.* [कौ पृथिव्यां लीनः अलुक् स°; कुलादागतः खञ् वा] Belonging to a noble family. —नः 1 The son of a female beggar. -2 A follower of the left hand *S*ákta ritual. —नं 1 An evil report, a scandal; मालविकागतं किमपि कौलीनं श्रूयते M. 3; तद्देव कौलीनमिव प्रतिभाति V. 2; Me. 112; कौलीनमात्माश्रयमाचचक्षे R. 14. 36, 84. -2 An improper act, bad or scandalous conduct; ख्याते तस्मिन् वितमसि कुले जन्म कौलीनमेतत् Ve. 2. 10. -3 A combat of animals. -4 Cock-fighting. -5 War, battle (in general). -6 High birth. -7 A privity, the pudenda.

कौलीन्यं 1 High birth; Pt. 1.116. -2 Family scandal. -3 Family honor.

कौलूतः A king of the Kulûtas; कौलूतश्चित्रवर्मा Mu. 1. 20.

कौलेयक [कुल-ढकञ्] *a.* 1 Of a noble family. -2 Pertaining to a family. —कः A dog, hound.

कौल्य *a.* 1 Noble-born, of a high birth. -2 Of the left hand *S*ákta sect.

कौवे (बे) र *a.* (री *f.*) [कुबेरस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or, coming from Kubera; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं R. 15. 45. —री The north (the direction presided over by Kubera); ततः प्रतस्थे कौबेरीं भास्वानिव रघुर्दिशं R. 4. 66. -2 The *S*akti or female energy of Kubera.

कौश *a.* (शी *f.*) [कुश-अण्] 1 Silken. -2 Made of Ku*s*a grass. —शं An epithet of Kânyakubja.

कौशलं (ल्यं) [कुशल-अण् ष्यञ् वा] 1 Well-being, welfare, happiness, prosperity. -2 Skill, skilfulness, cleverness; किमकौशलादुत प्रयोजनापेक्षितया Mu. 3; हावहारि हसितं वचनानां कौशलं दृशि विकारविशेषाः *S*i. 10. 13.

कौशालिकं A bribe.

कौशालिका, कौशाली 1 A present, an offering. -2 Friendly inquiry after one's health &c., greeting.

कौशलेयः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of Râma, son of Kausalyâ.

कौशल्या [कोसलदेशे भवा अण्] The eldest wife of Daśaratha and mother of Râma.

कौशल्यायनिः [कौशल्याया अपत्यं फिञ्] Râma, son of Kausalyâ ; Bk. 7. 99.

कौशांबी [कुशाम्बेन निर्वृत्ता अण्] N. of an ancient city on the Ganges in the lower part of the Doab.

कौशिक *a*. (**की** *f.*) [कुश-ठञ् कुशिक-अण् वा] 1 Encased, sheathed. -2 Coming from an owl. -3 Born of the family of Kusika. -4 Silken. **—कः** 1 An epithet of विश्वामित्र q. v. -2 An owl ; U. 2. 29. -3 A lexicographer. -4 Marrow. -5 Bdellium. -6 An ichneumon. -7 A snake-catcher. -8 The sentiment of love (शृंगार). -9 One who knows hidden treasures. -10 An epithet of Indra : N. 5. 64. -11 An epithet of Śiva. **—का** A cup, drinking vessel. **—की** 1 N. of a river in Behâr. -2 N. of the goddess Durgâ. -3 N. of one of the four varieties of dramatic style ; सुकुमारार्थसंदर्भा कौशिकी तासु कथ्यते ; see S. D. 411 *et. seq.* also. **-Comp. —अरातिः, —अरिः** a crow. **—आत्मजः** an epithet of Arjuna. **—आयुधं** rainbow. **—फलः** the cocoa-nut tree. **—प्रियः** an epithet of Râma.

कौशधान्यं A leguminous plant, pulse.

कौशीलवं The profession of an actor.

कौशे (षे) य *a.* [कोशाद्दुत्थितं ढक्] Silk, silken. **—यं** 1 Silk ; Pt. 1. 94. -2 A silken cloth in general ; Ms. 5. 120. -3 A woman's lower garment of silk ; निर्णाभि कौशेयमुपात्तबाणमभ्यंगनेपथ्यमलंचकार Ku. 7. 7; विशुद्धस्पर्के कौशेयः Mk. 5. 3 ; Rs. 5. 8.

कौसल्य *a.* Belonging to the people of the Kosalas. **—ल्यः** A prince of the Kosalas. **—ल्या** The wife of Daśaratha and mother of Râma. **-Comp. —नंदनः,—मातृ** *m.* epithets of Râma.

कौसीद *a.* 1 Connected with a loan. -2 Usurious.

कौसीद्यं [कुसीद-ष्यञ्] 1 The practice of usury. -2 Sloth, indolence.

कौसुम *a.* [कुसुम-अण्] Flowery, flowering. **—मं** 1 The pollen of flowers (used as a collyrium). -2 Pollen of flowers (पराग) ; Si. 7. 57.

कौसुंभ *a.* [कुसुंभ-अण्] 1 Prepared with safflower. -2 Dyed with safflower, red. **—मः** Wild safflower.

कौसृतिकः [कुसृत्या चरति ठक्] 1 A cheat, knave. -2 A juggler.

कौस्तुभः [कुस्तुभे जलधिस्तत्र भवः अण्] 1 N. of a celebrated gem obtained with 13 other jewels at the churning of the ocean and worn by Vishṇu on his breast ; सकौस्तुभं ह्रेपयतीव कृष्णं R. 6. 49 ; 10. 10. -2 A kind of oil. -3 A manner of joining the fingers **-Comp. —लक्षणः, —वक्षस्** *m* **—हृदयः** epithets of Vishṇu.

क्नथ् 1. 10. P. To hurt, injure, kill.

क्नस् 4. 10. P. 1 To be crooked. -2 To speak. -3 To shine.

क्नूय् 1 A. (क्नूयते) 1 To make a creaking sound. -2 To sink. -3 To be wet.

क्रकचः A saw : U. 4. 3. **—चा** The Ketaka tree. **-Comp. —छदः** the Ketaka tree. **—पत्रः** the teak tree. **—पाद्** *m.*, **—पादः** a lizard.

क्रकरः 1 A kind of partridge. -2 A saw. -3 A poor man. -4 A disease.

क्रतुः [कृ-कतु Un. 1. 77] 1 A sacrifice ; क्रतोरशेषेण फलेन युज्यतां R. 3. 65 ; शतं क्रतूनामपविघ्नमाप सः 3. 38; M.1.4; Ms.7.79.-2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 One of the ten Prajâpatis: M. 1. 35. -4 Intelligence, talent. -5 Power, ability. -6 Plan, design, purpose. -7 Resolution, determination.-8 Desire, will. -9 Fitness, adequacy, efficiency.-10 Deliberation, consultation.-11 Inspiration. -12 Enlightenment. -13 Offering, worship. -14 An Aśvamedha sacrifice (these senses are mostly Vedic). -15 The month Ashâḍha. -16 Excess of fondness or liking. -17 An organ. [cf. Gr. *kratos* ; Zend *khratu*]. **-Comp. —उत्तमः** the राजसूय sacrifice. **—कर्मन्** *n.* a sacrificial ceremony. **—द्रुह्,—द्विष्** *m.* a demon, goblin. **—ध्वंसिन्** *m.* an epithet of Śiva (who destroyed Daksha's sacrifice.) **—पतिः** the performer of a sacrifice. **—पशुः** a sacrificial horse. **—पुरुषः** an epithet of Vishṇu. **—भुज्** *m.* a god, deity. **—राज्** *m.* 1. the lord of sacrifices यथाश्वमेधः क्रतुराट् Ms. 9. 260. -2. the राजसूय sacrifice. **—राजः** the राजसूय sacrifice.

क्रथ् 1 P. (क्रथति, क्रथित) To injure, hurt, kill (with gen. of person). -10 P. To hurt.

क्रथनं A slaughter. -2 Cutting.

क्रथकैशिकाः (pl.) N. of a country. अधश्वरेण क्रथकैशिकानां R. 5. 39 ; M. 5. 2.

क्रंद् 1 P. (क्रंदति. चक्रंद,अक्रंदीत्. क्रंदित) 1 To cry, weep, shed tears; किं क्रंदसि दुराक्रंद स्वपक्षक्षयकारक Pt. 4. 29, क्रंदत्यतः करुणमप्सरसां गणोऽयं V. 1. 3, चक्रंद विग्ना कुररीव भूयः R. 14.68; 15. 42; Bk. 3. 28, 5. 5. -2 To call out to, call out piteously to any one, (with acc.); क्रंदत्यविरतं सोऽथ भ्रातुर्मातुश्चुतानथ Mârk. P. -3 To cry out, exclaim. -4 To yell, howl. -5 To neigh (as a horse).-6 To roar. -7 To creak (as a wheel). —10 P. or *Caus.* 1 To cry out continuously. -2 To roar, rave. -3 To cause to weep.

क्रंदः Ved. 1 Neighing. -2 A cry, calling out.

क्रंदनः [क्रंद् भावे ल्युट्] A cat. **—नं** 1 A cry of distress or weeping, lamentation. -2 Mutual defiance. -3 Calling, inviting.

क्रंदस् *n.* Ved. Battle-cry.

क्रंदित *a.* [क्रद्-क्त] Wept, called or cried out. **—तं** 1 Cry of distress or weeping, lamentation; हा तातेति क्रंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 Mutual defiance, challenge.

क्रप् 1 A. (क्रपते) 1 To pity. -2 To mourn. -3 To lament. -4 To go. -5 To long for, desire.

क्रम् 1 U., 4 P. (क्रामति, क्रमते, क्राम्यति,चक्राम,चक्रमे, अक्रमीत्,अक्रंस्त, क्रांत) 1 To walk, step, go; क्रामत्यनुदिते सूर्ये वाली व्यपगतक्लमः Râm.; गम्यमानं न तेनासीदगतं क्रामता पुरः Bk. 8. 2; 25.-2 To go to, approach (with acc).; देवा इमान् लोकानक्रमंत Sat. Br. -3 To pass or go over, go across, traverse; U. 2. 13; सुखं योजनपंचाशत्क्रमेयं Râm. -4 To leap, jump; क्रमं बबंध क्रमितुं सकोपः (हरिः) Bk. 2. 9. 5. 51. -5 To go up, ascend; क्रामत्युच्चैर्भूभृतो यस्य तेजः Si. 16. 83.-6 (*a*) To cover,

occupy, take possession of, fill; क्रांता यथा चेतसि विस्मयेन R. 14. 17. (b) To reach up to, pervade, penetrate; क्रामद्भिर्घनपदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. -7 To surpass, excel: स्थितः सर्वोन्नतेनोर्वीं क्रांत्वा मेरुरिवात्मना R. 1. 14. -8 To undertake, strive after, be able or competent for, show energy for (with dat. or inf.); व्याकरणाध्ययनाय क्रमते Sk. धर्माय क्रमते साधुः Vop.; व्युत्पत्तिरावर्जितकोविदापि न रंजनाय क्रमते जडानां Vikr. 1. 16; हत्वा रक्षांसि लवितुमक्रमीन्मारुतिः पुनः। अशोकवनिकामेव Bk. 9 23.-9 To be developed or increased to have full scope, be at home (with loc.), कृत्येषु क्रमते Dk. 170; क्रमंतेऽस्मिञ्छास्त्राणि, or ऋक्षु क्रमते बुद्धिः Sk. क्रममाणोऽरिसंसदि Bk. 8. 22. -10 To succeed, have effect (Atm.); न चक्रमस्याक्रमताधिकंधरं Si. 1. 54. -11 To be repeated (as a letter or word in the arrangement called क्रम q v.).-12 To fulfil, accomplish. -13 To have sexual intercourse with. (By P. I. 3. 38 क्रम् by itself is used in the Atm. in the sense of 'continuity' or 'want of interruption,' 'energy or application', and 'development or increase', and also 'conquering or getting over'). —*Caus.* (क्रमयति, क्रामयति) 1 To cause to go &c. -2 To repeat a letter (as in the क्रम arrangement). —*Desid.* चिक्रमिषति, चिक्रंसते &c.

क्रमः [क्रम्-भावकरणादौ घञ्] 1 A step, pace; त्रिविक्रमः; सागरः प्लवगेंद्रेण क्रमेणैकेन लंघितः Mb.; Si. 12. 18. -2 A foot. -3 Going, proceeding, course; कालक्रमेण; क्रमात् or क्रमेण in course of, gradually; कालक्रमेण gradually, in course of time; भाग्यक्रमः course or turn of fate; R. 3. 7, 30, 32. -4 Performance, commencement; इत्थमत्र विततक्रमे क्रतौ Si. 14. 53. -5 (a) Regular course, order, series, succession; निमित्तनैमित्तिकयोरयं क्रमः S. 7. 30; Ms. 7. 24, 9. 85, 2. 173, 3. 69. (b) Traditional order, U. 6. (c) Order of propriety, Ku. 5. 32. -6 Method, manner; नैतत्र मेणोपरुरोध सूर्यं R. 7. 39. -7 Grasp, hold; क्रमगता पशोः कन्यका Mal. 3. 18. -8 A position of attack (assumed by an animal before making a spring); [illegible] क्रमः सज्जीकृत आसीत् Pt. 4. -9 Preparation, readiness; Bk. 2. 9. -10 An undertaking, enterprize. -11 An act or deed, manner of proceeding; कोऽप्येष कांतः क्रमः Amaru. 43, 33. -12 Particular manner of reciting Vedic texts, leaving at each time one word and taking up another. -13 Power, strength. -14 N. of Vishnu. —**Comp.** —अनुसारः, अन्वयः regular order, due arrangement. —आगत, —आयात *a.* descended or inherited lineally, hereditary; Pt. 1. 73, 84, 3. 167. —उद्वेगः an ox. —ज्या the sine of a planet, declination. —पाठः the Krama reading. —भंगः irregularity. —योगः succession, order.

क्रमक *a.* 1 Orderly, methodical. -2 Going, proceeding. —कः A student who goes through a regular course of study. -2 One who knows the Krama arrangement of a text.

क्रमणः [क्रामत्यनेन करणे ल्युट्] 1 The foot. -2 A horse. —णं 1 A step. -2 Walking. -3 Proceeding. -4 Transgressing.

क्रमतः *ind.* Gradually, successively.

क्रमशः *ind.* 1 In due order, regularly, successively, seriatim. -2 Gradually, by degrees; R. 12. 47; Ms. 1. 68, 3. 12.

क्रामिक *a.* [क्रमादागतः ठन्] 1 Successive, serial. -2 Descended lineally, ancestral, hereditary.

क्रमुः, क्रमुकः [क्रम्-उन्, संज्ञायां कन्] The betel-nut tree; आस्वादितार्द्रक्रमुकः समुद्रात् Si. 3. 81; Vikr. 18. 98.

क्रमेलः, —क्रमेलकः 1 A camel; निरीक्षते केलिवनं प्रविश्य क्रमेलकः कंटकजालमेव Vikr. 1. 29; Si. 12. 18; N. 6. 104.

क्रांत *p. p.* Gone, passed over, traversed &c.; (*p.p.* of क्रम् q. v.). —तः 1 A horse. -2 A foot, step. -3 Declination. —तं 1 Going, passing. -2 A step. -3 A certain aspect in astronomy (when the moon is in conjunction with a planet). -**Comp.** —दर्शिन् *a.* omniscient.

क्रांतिः *f.* 1 Going, proceeding. -2 A step, pace. -3 Surpassing. -4 Attacking, overcoming. -5 Declination of a planet.-6 The ecliptic. -**Comp.** —कक्षः, —मंडलं, —वृत्तं the ecliptic. —क्षेत्रं a figure described by the ecliptic. —ज्या the sine of the declination or of the ecliptic. —पातः the equinoctial points or nodes of the ecliptic. —भागः the declination of a point of the ecliptic. —वलयः 1. the ecliptic. -2 the tropical zone, space within the tropics.

क्रांतुः A bird.

क्रवण *a.* Ved. Worshipping, praising.

क्रविस् *n.* Ved. Raw flesh, carrion.

क्रव्यं Raw flesh, carrion, स्फुटतरमपि क्रव्यमव्यग्रमत्ति Mal. 5. 16. [cf. Gr. *kreas*: L. *caro*] -**Comp.** —अद्, -अद, -भुज् *a.* eating raw flesh; Ms. 5. 131. (—*m.*) 1. a carnivorous animal, such as a tiger &c.; U. 1. 49. -2. a demon, goblin; R. 15. 16. —घातनः a deer (killed for its flesh.) —वाहनः Ved. an epithet of Agni.

क्रशयति Den. P. To emaciate, make thin or lean.

क्रशित *a.* Made lean, emaciated.

क्रशिमन् *m.* Thinness, emaciation, leanness.

क्राकचिकः A sawyer.

क्राथः Killing, murder.

क्रिमिः 1 A worm. -2 An insect, see कृमि. -**Comp.** —जं aloewood. —शैलः an ant-hill.

क्रियः The sign of the Zodiac called Aries.

क्रिया [कृ भावे करणादौ वा श] 1 Doing, execution, performance, accomplishment; उपचार°, धर्म°; प्रत्युक्तं हि प्रणयिषु सतामीप्सितार्थक्रियैव Me. 114. -2 An action, act, business, undertaking; प्रणयिक्रिया V. 4. 15; Ms. 2. 4. -3 Activity, bodily action, labour. -4 Teaching, instruction; क्रिया हि वस्तूपहिता प्रसीदति R. 3. 29. -5 Possession of some art (as of singing, dancing &c.), knowledge; शिष्टा क्रिया कस्यचिदात्मसंस्था M. 1. 16. -6 Practice (opp. (शास्त्र theory). -7 A literary work, composition; शृणुत मनोभिरवहितैः क्रियामिमां कालिदासस्य V. 1. 2; कालिदासस्य क्रियायां कथं परिषदो बहुमानः M. 1. -8 A purificatory rite, a religious rite or ceremony. -9 An expiatory rite, expiation.-10 (a) The ceremony of offering oblations to the deceased ancestors (श्राद्ध). (b) Obsequies. -11 Worship. -12 Medical treatment, application of remedies, cure; शीतक्रिया M. 4 cold remedies. -13 (In gram.) Action, the general idea expressed by a verb. -14 Motion

-15 Especially, motion as one of the seven categories of the Vaiseshikas; see कर्मन्. -16 (In law) Judicial investigation by human means (witnesses &c.) or by ordeals. -17 Burden of proof ; क्रिया स्याद्वादिनोर्द्वयोः द्वयोरपि वादिनोः क्रिया प्रमाणं V. May. -18 A verb. -19 A noun of action. -20 Disquisition. -21 Study. -22 Means, expedients. -23 Instrument, implement.-**Comp.**—अन्वित *a.* practising ritual observances. —अपवर्गः 1. completion or termination of an affair, execution of a task, क्रियापवर्गेष्वनुजीविसात् कृताः Ki. 1. 14. -2. liberation from ceremonial acts, absolution. —अभ्युपगमः a special agreement; क्रियाभ्युपगमात्त्वेतत् बीजार्थं यत्प्रदीयते Ms. 9. 53. —अवसन्न *a.* one who loses a law-suit through the statements of the witnesses &c. —इंद्रियं see कर्मेंद्रिय. —कलापः the whole body of ceremonies enjoined in the Hindu religious law. -2. all the particulars or points of any business. —कारः 1.an agent,worker.-2.a beginner,tyro,a fresh student.-3 an agreement. —द्वेषिन् *m.* a witness whose testimony is prejudicial to the cause (one of the five kinds of witnesses). —द्वैतं efficient cause. —निर्देशः evidence. —पटु *a.* dexterous. —पथः mode of medical treatment. —पदं a. verb. —पर *a.* diligent in the performance of one's duty. —पादः the third division of a legal plaint; that is, witnesses, documents and other proofs adduced by the plaintiff or complainant. —योगः 1. connection with the verb. -2. the employment of expedients or means. -3. active devotion. —लोपः omission or discontinuance of any of the essential ceremonies of the Hindu religion; क्रियालोपात् वृषलत्वं गताः Ms. 10. 43. —वशः necessary influence of acts done. —वाचक, —वाचिन् *a.* expressing any action, as a verbal noun. —वादिन् *m.* a plaintiff, complainant. —विधिः a rule of action, manner of any rite; Ms. 9. 220. —विशेषणं 1. an adverb. -2. a predicative adjective. —शक्तिः *f.* the power of god (in creating this world). —संक्रांतिः *f.* imparting (to others) one's knowledge ; teaching; M. 1. 19. —समभिहारः the repetition of any act Si. 2. 43.

क्रियावत् *a.* 1 Engaged in any actual work, versed in the practice of a thing; यस्तु क्रियावान्पुरुषः स विद्वान् H. 1. 167. -2 Performing ceremonies in the right manner.

क्रिवि *a.* Ved. 1 Doing, performing. -2 Killing. —विः 1 A cistern, well. -3 A leather bag; a cloud (?) -4 N. of the country of पांचाल.

क्री 9. U. (क्रीणाति, क्रीणीते, क्रीत) 1 To buy, purchase; महता पुण्यपण्येन क्रीतेयं कायनौस्त्वया Santi. 3. 1; क्रीणीष्व मज्जीवितमेव पण्यमन्यन्न चेदस्ति तदस्तु पुण्यं N. 3. 87, 88; क्रीणंति स्म प्राणमूल्यैर्यशांसि Si. 18. 15; Pt. 1. 13; Ms. 9. 174. -2 To barter, exchange; कच्चित्सहस्रैर्मूर्खाणामेकं क्रीणासि पंडितं Mb. -3 To win. [cf. Pers. *kharidan*].

क्री *a.* (At the end of comp.) Buying.

क्रयः [क्री भावे अच्] Buying, purchasing. -**Comp.**—आरोहः a market, fair —क्रीत *a.* bought. —लेख्यं a deed of sale, conveyance &c. (गृहं क्षेत्रादिकं क्रीत्वा तुल्यमूल्याक्षरान्वितं । पत्रं कारयते यत्तु क्रयलेख्यं तदुच्यते Brihaspati). —विक्रयौ (du.) trade, traffic, buying and selling; Ms. 8. 5; 7. 127. —विक्रयिकः a trader, merchant. —विक्रयिन् *a.* buying or selling, striking a bargain.

क्रयणं [क्री भावे ल्युट्] Buying, purchasing.

क्रयिकः [क्रय-ठन्] 1 A trader, dealer. -2 A purchaser.

क्रय्य *a.* [क्री-यत्] A thing exhibited for sale in the market ; (opp. क्रेय which only means 'fit to be purchased'; cf. Sk. on P. VI. 1. 82).

क्राय (यि) कः 1 A purchaser. -2 A trader, merchant.

क्रीत *p. p.* Bought; see क्री. —तः One of the twelve kinds of sons recognised in Hindu Law ; a son purchased from his natural parents ; क्रीतश्च ताभ्यां विक्रीतः Y. 2. 131. -**Comp.**—अनुशयः 'repenting a purchase', rescission, returning a thing purchased to the seller (admissible in some cases by law).

क्रीतक *a.* Got by purchase. —कः A son bought from his parents and adopted ; Ms. 9. 174. cf. क्रीत above.

क्रेतिः,-त्री *f.* Buying, purchase.

क्रेतृ *m.* A buyer, purchaser ; Y. 2. 168.

क्रेय *a.* Purchasable, fit to be bought.

क्रीड् 1 P. (क्रीडति, क्रीडित) 1 To play, amuse oneself ; वानराः क्रीडितुमारब्धाः Pt. 1 ; एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः Mk. 10. 59. -2 To gamble, play at dice ; बहुविधं द्यूतं क्रीडतः Mk. 2 ; नाक्षैः क्रीडेत्कदाचिद्धि Ms. 4. 74; Y. 1. 138. -3 To jest, joke or trifle with; तद्वृत्तस्तनमंडलस्तव कथं प्राणैर्मम क्रीडति Git. 3 ; क्रीडिष्यामि तावदेनया V. 3; एवमाचामहमस्तैः क्रीडंति धनिनोऽर्थिभिः H. 2. 23 ; Pt. 1. 187 ; Mk. 3. -With अनु (Atm.) to play, sport, amuse oneself ; साध्वनुक्रीडमानानि पश्य वृंदानि पक्षिणां Bk. 8. 10. —आ,-परि, —सं (Atm.) to play &c. ; संक्रीडंते मणिभिरमर्त्यकन्याः Me. 67 ; but क्रीड् with सं is Paras. in the sense of 'making a noise'; त्वमामयर्णीव कर्णपीता मयास्य संक्रीडति चक्रचक्रे N. 3. 50 ; संक्रीडंति शकटानि Mbh. 'the carts creak.'

क्रीड *a* [क्रीड्-घञ्] Playing, sporting. —डः 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure. -2 Jest, joke.

क्रीडकः 1 A player. -2 A porter, door-keeper.

क्रीडनं [क्रीड् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Playing, sporting -2 A play-thing, toy.

क्रीडनकः-, कं, क्रीडनीयं, —यकं A play-thing, toy ; *S.* 7.

क्रीडा [क्रीड्-भावे अ] 1 Sport, pastime, play, pleasure, तोयक्रीडानिरतयुवतिस्नानतिक्तैर्मरुद्भिः Me. 33, 61. -2 Jest, joke.-**Comp**—आकूतं a sportive purpose. —उद्देशः play ground. —काननं,-वनं a pleasure grove,park. —कोपः false or feigned anger ; Amaru. 12. —कौतुकं -1. wanton curiosity. -2. sport, play. -3. sexual intercourse. —गृहं,-मंदिरं a pleasure-house. —नारी a prostitute, harlot. —मयूरः a peacock kept for pleasure; R. 16. 14. —मृगः a toy-deer. —रत्नं 'the gem of sports',copulation. —वेश्मन् *n.* a pleasure-house. —शैलः,-पर्वतः an artificial hill serving as a pleasure abode, a pleasure mountain ; क्रीडाशैलः कनककदलीवेष्टनप्रेक्षणीयः Me. 77.

क्रीडि *a.* Ved. Playing, sporting, (epithet of the wind.)

क्रीडु *a.* Ved. Playing, moving

(as the Soma).

क्रुंच् 1 P. (क्रुंचति, क्रुंचित) 1 To curve or make crooked. -2 To become or be crooked. -3 To be or become small, shrink. -4 To make mall, lessen. -5 To approach, arrive at, go up to.

क्रुंच् *m.* 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A swan.

क्रुंचः 1 A curlew, heron. -2 A kind of lute. -3 N. of the mountain क्रौंच.

क्रुड् 6 P. (क्रुडति, क्रुडित) 1 To sink, dive. -2 To be or become thick.

क्रुथ् 9 P. (क्रुथ्नाति) To kill, slay. **क्राथः** Murder, killing.

क्रुध् 4 P. (क्रुध्यति, क्रुद्ध) To be angry (with the dat. of the person who is the object of anger): हरये क्रुध्यति ; but sometimes with words like उपरि, प्रति &c. also; ममोपरि स क्रुद्धः, न मां प्रति क्रुद्धो गुरुः &c.

क्रुध् *f.* Anger.

क्रुद्ध *p. p.* 1 Angry, provoked. -2 Fierce; cruel. **—द्धं** Anger.

क्रुध्मिन् *a.* Ved. Angry, wrathful.

क्रोधः [क्रुध्-भावे घञ्] 1 Anger, wrath; कामात्क्रोधोऽभिजायते Bg. 2. 62; so क्रोधांधः, क्रोधानलः &c. -2 (In Rhet.) Anger considered as the feeling which gives rise to the *raudra* sentiment. **—धा** N. of a daughter of Daksha. **-Comp.** **—इद्ध** *a.* inflamed with anger, darting out fire; Ratn. 1. 4. **—उज्झित** *a.* free from anger, composed, cool. **—कृत्** *a.* angry. (*-m.*) the Supreme being. **—ज** *a.* proceeding from wrath (as the eight vices ; पैशुन्यं साहसं द्रोह ईर्ष्यासूयार्थदूषणं । वाग्दंडजं च पारुष्यं क्रोधजोऽपि गणोऽष्टकः ||Ms. 7. 48). **—मूर्च्छित** *a.* overcome or infatuated with anger. **—वश** *a.* passionate, violent. **—हन्** *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu.

क्रोधन *a.* [क्रुध्-युच्] Wrathful, passionate, angry, irascible; यद्ब्रामेण कृतं तदेव कुरुते द्रौणायनिः क्रोधनः Ve. 3. 31. **—नः** N. of a son of Kausika. **—ना** A passionate woman, vixen. **—नं** Being angry, anger.

क्रोधनीय *a.* Provocative. **—यं** Injury.

क्रुश् 9 P. (क्रुश्नाति) 1 To embrace. -2 To be distressed, suffer pain.

क्रुमुकः Ved. A piece of wood to catch the sacrificial fire.

क्रुश् 1 P. (क्रोशति, क्रुष्ट) 1 To cry, weep, lament, mourn (for): क्रोशंत्यस्तं कपिस्त्रियः Bk. 6. 124. -2 To cry out, yell, scream, bawl, call out; अतीव चुक्रोश जीवनाशं ननाश च Bk. 14. 31.

क्रुश्वन् *m.* A jackal.

क्रुष्ट *p. p.* 1 Cried out. -2 Called out to. -3 Called at, abused. **—ष्टं** 1 Crying, a cry, yell. -2 Weeping. -3 A noise, sound.

क्रोशः [क्रुश्-घञ्] 1 A cry, yell, shout, scream, noise. -2 A measure of distance equal to ¼th of a Yojana, a *Koss* : क्रोशार्धं प्रकृतिपुरःसरेण गत्वा R. 13.79; समुद्रात्पुरी क्रोशः (nom.)or क्रोशयोः (loc.). **-Comp.** **—तालः,-ध्वनिः** a large drum.

क्रोशन *a.* Crying. **—नं** A cry.

क्रूर *a.* [कृत-रक् धातोः क्रूः cf. Un. 2. 21] 1 Cruel, wicked, hard-hearted, pitiless; तस्याभिषेकसंभारं कल्पितं क्रूरनिश्चया R. 12. 4; Me. 105; Ms. 10. 9. -2 Hard, rough. -3 Formidable, terrible, fierce, ferocious, savage. -4 Destructive, mischievous. -5 Wounded, hurt. -6 Bloody. -7 Raw. -8 Strong. -9 Inauspicious. -10 Hard, solid, hardened; *S.* 2. 4. -11 Hot; disagreeable, sharp; Ms. 2. 33. **—रः,-रं** Boiled rice. **—रः** 1 A hawk. -2 A heron. -3 An uneven sign of the zodiac -4 N. of a planet (Râhu or Saturn). **—रं** 1 A wound. -2 Slaughter, cruelty. -3 Any horrible deed. -4 Any frightful appearance. **-Comp.** **—आकृति** *a.* terrible in form. (**-तिः**) epithet of Râvaṇa. **—आचार** *a.* following cruel or savage practices. **—आशय** *a.* 1. containing fierce animals (as a river). -2. of a cruel disposition. **—कर्मन्** *n.* 1. a bloody act. -2. any hard labour. **—कृत** *a.* fierce, cruel, unrelenting. **—कोष्ठ** *a.* having costive bowels (unaffected by strong purgatives). **—गंधः** sulphur. **—दृश्** *a.* epithet of the planet Saturn.

क्रौंचः N. of a mountain, see क्रौंच.

क्रोडः [क्रुड् घनीभावे संज्ञायां घञ्] 1 A hog. -2 The hollow of a tree, cavity ; हा हा हंत तथापि जन्मविटपिक्रोडे मनो धावति Udb. -3 The chest, bosom, breast ; क्रोडीकृ to clasp to the bosom; क्रोडीकरोति प्रथमं यथा जातमनित्यता । धात्रीव जननी पश्चात्तथा शोकस्य कः क्रमः || Nág. 4 ; Bh. 2. 35. -4 The middle part of anything ; Vikr. 11. 75; see क्रोड *n.* -5 An epithet of the planet Saturn. **—डं, -डा** 1 The breast, chest, the part between the shoulders. -2 The interior of anything, a cavity, hollow. -3 The breast of a horse. -4 The lap; U. 4. **-Comp.** **—अंकः,-अंघ्रिः,-पादः** a tortoise. **—पत्रं** 1. marginal writing -2. a postscript to a letter. -3. a supplement.-4. a codicil to a will.

क्रोडीकरणं Embracing, clasping to the bosom.

क्रोडमुखः A rhinoceros.

क्रोष्टु *m.* (**ष्ट्री** *f.*) [क्रुश्-तुन् Un.1.69]. A jackal(the strong cases of this word are necessarily formed from क्रोष्टृ and the weak ones optionally); so क्रोष्टुक.

क्रौंचः [क्रुंच् प्रज्ञा° अण्] 1 A curlew, heron; मनोहरक्रौंचनिनादितानि सीमांतराण्युत्सुकयंति चेतः Rs. 4. 8; Ms. 12. 64. -2 N. of a mountain (said to be the grandson of Himâlaya and said to have been pierced by Kârtikeya and Parasurâma); हंसद्वारं भृगुपतियशोवर्त्म यत् क्रौंचरंध्रं Me. 57. **-Comp.** **—अदनं** the fibres of the stalk of a lotus. (**-नी**) the seed of the lotus. **—अरातिः,—अरिः, -रिपुः** 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya.-2. of Parasurâma. **—दारणः, —सूदनः** an epithet (1) of Kârtikeya (2) of Parasurâma.

क्रौर्यं 1 Cruelty, hard-heartedness. -2 Terribleness.

क्रौशशतिकः 1 A mendicant who walks a hundred Krosas. -2 One who deserves to be approached from a distance of 100 Krosas (as a teacher).

क्लथ् 1. 9. P. 1 To kill, hurt. -2 To turn round, revolve.

क्लम् 1. 4. P. (क्लामति, क्लाम्यति, क्लांत) To be fatigued or tired, be exhausted or depressed; न चक्लाम न विव्यथे Bk. 5. 102; 14. 101. -2 To feel sorry, pine for; *S.* 6. —*Caus.* (क्लमयति-ते) To fatigue, exhaust, depress, wither; U. 3. 30.

क्लमः, क्लमथः, क्लमथुः Fatigue, languor, exhaustion; विनोदिताहिनक्लमाः कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Śi. 4. 66; Ms. 7. 151; *S.* 3. 21.

क्लांत *p. p.* [क्लम्-क्त] 1 Fatigued, tired out; तमातपक्लांत R. 2. 13, Me. 18. 35; V. 2. 23. -2 Withered, faded; क्लांतो मन्मथलेख एष नलिनीपत्रे नखैरर्पितः *S.* 3. 26; R. 10. 48. -3 Lean, thin, emaciated. -4 Depressed in spirits, exhausted.

क्लांतिः *f.* [क्लम्-क्तिन्] Fatigue. -**Comp.** —छिद् *a.* refreshing, invigorating.

क्लव् 4 A. (क्लव्यते) To fear, be afraid (according to some 1 A also).

क्लिद् 4 P. (क्लिद्यति, क्लिन्न) To become wet, be damp, be moist. —*Caus.* To moisten, wet; न चैनं क्लेदयंत्यापः Bg. 2. 23; Bk. 18. 11.

क्लिन्न *a.* Wet, moistened; running (as an eye). -**Comp.**—अक्ष *a.* bleareyed.—वर्त्मन् *n.* watering of the eyes. —हृद् *a.* tender-hearted.

क्लेदः [क्लिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Wetness, moisture, dampness; Śānti 1. 29; R. 7. 21. -2 Running, discharge from a sore. -3 Distress, suffering; R. 15. 32 (=उपद्रव Malli.)

क्लेदक *a.* Wetting, moistening.—कः 1 Phlegm. -2 One of the fires in the body.

क्लेदन् *m.* The moon.

क्लेदन *a.* [क्लिद्-णिच् ल्युट्] Wetting, making wet. —नः Phlegm. —नं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Trickling, oozing.

क्लेदुः 1 The moon. -2 Morbid combination of the three humors of the body (संनिपात).

क्लिंद् 1 U. (क्लिंदति-ते) To lament.

क्लिब् *f.* Ved. The created world.

क्लिश् 4 A. (also P. according to some authorities) (क्लिश्यते, क्लिष्ट or क्लिशित) 1 To be tormented, be afflicted, suffer; अप्युपदेशग्रहणे नातिक्लिश्यते वः शिष्या M. 1; त्रयः परार्थे क्लिश्यंति साक्षिणः प्रतिभूः कुलं Ms. 8. 169. -2 To torment, molest. -II 9 P. (क्लिश्नाति, क्लिष्ट, क्लिशित) 1 To torment, afflict, molest, distress; क्लिश्नाति लब्धपरिपालनवृत्तिरेव *S.* 5. 6; एवमाराध्यमानोपि क्लिश्नाति भुवनत्रयं Ku. 2. 40; R. 11. 58. -2 To suffer, feel pain.

क्लिशित-क्लिष्ट *p. p.* 1 Distressed, suffering pain or misery. -2 Afflicted, tormented. -3 Faded. -4 Inconsistent, contradictory; *e. g.* माता मे वंध्या. -5 Elaborate, artificial (as a composition). -6 Put to shame. -7 Wearied, hurt, injured. -8 Being in a bad condition, worn. -9 Marred, impaired; *S.* 5. 19, Pt. 1. 11; *S.* 6. 9; disordered; *S.* 7. 14. -10 Dimmed, made faint; Ku. 2. 19. -11 Injured, hurt; *S.* 6. 19 —ष्टं A contradictory statement. -**Comp.** —वर्त्मन् *n.* a disease of the eyelids.

क्लिष्टिः *f.* 1 Affliction, anguish, distress, pain. -2 Service.

क्लेशः [क्लिश्-भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, suffering, distress, trouble; किमात्मा क्लेशस्य पदमुपनीतः *S.* 1; क्लेशः फलेन हि पुनर्नवतां विधत्ते Ku. 5. 86; Bg. 12. 5. -2 Wrath, anger. -3 Care, trouble. -4 Worldly occupation. -**Comp.** —अपह *a.* allaying pain, consoling, palliative. (—हः) a son. —कर *a.* causing pain or trouble. —क्षम *a* capable of enduring trouble.

क्लेशक *a.* [क्लिश्-वुञ्] Giving pain, troublesome.

क्लेशित *a.* Pained, distressed.

क्लेशिन् *a.* 1 Causing pain or suffering -2 Hurting, injuring.

क्लीब् 1 A. (क्लीबते) 1 To be impotent, to behave like a eunuch.-2 To be timorous, to be modest or unassuming.

क्लीब (व) *a.* 1 Impotent, neuter, emasculated; Ms. 3. 150, 4. 205; Y. 1. 223. -2 Unmanly, timid, weak, weak-minded; R. 8. 84; क्लीबान् पालयिता Mk. 9. 5. -3 Cowardly. -4 Mean, base. -5 Idle. -6 Of the neuter gender. —बः,-बं (-वः,-वं) 1 An impotent man, a eunuch; न मूत्रं फेनिलं यस्य विष्ठा चाप्सु निमज्जति। मेढ्रं चोन्मादशुक्राभ्यां हीनं क्लीबः स उच्यते ॥ Kâtyâyana quoted in Dâyabhâga.-2 The neuter gender.

क्लैब्यं (व्यं) 1 Impotence (lit.); वरं क्लैब्यं पुंसां न च परकलत्राभिगमनं Pt. 1. -2 Unmanliness; timidity, cowardice; क्लैब्यं मा स्म गमः पार्थ Bg. 2. 3. -3 Impotence, powerlessness; R. 12. 86.

क्लु 1 A. (क्लवते) To move, go.

क्लेश् 1 A. (क्लेशते) 1 To speak articulately. -2 To impede, hinder. -3 To strike, kill. -4 To distress.

क्लैतकिकं Fermented liquor.

क्लोमं, क्लोमन् *n.* [क्लु गतौ मनिन्] 1 The lungs. -2 The bladder.

क्लोशः Ved. Fear; Rv. 6. 46. 14.

क्व *ind.* 1 Whither, where; क्व तेऽन्योन्यं यताः क्व च नु गहनाः कौतुकरसाः U. 6. 33; क्व-क्व when repeated in co-ordinate sentences imply 'great difference,' or 'incongruity'; क्व रुजा हृदयप्रमाथिनी क्व च ते विश्वसनीयमायुधं M. 3. 2; क्व सूर्यप्रभवो वंशः क्व चाल्पविषया मतिः R. 1. 2; Ki. 1. 6; *S.* 2. 18. -2 Sometimes क्व is used in the sense of the loc. of किम्. क्व प्रदेशे *i. e.* कस्मिन्प्रदेशे. (*a*) With a following अपि it means (1) somewhere, anywhere; (2) sometimes. (*b*) With a following चित् it means (1) in some places; प्रस्निग्धाः क्वचिदिंगुदीफलभिदः सूच्यंत एवोपलाः *S.* 1. 14; Rs. 1. 2; R. 1. 41; (2) in some cases; क्वचिद् गोचरः क्वचिन्न गोचरोऽर्थः. क्वचित्-क्वचित् (*a*) in one place-in another place, here-here; क्वचिद्वीणावाद्यं क्वचिदपि च हाहेति रुदितं Bh. 3. 125, 1. 4. (*b*) now-now (referring to time); क्वचित् पथा संचरते सुराणां क्वचित् घनानां पततां क्वचिच्च R. 13. 19.

क्वत्य *a.* Belonging to what place, being where.

क्वण् 1 P. (क्वणति, क्वणित) 1 To sound (indistinctly), jingle, tinkle; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86; क्वणन्मणिनूपुरौ Amaru. 28; Rs. 3. 24; Me. 36. -2 To hum, warble (as bees &c.); sing indistinctly; Ku. 1. 54; U. 3. 24; Bk. 6. 84.

क्वणः, क्वणनं, क्वणितं, क्वाणः 1 A sound in general. -2 The sound of any musical instrument. —नः A small earthen pot or boiler.

क्वथ् 1 P. (क्वथति, क्वथित) 1 To boil, decoct. -2 To digest.

क्वथः A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat.

क्वथनं [क्वथ्-ल्युट्] Boiling, decocting.

क्वथित *a.* [क्वथ्-क्त] Boiled, decocted.

क्वाथः [क्वथ्-करणे घञ्] 1 A decoction, solution prepared with a continued or gentle heat. -2 The mixture of the materials for decoction. -3 Pain, sorrow, distress. -**Comp.** -उद्भवं blue vitriol used as a collyrium.

काचित्क *a.* (त्की *f.*) Met with occasionally, rare, unusual; इति काचित्कः पाठः.

क्वेल् 1 P. (क्वेलति) To shake, move.

क्षः 1 Destruction. -2 Disappearance, loss. -3 Lightning. -4 A field. -5 A farmer. -6 Vishṇu in his 4th or Narasimha incarnation. -7 A demon.

क्षंज्, क्षज् 10 U. (क्षंजयति-ते) To live in distress or pain. -1 A. (क्षजते) To kill. -1 A. (क्षंजते) 1 To go. -2 To give.

क्षण् (न्) 8 U. (क्षणोति, क्षणुते, क्षत) 1 To hurt, injure; इमां हृदि व्यायतपातमक्षणोत् Ku. 5. 54. -2 To break (to pieces); (धनुः) त्वं किलानमितपूर्वमक्षणोः R. 11. 72; (with परा,-परि, -वि used in the same senses as क्षण्).

क्षणः,-णं [क्षणोति दुःखं क्षण्-अच्] 1 An instant, moment, measure of time equal to $\frac{4}{5}$ of a second; क्षणमात्रमृषिस्तस्थौ सुप्तमीन इव ह्रदः R. 1. 73; 2. 60; Me. 26; क्षणमवतिष्ठस्व wait a moment. -2 Leisure; अहमपि लब्धक्षणः स्वगेहं गच्छामि M. 1; Pt. 1. 138; गृहीतः क्षणः *Ś*. 2 'my leisure is at your disposal' *i. e.* I pledge my word to do your work. -3 A fit moment or opportunity; रहो नास्ति क्षणो नास्ति नास्ति प्रार्थयिता नरः Pt. 1. 138; Me. 62; अधिगतक्षणः Dk. 147. -4 An auspicious or lucky moment. -5 A festival, joy, delight. -6 Dependence, servitude. -7 The centre, the middle. -8 A certain day of the fortnight (as the full moon). (In comp. क्षण is translated by 'momentary', 'temporary.' क्षणात्,-क्षणेन in a moment, at once, immediately). -**Comp.** -अंतरे *ind.* the next moment, after a little while. -क्षेपः a momentary delay. -ज्ञः an astrologer. (-दं) 1. night-blindness. -2. water. (-दा) 1. night; क्षणादथैष क्षणदापतिप्रभः N. 1. 67; R. 8. 74; 16. 45; *Śi*. 3. 53. -2. turmeric. °करः, °पतिः the moon; *Śi*. 9. 70. °चरः a night-walker, a demon; [illegible] प्रभुरपि क्षणदाचराणां R. 13. 75. °आंध्यं night-blindness, nyctalopsis. -द्युतिः *f.*, -प्रकाशा, -प्रभा lightning. -निःश्वासः the porpoise. -भंगुर *a.* transient, frail, perishable; H. 4. 130. -मात्रं *ind.* for a moment. -रामिन् *m.* a pigeon. -विध्वंसिन् *a.* perishable in a moment. (-*m.*) a class of atheistic philosophers who deny the continued identity of any part of nature, and maintain that the universe perishes and undergoes a new creation every instant.

क्षणतुः A wound, sore.

क्षणनं Injuring, killing, wounding.

क्षणिक *a.* [क्षणः स्वसत्ताव्याप्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य ठन्] Momentary, transient; स्वप्नेषु क्षणिकसमागमोत्सवैश्च R. 8. 92; एकस्य क्षणिका प्रीतिः H. 1. 66. -का Lightning.

क्षणिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Having leisure. -2 Momentary. -3 Having a festival. -नी Night.

क्षत् *f.* 1 Killing. -2 Tearing. -3 Injury, hurt.

क्षत *p.p.* [क्षण्-क्त] 1 Wounded, hurt, injured, bitten, torn, rent, broken down &c.; see क्षण्; रक्तप्रसाधितभुवः क्षतविग्रहाश्च Ve. 1. 7; Ku. 4. 6; R. 1. 28; 2. 56; 3. 53. -2 Diminished; trodden. -तं 1 Scratching, a scratch. -2 A wound, hurt, injury; क्षते प्रहारा निपतंत्यभीक्ष्णं Pt. 2. 178; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; नख° Ku. 3. 29. -3 Danger, destruction, peril; क्षतात् किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः R. 2. 53. -**Comp.** -अरि *a.* victorious. -उदरं dysentery. -कासः a cough produced by injury. -जं 1. blood; स छिन्नमूलः क्षतजेन रेणुः R. 7. 43; Ve. 2. 27. -2. puss, matter. -योनिः *f.* a violated woman, a woman who is no longer a virgin. -विक्षत *a.* mangled, covered with cuts and wounds. -वृत्तिः *f.* destitution, being deprived of any means of support. -व्रतः a student who has violated his vow or religious engagements. -हरं aloewood.

क्षतिः *f.* [क्षण्-क्तिच्] 1 Injury, wound. -2 Destruction, cutting, tearing down; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले *Ś*. 2. 6. -3 (Fig.) Ruin, loss, disadvantage; दुःखं संजायते तेभ्यः सर्वेभ्योपीति का क्षतिः S. D. 37. -4 Decline, decay, diminution; प्रतापक्षतिशीतलाः Ku. 2. 24; H. 1. 114.

क्षत्तृ *m.* [क्षद् संज्ञायाम् तृच् Uṇ. 2. 91] 1 One who cuts or carves anything. -2 An attendant, a door-keeper. -3 A coachman, charioteer. -4 A man born of a Śûdra man and Kshatriya woman; cf. Ms. 10. 9. -5 The son of a female slave; (*e. g.* विदुर). -6 Brahmá. -7 A fish. -8 One who fights from a chariot. -9 The manager of a treasure (कोषाध्यक्ष).

क्षत्रः,-त्रं 1 Dominion, power, supremacy, might. -2 A man of the Kshatriya caste, or the Kshatriya tribe taken collectively; क्षतात्किल त्रायत इत्युदग्रः क्षत्रस्य शब्दो भुवनेषु रूढः R. 2. 53; 11. 69, 71; असंशयं क्षत्रपरिग्रहक्षमा *Ś*. 1. 22; Ms. 9. 322. -2 A man of the warrior class, a soldier; क्षत्रप्रताप U. 6. 18 martial or heroic valour; 6. 16. -त्री 1 A woman of the military caste. -2 The rank of a member of the military caste. -3 Wealth. -4 Water. -5 The body. -**Comp.** -अंतकः an epithet of Parasuráma. -धर्मः 1. bravery, military heroism. -2. the duties of a Kshatriya. -पः a governor, satrap. -बंधुः 1. a Kshatriya by caste, Ms. 2. 38. -2. a mere Kshatriya, a vile or wretched Kshatriya; (as a term of abuse); cf. ब्रह्मबंधु.

क्षत्रिन् *m.* A man of the military order.

क्षत्रियः [क्षत्रे राष्ट्रे साधु तस्यापत्यं जातौ वा घः Tv.] A member of the military or second caste; ब्राह्मणः क्षत्रियो वैश्यस्त्रयो वर्णा द्विजातयः Ms. 10. 4. -यं The rank or power of the Kshatriya class. -**Comp.** -हनः (णः) an epithet of Parasurâma.

क्षत्रियका, क्षत्रिया, क्षत्रियिका A woman of the Kshatriya caste.

क्षत्रियाणी 1 A woman of the Kshatriya caste. -2 The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षत्रियी The wife of a Kshatriya.

क्षद् 1 A. (क्षदते) Ved 1 To cut. -2 To kill. -3 To consume, eat. -4 To cover, protect.

क्षदनं 1 Carving, dividing, tearing. -2 Eating.

क्षद्मन् *n.* [क्षद् भक्षणे मनिन्] 1 Water. -2 Food.

क्षप् 1 U. (क्षपति-ते, अक्षपीत्) To fast, to be abstinent: Ms. 5. 69. —*Caus.* or 10 U. (क्षपयति-ते, अक्षिपत्) 1 To throw, send, cast. -2 To miss.

क्षप *f.* Ved. 1 Night. -2 A measure of time. -3 Darkness. -4 Water.

क्षपः Water.

क्षपणः A Bauddha mendicant. —**णं** 1 Defilement, impurity (अशौच). -2 Destroying, suppressing, expelling.

क्षपणकः A Bauddha or Jaina mendicant· नग्नक्षपणके देशे रजकः किं करिष्यति Chāṇ. 110; कथं प्रथममेव क्षपणकः Mu. 4.

क्षपणी 1 An oar. -2 A net.

क्षपण्युः An offence.

क्षपा [क्षपयति चेष्टां; क्षि-णिच् अच्] 1 A night; विगमयत्युन्निद्र एव क्षपाः S. 6. 4; R. 2. 20; Me. 110. -2 Turmeric. —**Comp.** —**अटः** 1. night-stalker. -2. a demon, goblin; ततः क्षपाटैः पृथुपिंगलाक्षैः Bk. 2. 30. —**आंध्यं** night-blindness. —**करः,—नाथः** 1. the moon. -2. camphor. —**घनः** a dark cloud. —**चरः** a demon, goblin.

क्षम् 1 A., 4 P. (क्षमते, क्षाम्यति, चक्षमे, चक्षाम, क्षांत or क्षमित) 1 To permit, allow, suffer; अतो नृपाश्चक्षमिरे समेताः स्त्रीरत्नलाभं न तदात्मजस्य R. 7. 34; 12. 46. -2 To pardon, forgive (as an offence); क्षांतं न क्षमया Bh. 3. 13; क्षमस्व परमेश्वर; निघ्नस्य मे भर्तृनिदेशरौक्ष्यं देवि क्षमस्वेति बभूव नम्रः R. 14. 58. -3 To be patient or quiet, wait; R. 15. 45. -4 To endure, put up with, suffer; अपि क्षमंतेऽस्मदुपजापं प्रकृतयः Mu. 2; नाज्ञाभंगकरान् राजा क्षमेत स्वसुतानपि H. 2. 107. -5 To oppose, resist. -6 To be competent or able (to do anything); ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमसं नभः Si. 1. 38, 9. 65.

क्षंतव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne or endured. -2 Pardonable, fit to be forgiven.

क्षंतृ *a.* [क्षम्-तृच्] Patient, enduring, forbearing, submissive.

क्षम् *f.* Ved. The ground, earth.

क्षम *a.* [क्षम्-अच्] 1 Patient. -2 Enduring, submissive. -3 Adequate, competent, able (with gen., loc., inf. or in comp.); मलिनो हि यथादर्शो रूपालोकस्य न क्षमः Y. 3. 141; सा हि रक्षणविधौ तयोः क्षमा R. 11. 6; हृदयं न त्ववलंबितुं क्षमाः R. 8. 60; गमनक्षम, निर्मूलनक्षम &c. -4 Appropriate to, fit, proper, suitable; नवो वयुक्रमायिव न हि तत्क्षमं ते U. 1. 14; आत्मकर्मक्षमं देहं क्षात्रो धर्म इवाश्रितः R. 1. 13; S. 5. 27. -5 Fit for, capable of, suited to: उपभोगक्षमे देशे V. 2; तपःक्षमं साधयितुं य इच्छति S. 1. 18; स्पर्शक्षमं रत्नं 1. 28; 7. 5. -6 Bearable, endurable. 7 Favourable, friendly. —**मं** 1 Propriety. fitness. -2 Battle, war. —**मः** N. of Siva.

क्षमणीय *a.* 1 To be borne, patiently borne. -2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षमा [क्षम्-अङ्] 1 Patience. forbearance. forgiveness; क्षमा शत्रौ च मित्रे च यतीनामेव भूषणं H. 2; R. 1. 22; 18. 9; तेजः क्षमा वा नैकांतं कालज्ञस्य महीपतेः Si. 2. 83. -2 The earth. -3 An epithet of Durgâ. —**Comp.** —**जः** the planet Mars. —**भुज्, भुजः** a king.

क्षमावत्.क्षमान्वित.क्षमायुक्त *a.* Patient, indulgent.

क्षमापयति Den. P. To ask any one's pardon, beg pardon.

क्षमितृ *a.* (त्री *f.*), **क्षमिन्** *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Patient, forbearing, of a forgiving nature; कामं क्षाम्यतु यः क्षमी Si. 2. 43; Y. 2. 200, 1. 133. -2 Capable, able.

क्षांत *p. p.* [क्षम्-क्त] 1 Patient, forbearing, enduring. -2 Forgiven. -3 Borne, endured. -4 Friendly. —**तः** N. of Siva. —**ता** The earth.

क्षांतिः *f.* [क्षम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Patience, forbearance, forgiveness; क्षांतिश्चेद्वचनेन किं Bh. 2. 21; Bg. 18. 42.

क्षांतु *a.* [क्षम्-तुन् वृद्धिश्च] Patient, forbearing. —**तुः** A father.

क्षाम्य *pot. p.* 1 To be borne. -2 To be pardoned or forgiven.

क्षय See under क्षि.

क्षर् 1 P. [क्षरति, क्षरित] (Used transitively or intransitively) 1 To flow, glide. -2 To send or stream forth, pour out, emit; R. 13. 74; Bk. 9. 8. -3 To drop, trickle, ooze. -4 To waste away, wane, perish. -5 To become useless, have no effect; यज्ञोऽनृतेन क्षरति तपः क्षरति विस्मयात् Ms. 4. 237. -6 To melt. -7 To slip from, be deprived of (with abl.). —*Caus.* (क्षारयति-ते) To accuse, traduce (usually with आ). —WITH —**वि** to melt away, dissolve.

क्षर *a.* [क्षरति स्यंदते मुंचति वा, क्षर्-अच्] 1 Melting away. -2 Moveable. -3 Perishable; क्षरः सर्वाणि भूतानि कूटस्थोऽक्षर उच्यते Bg. 15. 16. —**रः** A cloud. —**रं** 1 Water. -2 The body. -3 Ignorance. -4 The Supreme Being. -5 Cause and effect. —**Comp.** —**जः** *a.* (also क्षरंज) *a.* produced by distillation or from a cloud. —**भाव** *a.* mutable.

क्षरणं [क्षर्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 The act of flowing, trickling, dropping, oozing. -2 The act of perspiring; अंगुलीक्षरणसन्नवर्तिकः R. 19. 19.

क्षरित *p. p.* Dropped, liquefied, oozed, melted &c.

क्षरिन् *m.* The rainy season.

क्षार *a.* [क्षर्-ज्वला बा० ण] 1 Corrosive, caustic, acid, pungent, saline. -2 Flowing, oozing. —**रः** 1 Juice, essence. -2 Treacle, molasses. -3 Any corrosive or acid substance; क्षते क्षारमिवासह्यं जातं तस्यैव दर्शनं U. 4. 7; क्षारं क्षते प्रक्षिपन् Mk. 5. 18; (क्षारं क्षते क्षिप् &c. has become proverbial, and means 'to aggravate the pain which is already unbearable,' 'to make bad worse', 'to add insult to injury'). -4 Glass. -5 Salt. -6 Ashes. -7 A rogue, cheat. —**रं** 1 Black salt. -2 Water. —**Comp.** —**अच्छं** sea-salt. —**अंजनं** an alkaline unguent. —**अंबु** *n.* an alkaline fluid. —**उदः,—उदकः,—उदधिः,—समुद्रः** the salt ocean. —**कर्दमः** 1. a pool of saline mud. -2. N. of a hell. —**तैलं** oil cooked with alkaline ingredients. —**त्रयं, —त्रितयं** natron, salt-petre and borax. —**नदी** a river of alkaline water in hell. —**भूमिः** *f.*, —**मृत्तिका** saline soil; किमाश्चर्यं क्षारभूमौ प्राणवा यमवृतिका Udb. —**मेलकः** an alkaline substance. —**रसः** a saline flavour. —**श्रेष्ठः** alkaline earth.

क्षारकः [क्षर्-ण्वुल्] 1 Alkali. -2 Juice, essence. -3 A cage, basket or net for birds. -4 A washerman. -5 A blossom; a bud or new-blown flower (कलिका).

क्षारणं,—णा Accusing, especially of adultery. —**णं** 1 Converting to alkali or ashes. -2 Distilling.

क्षारयति Den. P. 1 To furnish or mix with acid substances. -2 To torture a person with acid substances. -3 To speak ill of a person, accuse. -4 To abuse, calumniate,

taduce, censure; cf. आक्षर्.

क्षारिका Hunger.

क्षारित *a.* 1 Distilled from saline matter. -2 Falsely accused (especially of adultery).

क्षल् 10 U. (क्षालयति-ते, क्षालित) 1 To wash, wash off, purify, cleanse; ऋते रवेः क्षालयितुं क्षमेत कः क्षपातमस्कांडमलीमसं नभः Śi. 1. 38; H. 4. 60. -2 To wipe away. —WITH वि to wash off; R. 5. 44.

क्षाल *a.* Cleaning, washing.

क्षालनं [क्षल्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Washing, cleansing (with water). -2 Sprinkling.

क्षालित *p. p.* [क्षल्-क्त] 1 Washed, cleansed, purified. -2 Wiped away, requited; तथा वृत्तं पापैर्व्यथयति यथा क्षालितमपि U. 1. 28.

क्षवः, क्षवथुः See under क्षु.

क्षात्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [क्षत्रस्य कर्म भावो वा अण्] Relating or peculiar to the military tribe; क्षात्रो धर्मः श्रित इव तनुं ब्रह्मघोषस्य गुप्त्यै U. 6. 9; R. 1. 13. —त्रं 1 The Kshatriya tribe. -2 The qualifications of a Kshatriya; the Gîtâ thus describes them: —शौर्यं तेजो धृतिर्दाक्ष्यं युद्धे चाप्यपलायनं। दानमीश्वरभावश्च क्षात्रं कर्म स्वभावजं Bg. 18. 43.

क्षात्रिः The son of a Kshatriya by a woman of another caste.

क्षांत &c. see under क्षम्.

क्षाम *a.* [क्षै-कर्तरि क्त] 1 Scorched, singed. -2 Diminished, thin, wasted; emaciated, lean; क्षामक्षामकपोलमाननं *S.* 3. 10; मध्ये क्षामा Me. 82; क्षामच्छायं भवनमधुना मद्वियोगेन नूनं 80, 89. -3 Slight, little, small. -4 Weak, infirm. —मः An epithet of Vishṇu. —मा The earth. —मं Destruction. **-Comp.** —आस्यं unwholesome diet.

क्षामन् *a.* [क्षै-मनिन्] Destructive. —*n.* Ved. The earth, ground.

क्षामवत् *a.* Ved. Scorching, withering, drying; an epithet of Agni.

क्षारः &c. See under क्षर्.

क्षालनं &c. See under क्षल्.

क्षि I. 1 P. (क्षयति, क्षित or क्षीण) 1 To decay or waste. -2 To rule, govern, be master of. -II 1. 5. 9. P. (क्षयति, क्षिणोति, क्षिणाति) 1 To destroy, affect, ruin, corrupt; [illegible] शस्त्रभृतां क्षिणोति R. 2. 40. -2 To diminish, cause to waste away; R. 19. 48. -3 To kill, injure. -4 To spend, pass (as time); कति पुनरहं वासराणि क्षयिष्ये Ud. S. 83. -III. 6 P. (क्षियति) 1 To abide, stay, dwell. -2 To inhabit. -3 To remain. -4 To go, move, approach. —*Pass.* (क्षीयते) 1 To waste, wane; decay, be diminished (fig. also) प्रतिक्षणमयं कायः क्षीयमाणो न लक्ष्यते H. 4. 66; प्रत्यासन्नविपत्तिमूढमनसां प्रायो मतिः क्षीयते Pt. 2. 4; Amaru. 93; Bh. 2. 19. —*Caus.* (क्षययति or क्षपयति) 1 To destroy, remove, put an end to; ममापि च क्षपयतु नीललोहितः पुनर्भवं परिगतशक्तिरात्मभूः *S.* 7. 35, R. 8. 47; Me. 53. -2 To spend or pass (as time).

क्षयः [क्षि-अच्] 1 A house, residence, abode; यातनाश्च यमक्षये Ms. 6. 61; निर्जगाम पुनस्तस्मात्क्षयान्नारायणस्य ह Mb. -2 Loss, decline, waste, wane, decay, diminution; आयुषः क्षयः R. 3. 69; धनक्षये वर्धते जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178; so चंद्रक्षयः, क्षयपक्षः &c. -3 Destruction, end, termination; निशाक्षये याति ह्रियेव पांडुतां Rs. 1. 9; Amaru. 60. -4 Pecuniary loss; Ms. 8. 401. -5 Fall (as of prices.) -6 Removal. -7 Universal destruction (प्रलय).-8 Consumption. -9 A disease in general. -10 The negative sign or quantity, minus (in algebra). -11 Family, race. -12 The house of Yama. **-Comp.** —कर (also क्षयंकर) *a.* causing decay or destruction, ruinous. —कालः 1. time of universal destruction. -2. the period of decline. —कासः consumptive cough. —पक्षः the dark fortnight. —युक्तिः *f.*, —योगः an opportunity of destroying. —रोगः consumption. —वायुः the wind that is to blow at the destruction of the world. —संपद् *f.* total loss, ruin.

क्षयण *a.* Destroying &c. —णः 1 A place with calm water. -2 A bay or harbour. —णं A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयथुः Consumptive cough, consumption.

क्षयस् *n.* A dwelling-place, habitation.

क्षयिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) 1 Diminishing, decaying; आरंभगुर्वी क्षयिणी क्रमेण Bh. 2. 60; waning, wasting; न चाभूत्ताव क्षयी R. 17. 71 Ms. 9. 314. -2 Consumptive. -3 Perishable, fragile. —*m.* The moon.

क्षयिष्णु *a.* 1 Wasting, decaying. - 2 Perishable, fragile.

क्षिः *f.* 1 Abode. -2 Going. -3 Destruction. -4 Waste, loss.

क्षित् *a.* 1 Ruling, a ruler.-2 Dwelling.

क्षित *p. p.* [क्षि-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wasted, decayed, lost.-2 Weakened.-3 Poor, miserable. —तं Killing; injuring.

क्षिता The earth.

क्षितिः *f.* [क्षि निवासे आधारे क्तिन्] 1 The earth. -2 A dwelling, an abode, a house. -3 Loss, destruction. -4 The end of the world. -5 Wane. -6 A man (Ved.) **-Comp.** —ऽदितिः an epithet of Devakî, mother of Kṛishṇa. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः a king; R 1. 5; 3. 3; 11. 1. —कणः dust. —कंपः an earth-quake. —क्षित् *m.* a king, prince. —जः 1. a tree. -2. an earthworm. -3. the planet Mars. -4. N. of the demon Naraka killed by Vishṇu. (—जं) the horizon. (—जा) an epithet of Sîtâ. —तलं the surface of the earth. —देवः a Brâhmaṇa. —धरः a mountain; Ku. 7. 94. —धेनुः earth considered as a milch-cow; Bh. 2. 46. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः, —पालः, —भुज् *m.*, —रक्षिन् *m.* a king, sovereign; R. 2. 51, 5. 76, 6. 86, 7. 3, 9.75. —पुत्रः 1. the planet Mars. -2. the demon Naraka. —प्रतिष्ठ *a.* dwelling on the earth. —भृत् *m.* 1. a mountain; सर्वक्षितिभृतां नाथ V. 4. 27; (where it means 'a king' also); Ki. 5. 20; Rs. 6. 26. -2. a king. —मंडलं the globe. —रंध्रं a ditch, hollow. —रुह् *m.* a tree. —वर्धनः *m.* a corpse, dead body. —वृत्तिः *f.* 'the course of the earth', patient behaviour. —व्युदासः a cave within the earth, an underground hole.

क्षित्वन् *m.* Wind, air.

क्षीण *p.p.* [क्षि-क्त] 1 Thin, emaciated, waned, become lean, diminished, worn away, expended; भार्यां क्षीणेषु वित्तेषु(जानीयात्) H.1. 72; so क्षीणशशी; क्षीणे पुण्ये मर्त्यलोकं विशंति. -2 Slender, delicate. -3 Small, little. -4 Poor, miserable. -5 Powerless, weak. -6 Wasted away, decreased, lost, diminished.-7 Dead, destroyed; अक्षीणभक्तिः क्षीणेऽपि नंदे Mu. 2. 21.

-8 Injured, broken, torn. -**Comp.** -चंद्रः the moon on the wane. -धन *a.* reduced to poverty, impoverished. -पाप *a.* one who is purified after having suffered the consequences of sin. -पुण्य *a.* one who has enjoyed all his stock of merit, and must work to acquire more in another birth. -मध्य *a.* slender-waisted. -वासिन् *a.* inhabiting a dilapidated house. (*m.*) a dove or pigeon. -विक्रांत *a.* destitute of courage or prowess. -वृत्ति *a.* deprived of the means of support, out of employ. -शक्ति,-बल *a.* weakened in strength, subsided (as a disease); Pt 1. 235.

क्षिण् 5 U. (क्षिणोति-क्षिणुते, क्षित) To kill, hurt, injure.

क्षिद्रः [क्षिद्-रक] 1 A disease. -2 The sun. -3 A horn.

क्षिप् 6 U. (but only P. when preceded by अभि, प्रति and अति), 4. P. (क्षिपति-ते, क्षिप्यति, क्षिप्त) 1 To throw, cast, send, dispatch, discharge, let go (with loc. or sometimes dat.); मरुद्भ्य इति तु द्वारि क्षिपेदप्स्वद्भ्य इत्यपि Ms. 3. 88; शिलां वा क्षेप्स्यते मयि Mb.; R. 12. 95; with प्रति also; Bh. 3. 67, *Si.* 15. 86. -2 To place, put on or upon, throw into, स्रजमपि शिरस्यंधः क्षिप्तां धुनोत्यहिशंकया *S.* 7. 24; Y. 1. 230; Bg. 16. 19. -3 To fix on, attach to (as a blame): भृत्ये दोषान् क्षिपति H. 2. -4 To cast or throw off, cast away, rid oneself of; किं कूर्मस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu.2. 18.-5 (*a*) To take away, destroy; Mâl. 1. 17. (b) To kill or slay; केसरी निष्ठुरक्षिप्तमृगयूथो मृगाधिपः *Si.* 2. 53.-6 To reject, disdain. -7 To insult, revile, abuse, scold; Ms. 8. 312, 270; *S*ânti. 3. 10. -8 To pour on, scatter, strew. -9, To strike, hit. -10 To distract, afflict; Mâl. 4. 8. -With पर्या to bind or tie up, collect (as hair); (केशांत) पर्याक्षिपत् काचिदुदारबंधं Ku. 7. 14.

क्षिप् *f.* Ved. A finger; Rv. 3. 23. 3, 9. 97. 57.

क्षिप *a.* [क्षिप्-क] Throwing, striking, hitting. -पः 1 Throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, insulting. -पा 1 Sending. -2 Throwing. -3 Night.

क्षिपकः An archer, a warrior.

क्षिपणं [क्षिप् भावे बा० क्युन्] 1 Sending, throwing, casting. -2 Reviling, abusing.

क्षिपणिः,-णी *f.* 1 An oar. -2 A priest. -3 A net. -4 A weapon. -णिः A stroke with a whip.

क्षिपणुः [क्षिप्-अनुङ्] 1 An archer. -2 A weapon. -3 Air, wind.

क्षिपण्यु *a.* [क्षिप्-कन्युच्] 1 Fragrant, sweet-smelling. -2 Diffusive. -ण्युः 1 The body. -2 The spring season. -3 A fragrant smell.

क्षिपातिः (स्तिः) Ved. The arm.

क्षिप्त *p. p.* [क्षिप्-क्त] 1 Thrown, scattered, hurled, cast. -2 Abandoned. -3 Disregarded, neglected. disrespected. -4 Placed. -5 Distracted, mad; (see क्षिप्). -प्ता Night. -प्तं A wound caused by shooting. -**Comp.** -कुक्कुरः a mad dog. -चित्त *a.* distracted in mind, absent-minded. -देह *a.* prostrating the body, lying down.

क्षिप्तिः *f.* [क्षिप्-क्तिन्] 1 Throwing, sending forth. -2 Explaining a hidden meaning (such as solving riddles).

क्षिप्नु *a.* 1 Throwing, casting. -2 Killing; रक्षोगणं क्षिप्नु Bk. 2. 21; *Si.* 16. 50. -3 Obstructive.

क्षिप्र *a.* [क्षिप्-रक्] (compar. क्षेपीयस् : superl. क्षेपिष्ठ) 1 Elastic (as a bow). -2 Quick, speedy. -प्रं 1 A measure of time = $\frac{1}{15}$ of a Muhûrta. -2 The part of the hand between the thumb and the forefinger. -प्रं *ind.* Quickly, speedily, immediately; विनाशं व्रजति क्षिप्रमामपात्रमिवांभसि Ms. 3. 179; *S*ânti. 3. 6; Bk. 2. 44. -**Comp.** -कारिन् *a.* acting quickly, prompt.

क्षेपः [क्षिप्-घञ्] 1 Throwing, tossing, casting, moving about, movement (of limbs); कुंदक्षेपानुगम Me. 47; भ्रूक्षेपमात्रानुमतप्रवेशां Ku. 3. 60. -2 A throw, cast. -3 Sending, dispatching. -4 Depression; striking down. -5 Transgressing. -6 Passing away (time); कालक्षेपः. -7 Delay, dilatoriness. -8 Insult, abuse; क्षेपं करोति चेद्दंड्यः Y. 2. 204; किं क्षेपे. -9 Disrespect, contempt. -10 Pride, haughtiness. -11 A nosegay. -12 A stroke (of an oar &c). -13 Laying on (as a paint &c.), besmearing. -14 (in arith.) Addendum.

क्षेपक *a.* [क्षिप् ण्वुल्] A thrower, sender. -2 Interpolated, inserted (as a passage). -3 Abusive, disrespectful. -कः 1 A spurious or interpolated passage. -2 An additive quantity.

क्षेपणं [क्षिप्-ल्युट्] 1 Throwing, casting, sending, directing &c. -2 Spending (as time). -3 Omitting. -4 Abusing. -5 A sling. -णिः, -णी *f.* 1 An oar. -2 A net for fishing. -3 A sling or any instrument with which missiles are thrown.

क्षेपणीय *a.* [क्षिप्-अनीयर्] To be thrown or cast. -यं A sling, any instrument for casting missiles, stones &c.

क्षेपिमन् *m.* Great velocity, speed.

क्षेप्तृ *a.* A thrower, caster, sender.

क्षेप्य *a.* To be thrown or cast &c.

क्षिया 1 Loss, destruction, waste, decay. 2 An impropriety, offence against established customs (आचारभेद); the following is an instance; स्वयमह रथेन याति उपाध्यायं पदातिं गमयति Sk.

क्षिव् 1. 4. P. (क्षेवति or क्षीव्यति) To eject from the mouth, vomit, spit out.

क्षी 1 U. (क्षयति-ते) To kill, injure, hurt.

क्षीज् 1 P. (क्षीजति) To sound indistinctly.

क्षीजनं [क्षीज् भावे ल्युट्] The whistling of hollow reeds.

क्षीण See under क्षि.

क्षीब्, क्षीब See क्षीव्, क्षीव.

क्षीरः,-रं 1 Milk; हंसो हि क्षीरमादत्ते तन्मिश्रा वर्जयत्यपः *S.* 6. 27. -2 The milky juice or sap of trees, exudation; resin; ये तत्क्षीरस्रुतिसुरभयो दक्षिणेन प्रवृत्ताः Me. 107; Ku. 1. 9. -3 Water. -**Comp.** -अदः an infant, a sucking child. -अब्धिः the sea of milk. °जः 1. the moon. -2. the Amrita or nectar produced at the churning of the sea. -3. an epithet of Sesha. -4. a pearl. °जं sea-salt. °जा, °तनया an epithet of Lakshmi. -आह्वः the pine tree. -उदः the sea of milk; क्षीरोदवेलेव सफेनपुंजा Ku. 7. 26. °तनयः, °नंदनः the moon. °तनया, °सुता an epithet of Lakshmi. -उदधिः = क्षीरोद q. v. above. -ऊर्मिः a wave of the sea

of milk; R. 4.27.—ओदनः rice boiled witk milk;—कंठः,कंठकः a young child (having milk in the throat); त्वया तत्क्षीरकंठेन प्राप्तमारण्यकं व्रतं Mv. 4. 52, 5. 11. —जं coagulated milk. —दात्री yielding milk (as a cow). —द्रुमः the Asvattha tree. —धात्री a wet-nurse. —धिः, -निधिः the sea of milk; इंदुः क्षीरनिधाविव R. 1. 12. —धेनुः f. a milch cow. —नीरं 1. water and milk. -2. milk-like water. -3. a fast embrace. —पः a child. —पाणः an inhabitant of Usînara. (-णं,-नं) drinking milk. (-णी) any vessel out of which milk is drunk. —भृत a. supported by milk (as a Gopâla). —वारिः, -वारिधिः the sea of milk.—विकृतिः f. inspissated milk. —वृक्षः 1. N. of the four trees न्यग्रोध, उदुंबर, अश्वत्थ and मधूक. -2. the glomerous fig-tree. —शरः cream, the skim of milk. —समुद्रः the sea of milk.—सारः butter; क्षीरसारमपनीय शंकया स्वीकृतं यदि पलायनं त्वया Udb. —स्निग्ध a. unctuous with milky juice or sap; S. 3. 6. —स्फटिकः a precious stone. —स्वामिन् m. a commentator on the Amarakosa.—हिंडीरः the foam of milk.

क्षीरयति Den. P. To look like milk.

क्षीरिका A dish prepared with milk.

क्षीरिन् a. 1 Milky. -2 Yielding milk; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60.

क्षीरेयी An oblation of milk, rice, and sugar.

क्षीव् 1. 4. P. [क्षीवति, क्षीव्यति] 1 To be drunk or intoxicated. -2 To spit, eject from the mouth.

क्षीव a. Excited, drunk, intoxicated; ध्रुवं जये यस्य जयामृतेन क्षीवः क्षमाभर्तुरमूत्कृपाणः Vikr. 1. 96; क्षीवो दुःशासनासृजा Ve. 5. 27.

क्षु 2 P. [क्षौति, क्षुत] 1 To sneeze; अपयाति सरोषया निरस्ते कृतकं कामिनि चुक्षुवे मृगाक्ष्या Si. 9. 83; Ch. P. 10; Bk. 14. 75. -2 To cough.

क्षवः [क्षु-भावादौ अप्] 1 Sneezing. -2 Cough.

क्षवकं A kind of pot-herb. —बिका 1 A species of rice. -2 A woman.

क्षवथुः [क्षु-अथुच्] 1 Sneezing. -2 Cough. -3 Irritation of the throat. -4 Sore throat.

क्षुण्ण See under क्षुद् below.

क्षुद् 7 U. (क्षुणत्ति, क्षुंते, क्षुण्ण) 1 To tread or trample upon, strike against, crush (under the foot), bruise, pound down; क्षुणद्मि सर्पान् पाताले Bk. 6. 36; ते तं व्याशिषताक्षौत्सुः पादैर्दैतैस्तथाच्छिदन् 15. 43, 17. 66. -2 To move, be agitated (A.). —With प्र to crush, bruise, pound; मिवष्नस्य प्रचुक्षोद गदयांगं बिभीषणः Bk. 14. 33.

क्षुण्ण p. p. [क्षुद्-क्त] 1 Pounded, crushed to pieces, bruised. -2 Powdered, pulverized, ground. -3 Beaten, trodden (as a path); R. 1. 17. -4 (Fig.) Practised, followed; क्षुद्रजनक्षुण्ण एष मार्गः K. 146; अ° unusual; Mâl. 3. -5 Violated (a vow). -6 Exercised, practised, skilful. -7 One versed in the sacred science but unable to teach it. -8 Overcome, defeated. —Comp. —मनस् a. penitent, repentant.

क्षुण्णकः A kind of drum beaten at a funeral.

क्षुद् f. Grinding, crushing.

क्षुदः Flour, meal.

क्षुद्र a. [क्षुद्-कर्तरि रक्] (compar. क्षोदीयस्; superl. क्षोदिष्ठ) 1 Minute, small, tiny, little, trifling. -2 Mean, low, vile, base; क्षुद्रेऽपि नूनं शरणं प्रपन्ने Ku. 1. 12. -3 Wicked. -4 Cruel. -5 Poor, indigent. -6 Miserly, niggardly; Me. 17. -7 Diminutive, short. -8 Trifling, insignificant. -9 Unimportant, minor. —द्रः 1 A small particle of rice. -2 A bee or wasp. —द्रा 1 A bee. -2 A fly or gnat. -3 A woman maimed or crippled. -4 A quarrelsome woman. -5 A prostitute, whore, harlot; उपसृष्टा इव क्षुद्राधिष्ठितभवनाः K. 107. -6 A base or despicable woman. -7 A dancing girl. —द्रं Ved. A particle of dust, flour, meal. —Comp. —अंजनं a kind of unguent applied to the eyes in certain diseases. —अंत्रः the small cavity of the heart. —उलूकः a small owl.—कंबुः a small shell. —कुलिशः a precious stone. —कुष्ठ a mild form of leprosy. —घंटिका 1. small bell. -2. a girdle of small bells. —चंदनं red sandal-wood. —जंतुः any small animal. —तंडुलः a grain of rice. —दंशिका a small gadfly. —बुद्धि a. low-minded, mean. —रसः honey. —रोगः a minor disease; (44 are enumerated by Susruta). —शंखः a small conch-shell. —सुवर्ण low or bad gold; i. e. brass. —हन् m. an epithet of Siva.

क्षुद्रता, -त्वं, Smallness, insignificance.

क्षुद्रल a. Minute, small (applied especially to diseases and animals).

क्षुद्रिका 1 A small gadfly.-2 Small bells (for ornaments).

क्षोत्तृ m. A pestle, implement for grinding.

क्षोदः [क्षुद्-घञ्] 1 Pounding, grinding. -2 The stone on which anything is ground or powdered, a mortar. -3 Any ground substance, flour. -4 Dust, particle, any small or minute particle; U. 3. 2. —Comp. —क्षम a. capable of standing a test, scrutiny or investigation.

क्षोदस् n. [क्षुद्-असुन्] Water.

क्षोदित a. [क्षुद्-णिच्-क्त] Pounded, ground. —तं 1 Powder, dust. -2 Flour, any ground substance.

क्षोदिमन् m. Minutness, smallness.

क्षुध् 4 P. (क्षुध्यति, क्षुधित) To be hungry; Bk. 5. 66, 6. 44, 9. 39.

क्षुध् f. क्षुधा 1 Hunger; सीदति क्षुधा Ms. 7.134, 4. 187.-2 Food. —Comp. —अन्वित, -आर्त, -आविष्ट a. afflicted by hunger. —क्षाम a. emaciated by hunger; Bh. 2. 29. —पिपासित a. hungry and thirsty. —निवृत्तिः f. cessation of hunger, appeasing of appetite (in general).

क्षुधालु a. Hungry.

क्षुधित a. Hungry; R. 2. 39.

क्षुधुनः N. of a savage race, the Mlechchhas.

क्षुपः A tree with small roots and branches, a shrub, bush.

क्षुभ् 1 A., 4. 9. P. (क्षोभते, क्षुभ्यति, क्षुभ्नाति, क्षुभित-क्षुब्ध) 1 To shake, tremble, to be agitated or disturbed; महाह्रद इव क्षुभ्यन् Bk. 9. 118; R. 4. 21; Si. 8. 24.-2 To be unsteady.-3 To stumble (fig. also). —Caus. (क्षोभयति) To agitate, stir up, excite, perturb.

क्षुभ् f. Ved. A blow, push.

क्षुभ a. [क्षुभ्-क] Exciting, agitating &c.

क्षुभित a. 1 Shaken, agitated &c.; महाप्रलयमारुतक्षुभितपुष्करावर्तक &c., Ve. 3. 2. -2 Afraid. -3 Enraged.

क्षुब्ध *p. p.* 1 Agitated, shaken, unsteady. -2 Disturbed. -3 Afraid. **—ब्धः** A churning stick: शैलैव मंदरक्षुब्धक्षुभितांभोधिवर्णना Si. 2. 107. -2 A particular mode of sexual enjoyment.

क्षोभः [क्षुभ्-घञ्] 1 Shaking, moving, tossing; Me. 28, 95; so काननक्षोभः &c. -2 Jolting; R. 1. 58; V. 3. 11. -3 (*a*) Agitation, disturbance, excitement, emotion; आंक U. 3, 3. 29: स्वयंवरक्षोभकृतामभावः R. 7. 3; अर्थेद्रियक्षोभमयुग्मनेत्रः पुनर्वशित्वाद्बलवन्निगृह्य Ku. 3. 69. (*b*) Provocation, irritation: प्रायः स्वं महिमानं क्षोभात्प्रतिपद्यते जंतुः S. 6. 30.

क्षोभणं [क्षुभ्-णिच् ल्युट्] Agitating, disturbing. **—णः** One of the five arrows of Kâmadeva. -2 An epithet of (*a*) Vishnu, (*b*) *S*iva.

क्षुमा 1 Linseed, a kind of flax. -2 The Indigo plant.

क्षुर् 6 P. (क्षुरति, क्षुरित) 1 To cut, scratch. -2 To make lines or furrows.

क्षुरः [क्षुर्-क] 1 A razor; R. 7. 46; Ms. 9. 292. -2 A razor-like barb attached to an arrow. -3 The hoof of a cow or horse.-4 An arrow. -5 The foot of a bed-stead. **-Comp.** **—कर्मन्** *n*, **—क्रिया** the act of shaving; Pt. 1. 386. **—चतुष्टयं** the four things necessary for shaving. **—धानं**, **—भांडं** a razor-case. **—धार** *a.* as sharp as a razor. **—प्र:** 1. an arrow with a sharp horse-shoe-shaped head; तं क्षुरप्रशकलीकृतं कृती R. 11. 29; 9. 62. -2. a sort of hoe, a weeding-spade. **—मर्दिन्**, **मुंडिन्** *m.* a barber.

क्षुरिका, **क्षुरी** 1 A knife, dagger. -2 A small razor.

क्षुरिणी The wife of a barber.

क्षुरिन् *m.* A barber.

क्षुल्ल *a.* Small, little.**-Comp.** **—तातः** the younger brother of one's father; cf. क्षुल्ल.

क्षुल्लक *a.* 1 Little, minute.-2 Low, vile. -3 Insignificant. -4 Wicked, malicious. -5 Poor. -6 Pained, distressed. -7 Hard -8 Young. **—कः** A small shell.

क्षेत्रं [क्षि-ष्ट्रन्] A field, ground, soil; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1. 3. -2 Landed property, land. -3 Place, abode, region, repository; कपटशतमयं क्षेत्रमप्रत्ययानां Pt. 1. 191; Bh. 1. 77; Me 16. -4 A sacred spot, a place of pilgrimage: क्षेत्रं क्षत्रप्रधनपिशुनं कौरवं तद्भजेथाः Me. 48, Bg. 1. 1. -5 An enclosed spot of ground, portion of space, superficies, circuit. -6 Fertile soil.-7 Place of origin. -8 A wife; अपि नाम कुलपतेरियमसवर्णक्षेत्रसंभवा स्यात् S. 1: Ms. 3. 175. -9 The sphere of action, the body (regarded as the field of the working of the soul). योगिनो यं विचिन्वंति क्षेत्राभ्यंतरवर्तिनं Ku. 6. 77; Bg. 13. 1, 2. 3. -10 The mind. -11 A house; a town.-12 A plane figure, as a triangle. -13 A diagram. -14 A sign of the zodiac.**-Comp.** **—अधिदेवता** the tutelary deity of any sacred piece of ground. **—आजीवः**, **—करः**, **—कृत** *m.* a cultivator, peasant. **—गणितं** geometry. **—गत** *a.* geometrical. **उपपत्तिः** *f.* geometrical proof. **—ज** *a.* 1. produced in a field. -2. born from the body. (**—जः**) one of the 12 kinds of sons allowed by the old Hindu Law, the offspring of a wife by a kinsman duly appointed to raise up issue to the husband; Ms. 9. 167, 180; Y. 1. 69; 2. 128. **—जात** *a.* begotten on the wife of another. **—ज्ञ** *a.* 1. knowing places. -2. clever, dexterous. (**—ज्ञः**) 1. the soul; cf. Bg. 13. 1, 3, Ms. 12. 12. -2. the supreme soul. -3. a libertine. -4. a husbandman.-5. a form of *S*iva. -6. a witness. (**—ज्ञा**) a girl fifteen years old personating Durgâ at a festival. **—पतिः** a land-owner, a landlord. **—पदं** a place sacred to a deity. **—पालः** 1. a man employed to guard a field. -2. a deity protecting fields. -3. an epithet of *S*iva. **—फलं** the area or superficial contents of a figure (in math.). **—भक्तिः** *f.* the division of a field. **—भूमिः** *f.* cultivated land. **—राशिः** quantity represented by geometrical figures. **—विद्** *a.* **—क्षेत्रज्ञ** q. v. (*-m.*) 1. a husbandman. -2. a sage, one who has spiritual knowledge; Ku. 3. 50. -3. the soul. **—व्यवहारः** 1. drawing a figure in geometry. -2. geometrical demonstration. **—स्थ** *a.* residing at a sacred place.

क्षेत्रिक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [क्षेत्रमस्त्यस्य ठन्] Relating to a field. **—कः** 1 A farmer; Ms. 8. 241, 9. 53. -2 A husband; Ms. 9. 145.

क्षेत्रिन् *a.* [क्षेत्र-इनि] 1 Owning a field: cultivating land. -2 Agricultural. **—m.** 1 An agriculturist, a cultivator; Y. 2. 161. -2 A (nominal) husband; S. 5. -3 The soul. -4 The Supreme soul; Bg. 13. 33.

क्षेत्रिय *a.* [क्षेत्र-घ] 1 Relating to a field. -2 Curable in a future body, or incurable in the present life, irremediable; कंडाय क्षेत्रियो येन मध्वपातीनि सारत्रवीत् Bk. 4. 32. **—यं** 1 An organic disease. -2 Meadow grass, pasturage. -3 (pl.) The surrounding parts of any place. **—यः** 1 A medicament. -2 An incurable disease. -3 An adulterer.-4 Physicking, operating.

क्षेत्रीयति Den. P. To desire another's wife.

क्षेत्रीकृ 8 U. To expose to, to subject to; Mu. 7. 4; K. 135.

क्षेप &c. See under क्षिप्.

क्षेम *a.* [क्षि-मन् Un. 1.138] 1 Conferring happiness, ease or comfort, good, beneficial, well; धार्तराष्ट्रा रणे हन्युस्तन्मे क्षेमतरं भवेत् Bg. 1. 46. -2 Prosperous, at ease, comfortable, -3 Secure, happy. **—मः**, **—मं** 1 Peace, happiness, ease, welfare, well-being; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1. 17; वैश्यं क्षेमं समागम्य (पृच्छेत्) Ms. 2. 127; अधुना सर्वजलचराणां क्षेमं भविष्यति Pt. 1. -2 Safety, security; क्षेमेण व्रज बांधवान् Mk. 7. 7 safely; Pt. 1. 146. -3 Preserving, protection; R. 15. 6. -4 Keeping what is acquired; cf. योगक्षेम. -5 Final beatitude, eternal happiness. -6 Basis, foundation. -7 Residence, resting-place. -8 A star, asterism (नक्षत्र). **—मः** A kind of perfume. **—मा** An epithet of Durgâ. **-Comp.** **—कर**, **—कार** (also क्षेमंकर) *a.* propitious, causing peace or security.

क्षेमिन् *a.* (**णी** *f.*) Safe, secure, happy

क्षेम्य *a.* [क्षेमाय साधु यत्] 1 Resting, at ease. -2 Habitable, comfortable. -3 Healthy, salubrious. -4 Lucky, prosperous. -5 Giving peace. **—म्यः** An epithet of *S*iva.

क्षै 1 P. [क्षायति, क्षाम] To wane, waste away, become emaciated, decline, decay.

क्षैण्यं 1 Destruction. -2 Leanness, slenderness.

क्षैत्रं [क्षेत्राणां समूहः अण्] 1 A multitude of fields. -2 A field.

क्षैत्रज्ञं Spirituality, knowledge of the soul.

क्षैप्रं Quickness, speediness.

क्षैरेय *a.* (यी *f.*) [क्षीरे संस्कृतं ढञ्] Milky.

क्षोडः The post to which an elephant is tied.

क्षोणिः, क्षोणी *f.* 1 The earth. -2 The number 'one' (in math.).

क्षोद See under क्षुद्.

क्षाभे &c. See under क्षुभ्.

क्षोमः,-मं [क्षु-मन्] A room on the top of a house. **-मं** Wove silk.

क्षौणिः,-णी *f.* See क्षोणि. **-Comp.** **-प्राचीरः** the ocean. **-भुज्** *m.*, **-पतिः** a king. **-भृत्** *m.*, **धरः** a mountain.

क्षौद्रः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 N. of a mixed caste. **-द्रं** 1 Smallness. -2 Meanness, lowness. -3 Honey; सक्षौद्रपटलैरिव R. 4. 63. -4 Water.-5 A particle of dust.-**Comp.** **-जं** wax. **-धातुः** a kind of mineral substance; (माक्षिक). **-मेहः** the disease diabetes mellitus.

क्षौद्रेयं Wax.

क्षौमः *a.* [क्षु-मन् स्वार्थे अण्] Linen. **-मः,-मं** 1 Silken cloth, wove silk; क्षौमं केनचिदिंदुपांडुतरुणा मांगल्यमाविष्कृतं S. 4.4; क्षौमांतरितमेखले (अंके) R. 10. 8. -2 An airy room on the top of a house. -3 The back of an edifice. -4 A fortified place before a building. **-मं** 1 Linen cloth. -2 Linseed. **-मी** Flax.

क्षौरं Shaving. **-री** A razor.

क्षौरिकः A barber.

क्ष्णु 2 P. (क्ष्णौति, क्ष्णुत) To whet, sharpen. -WITH सं (Atm.) to sharpen (fig. also); Bk. 8. 40.

क्ष्णुत *a.* [क्ष्णु-क्त] Whetted, sharpened.

क्ष्णोत्रं Ved. A grind-stone.

क्ष्मा 1 The earth; (पुत्रं) क्ष्मां लंभयित्वा क्षमयोपपन्नं R. 18. 9; किं शेषस्य भरव्यथा न वपुषि क्ष्मां न क्षिपत्येष यत् Mu. 2. 18. -2 (In math.) The number 'one'. **-Comp.** **-जः** the planet Mars. **-पः, -पतिः, -भुज्** *m.* a king; कविक्ष्मापतिः Gît. 1; देशानामुपरि क्ष्मापाः Pt. 1. 155. **-भृत्** *m.* a king or mountain.

क्ष्माय् 1 A. (क्ष्मायते, क्ष्मायित) To shake, tremble; चक्ष्माये च मही Bk. 14. 21; 17. 73.

क्ष्मील् 1 P. (क्ष्मीलति) To wink, close the eyelids.

क्ष्विड् 1 U. (क्ष्वेडति-ते, क्ष्वेण्ट or क्ष्वेडित) To hum, roar, whistle, growl, murmur, sound indistinctly; Ms. 4. 64.

क्ष्विद् 1 A., क्ष्विद् 4 P. 1 To be wet or unctuous. -2 To emit sap, or discharge juice, ichor &c., exude. -WITH प्र to murmur, hum; Bk. 7. 103.

क्ष्विण्ण *a.* 1 Sounded inarticulately. -2 Soft, unctuous, oily.

क्ष्वेड *a.* 1 Crooked, curved. -2 Wicked, depraved -3 Difficult to be approached. **-डः** 1 Sound, noise. -2 Venom, poison; गुणदोषौ बुधो गृह्णन्निंदुक्ष्वेडाविवेश्वरः। शिरसा श्लाघते पूर्वं परं कंठे नियच्छति Subhâsh. -3 Moistening. -4 Abandonment. -5 An inarticulate sound. **-डा** 1 The roaring of a lion. -2 A war-cry, war-whoop. -3 A bamboo.

क्ष्वेडनं 1 Murmuring, hissing, whistling -2 A hissing pronunciation.

क्ष्वेडितः तं 1 Humming, murmuring. -2 A growl, roar. -3 The roaring of a lion. -4 A battle-cry, war-whoop.

क्ष्वेल् 1 P. (क्ष्वेलति &c.) 1 To leap, jump. -2 To play. -3 To go, move. -4 To shake, tremble.

क्ष्वेला, क्ष्वेलिका, क्ष्वेलितं, क्ष्वेल्यं Play, jest, joke.

ख.

खः The sun. **-खं** 1 The sky; खं केशवोऽपर इवाक्रमितुं प्रवृत्तः Mk. 5. 2; यावद्गिरः खे मरुतां चरंति Ku. 3. 72; Me. 9. -2 Heaven. -3 Organ of sense. -4 A city. -5 A field. -6 A cypher. -7 A dot, an anusvâra. -8 A cavity, an aperture, hollow, hole; Ms. 9. 43. -9 An aperture of the human body; (of which there are 9, *i. e.* the mouth, the two ears, the two eyes, the two nostrils, and the organs of excretion and generation); खानि चैव स्पृशेदद्भिः Ms. 2. 60, 53; 4. 144; Y. 1. 20; cf. Ku. 3. 50. -10 A wound. -11 Happiness, pleasure. -12 Talc. -13 Action. -14 Knowledge. -15 Brahman. -16 The glottis (in anatomy). -17 The tenth from any given constellation or the sun's entrance into it. **-खा** 1 A well, fountain. -2 A river -**Comp.** **-अटः** (खेऽटः) 1. a planet. -2. Râhu, the ascending node. **-आपगा** an epithet of the Ganges. **-उल्कः** 1. a meteor. -2. a planet. **-उल्मुकः** the planet Mars. **-कामिनी** N. of Durgâ. **-कुंतलः** N. of *S*iva. **-खोल्कः** 'sky meteor,' N. of the sun. °**आदित्यः** a form of the sun. **-ग** *a.* [खे आकाशे गच्छति गम्-ड] moving in the air. (**-गः**) 1. a bird; अधुनीत खगः स नैकधा तनुं N. 2. 2; Ms. 12. 63. -2. air, wind; तमांसीव यथा सूर्यो वृक्षानग्निर्घनान्खगः Mb. -3. the sun. -4. a planet; *e. g.* आपोक्लिमे यदि खगाः स क्लिंटुवारः Tv.-5. a grasshopper. -6. a deity. -7. an arrow. °**अधिपः** an epithet of Garuḍa. °**अंतकः** a hawk, falcon. °**अभिरामः** an epithet of *S*iva. °**आसनः** 1. the eastern mountain on which the sun rises. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. °**इंद्रः**, °**ईश्वरः**, °**पतिः** epithets of Garuḍa. °**वती** *f.* the earth. °**स्थानं** 1. the hollow of a tree. -2. a bird's nest. **-गंगा** celestial Gangâ.

—गतिः f. 1. flight in the air. -2. the motion of a planet. —गम a. moving in the air, flying (as the Gandharvas or missile weapons). (—मः) a bird. —(खे) गमनः a kind of gallinule. —गुण a. having a cypher as a multiplier. —गोलः the celestial sphere. °विद्या astronomy. —चमसः the moon. —चर a. flying, moving in the air. (-रः) or खेचरः 1. a bird. -2. a cloud. -3. the sun. -4. the wind. -5. a demon. -6. an aerial spirit. -7. a Gandharva or Vidyâdhara. -8. a planet. -9. mercury or quicksilver. -10. a sign of the zodiac. (—री i. e. खेचरी) 1. a semi-divine female able to fly. -2. an epithet of Durgâ. —चारिन् a. moving in the air. (—m.) an epithet of Skanda. —जलं 'sky-water', dew, rain, frost &c. —ज्योतिस् m. a firefly. —तमालः 1. a cloud. -2. smoke. —तिलकः the sun. —द्योतः 1. a firefly; खद्योतालीविलसितनिभां विद्युदुन्मेषदृष्टिं Me. 81.-2. the sun. —द्यातनः the sun. —धूपः a rocket; मुमुक्षुः खधूपान् Bk. 3. 5. —परागः darkness. —पुष्पं 'sky-flower', used figuratively to denote anything impossible, an impossibility; cf. the four impossibilities stated in this verse:— मृगतृष्णांभसि स्नातः शशशृंगधनुर्धरः। एष वंध्यासुतो याति खपुष्पकृतशेखरः Subhâsh. —भं a planet. —भ्रांतिः a falcon. —मणिः 'the jewel of the sky', the sun. —मूर्तिः an epithet of Śiva. —वारि n. rain-water, dew &c. —बाष्पः snow, hoar-frost. —शय (also खेशय) a. resting or dwelling in the air. —शरीरं a celestial body. —श्वासः wind, air. —समुत्थ,-संभव a. produced in the sky. —सिंधुः the moon. —स्तनी the earth. —स्फटिकं the sun or moon gem. —हर a. having a cypher for its denominator.

खक्ख् 1 P. (खक्खति) To laugh at, deride, ridicule.

खक्खट a. Hard, solid. —टं Chalk.

खक्खरः A beggar's staff.

खग्गडः A kind of reed.

खंकरः A curl, a lock of hair.

खच् I.1. 9. P. (खचति, खच्नाति, खचित) 1 To come forth, appear. -2 To be born again. -3 To purify. -II. 10 U. (खचयति, खचित) 1 To fasten, bind. -2 To set, inlay.

खचित p.p. [खच्-क्त] 1 Fastened, joined, full of, intermixed with: खकुंतलनिरुच्चितं ...श्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11. -2 Mix..., blended. -3 Inlaid, studded, in comp.: मणि°, रत्न° ... 8. 14.

खज् 1 P. (खजति, खर्जन) To churn, agitate.

खजः [खज्-अच्] 1 A churning stick. -2 Agitating, churning. 3 A ladle or spoon. —जा 1 A churning stick, ladle. -2 The hand with the fingers extended. -3 Churning, agitating, stirring. -4 Killing, destroying. -5 A battle.

खजकः A churning-stick. —जिका A ladle or spoon.

खजपं Clarified butter, ghee.

खजाकः A bird. —का A ladle.

खजाजिका A ladle or spoon.

खंज् 1 P. (खंजति) To limp, halt, walk lame; खंजन् प्रभंजनजवः पथिकः पिपासुः N. 11. 107.

खंज a. [खंज्-अच्] Lame, crippled, halt; पादेन खंजः Sk.; Ms. 8. 274. Bh. 1. 64. —Comp. —खेटः,-खेलः the wag-tail.

खंजक a. Limping, lame.

खंजनः [खंज्-ल्युट्] A species of the wag-tail; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शरदि तडागं Git. 11; नेत्रे खंजनगंजने S. D; एको हि खंजनवरो नालिनीदलस्थः S. Til. 4, 5. —ना 1 A kind of wag-tail. -2 Mustard. —नं Going lamely. —Comp. —रतं the cohabitation of saints.

खंजनकः A wag-tail; (also खंजनिका in this sense).

खंजरीटः,-टकः, खंजलेखः The wag-tail; Bv. 2. 78; Ms. 5. 14; Y. 1. 174; Amaru. 99.

खट् 1 P. (खटति) To desire; wish.

खटः [खट्-अच्] 1 Phlegm. -2 A blind well. -3 A hatchet. -4 A plough. -5 Grass. -6 The closed fist. -7 A kind of blow or wound. —Comp. —कटाहकः a spitting-box. —खादकः 1. a jackal. -2. a crow. -3. an animal. -4. a glass-vessel. -5. an eater.

खटकः 1 A man whose business is to negotiate marriages; cf. घटक. -2 The half-closed hand. -3 The doubled fist of wrestlers or boxers.

खटकामुखं A particular position of the hand in shooting. —खः A man in the attitude of shooting.

खटिकः The hand half-closed. —का 1 Chalk. -2 The external opening of the ear.

खट (ड) क्किका 1 A side-door, window.

खटिनी, खटी Chalk.

खट्ट् 10 P. (खट्टयति) To cover, screen.

खट्टन a. Dwarfish. —नः A dwarf.

खट्टा 1 A bed-stead. -2 A kind of grass.

खट्टाशः-शी The civet-cat.

खट्टिः m. f. A bier.

खट्टिकः 1 A butcher. -2 A hunter, fowler. —का 1 A small bed-stead, a cot. -2 A bier.

खट्टेरक a. Dwarfish.

खट्वा [खट्-क्वुन्; cf. Uṇ. 1. 150] 1 A bed-stead, couch, cot. -2 A swing, hammock. -3 A kind of bandage. —Comp. —अंगः 1. a club or staff with a skull at the top considered as the weapon of Śiva and carried by ascetics and Yogins; Mâl. 5. 4, 23. -2 N. of Dilîpa. °धर, भृत् an epithet of Śiva. —अंगिन् m. an epithet of Śiva. —आप्लुत,-आरूढ a. 1. lying on a bed. -2. low, vile. -3. abandoned, wicked. -4. silly, stupid. -5. erring, going wrong or astray.

खट्वायते Den. P. To use as a couch; Śi. 2. 77.

खट्वाका, खट्विका A small bed-stead.

खड् See खंड्.

खडः 1 Breaking, dividing. -2 Buttermilk boiled with acid vegetables and spices.

खडिका, खडी Chalk.

खडुः-डूः m. or f. A bier or bed on which the corpse is carried.

खड्गः [खड्-भेदने गन् Uṇ. 1. 121] 1 A sword; न हि खड्गो विजानाति कर्मकारं स्वकारणं Udb.; खड्गं परामृश्य &c. -2 The horn of a rhinoceros. -3 A rhinoceros; R. 9. 62; Ms. 3. 272, 5. 18. —ड्गं Iron. —Comp. —आघातः a sword-cut. —आधारः a sheath, scabbard. —आमिषं a buffalo's flesh. —आह्वः a rhinoceros. —कोशः a scabbard. —धरः a swords-

man. –धेनुः, –धेनुका 1. a small sword. –2. a female rhinoceros. –पत्रं the blade of a sword. (–त्रः) a tree in hell having swords for leaves; cf. असिपत्र. –पाणि *a.* sword in hand. –पात्रं a vessel made of buffalo's horns. –पिधानं, –पिधानकं a scabbard. –पुत्रिका a knife, small sword. –प्रहारः a sword-cut. –फलं a sword-blade. –बंधः a kind of artificial composition, the words being arranged in the form of a sword; see K. P. 9 *ad loc.*

खड्गारीटः 1 A shield. –2 One who observes a particular religious penance peculiar to Buddhists by walking on swords; cf. असिधारा.

खड्गवत् *a.* Armed with a sword.

खड्गिकः 1 A swordsman. –2 A butcher. –3 The cream of buffalo's milk.

खड्गिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) Armed with a sword. –*m.* 1 A rhinoceros. –2 An epithet of *S*iva.

खड्गीकं A sickle.

खणखणायते Den. A. To tick, tinkle, crack, clank.

खंड् 10 P. (खंडयति, खंडित) 1 To break, cut, tear, break to pieces, crush; Bk. 15. 54; सौहार्दं शकटेन खंडितं Mu. 5. 18; *Si*. 7. 31, 20. 24, 6. 16, 12. 3. –2 To defeat completely, destroy, dispel; रजनीचरनाथेन खंडिते तिमिरे निशि H. 2. 111. –3 To disappoint; frustrate, cross in love; स्त्रीभिः कस्य न खंडितं भुवि मनः Pt 1. 146. –4 To disturb. –5 To cheat.

खंड *a.* [खंड्-घञ्] 1 Broken, divided, torn asunder; °देवकुलं Pt. 2 a temple in ruins. –2 Having chasms, gaps or breaks. –3 Defective, deficient. –डः, –डं 1 A break, chasm, gap, fissure, fracture. –2 A piece, part, fragment, portion; दिवः कांतिमत्खंडमेकं Me. 30; काष्ठ°, मांस° &c. –3 A section of a work, chapter. –4 A multitude, an assemblage, group; तरुखंडस्य K. 23; Mâl. 5. 23, 8. 10. –5 A term in an equation. –डः 1 Candied sugar. –2 A flaw in a jewel. –डं 1 A kind of salt. –2 A sort of sugar-cane. (In comp. खंड means 'partial,' 'incomplete'). –Comp. –अभ्रं 1. scattered clouds. –2. the impression of the teeth in amorous sports. –आलिः 2. a measure of oil. –2. a pond or lake. –3. a woman whose husband has been guilty of infidelity. –कथा a short tale. –कर्णः 1. a kind of bulbous plant. –2. sweet potato. –काव्यं a small poem, such as the मेघदूत; it is thus defined: खंडकाव्यं भवेत् काव्यस्यैकदेशानुसारि च S. D. 564. –जः a kind of sugar. –धारा scissors. –परशुः 1. an epithet of *S*iva; महेश्वरं लीलाजनितजगतः खंडपरशोः G. L. 1; येनानेन जगत्सु खंडपरशुर्देवो हरः ख्याप्यते Mv. 2. 33. –2. an epithet of Para*s*urâma, son of Jamadagni. –3. an epithet of Vishṇu. –पर्शुः 1. N. of *S*iva. –2. of Para*s*urâma. –3. of Râhu. –4. an elephant with a broken tusk. –पालः a confectioner. –प्रलयः 1. a partial destruction of the universe in which all the spheres beneath Svarga are dissolved in one common ruin. –2. a quarrel. –मंडल *a.* gibbous, not full or round. (–लं) the segment of a circle. –मोदकः a kind of sugar. –लवणं a kind of salt. –विकारः sugar. –शर्करा candied sugar. –शीला a loose woman, an unchaste wife.

खंडक *a.* [खंड्-ण्वुल्] Destroying, tearing, breaking to pieces, removing, &c. –कः, –कं A fragment, part or piece. –कः 1 Candied sugar. –2 One who has no nails. –Comp. –आलु *n.* sweet potato.

खंडन *a.* [खंड्-ल्युट्] 1 Breaking, cutting, dividing. –2 Destroying, annihilating; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं Gît. 10; भवज्वरखंडन 12. –नं 1 Breaking or cutting. –2 Biting; injuring, hurting; अधरोष्ठखंडनं Pt. 1; घटय भुजबंधनं जनय रदखंडनं Gît. 10; Ch. P. 12; दर्शनेन कृतखंडनव्यथाः R. 19. 21. –3 Disappointing, frustrating (as in love). –4 Interrupting; रसखंडनवर्जितं R. 9. 36. –5 Cheating, deceiving. –6 Refuting (in argument); N. 6. 113. –7 Rebellion, opposition. –8 Dismissal.

खंडनीय, खंडयितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be broken, frangible, brittle. –2 Destructible. –3 Refutable &c.

खंडलः, –लं A piece.

खंडशस् *ind.* 1 To pieces, into fragments; °कृ to cut into pieces. –2 Bit by bit, piece by piece, piece-meal.

खंडिकः [खंड्-अस्त्यर्थे ठन्] 1 A sugar-boiler. –2 Pease. –3 The arm-pit. –का 1 The food of pease. –2 A kind of air or tune (in music).

खंडित *p. p.* [खंड्-क्त] 1 Cut, broken in pieces. –2 Destroyed, annihilated, lost, decayed; खंडिते च वसुनि Bh. 3. 33. –3 Refuted (in argument), controverted. –4 Rebelled. –5 Disappointed, betrayed, abandoned; खंडितयुवतिविलापं Gît. 8. –ता A woman whose husband or lover has been guilty of infidelity, and who is therefore angry with him; one of the 8 principal Nâyikâs in Sanskrit; R. 5. 67; Me. 39. She is thus described:— पार्श्वमेति प्रियो यस्या अन्यसंभोगचिह्नितः । सा खंडितेति कथिता धीरैरीर्ष्याकषायिता S. D. 114.–Comp. –विग्रह *a.* maimed, mutilated. –वृत्त *a.* immoral, dissolute, abandoned; Mk. 2.

खंडिन् *a.* [खंड-इनि] 1 Consisting of parts, in pieces or parts. –2 Divided. –नी The earth.

खंडीकृ 8 U. To divide, tear to pieces, cut up.

खंड्य *a.* 1 To be broken or divided, fragile. –2 Destructible.

खद् 1 P. (खदति, खादित) 1 To be steady, firm. –2 To strike, hurt, kill.

खदिरः [खद्-किरच्] 1 N. of a tree, Acacia Catechu; Y. 1. 302. –2 An epithet of Indra. –3 The moon. –Comp. –कुणः the fruit-time of the Khadira tree. –पत्रिका, –पत्री a sensitive plant. –सारः catechu.

खदिकाः (pl.) Fried or parched grain.

खन् 1 U. (खनति-ते, खात; *pass.* खन्यते or खायते) To dig up, delve, excavate; खनन्नाखुबिलं सिंहः Pt. 3. 17; Ms. 2. 218; Rs. 1. 17. –2 To dig into the earth, bury.

खनक *a.* [खन्-वुन्] 1 Digging, dividing. –2 A digger, excavator. –कः 1 A miner. –2 A house-breaker. –3 A rat. –4 A mine.

खननं [खन्-ल्युट्] 1 Digging, excavating. –2 Burying.

खनिः, –नी *f.* [खन्-इन् वा ङीप्] 1 A mine (of jewels); R. 17. 66; 18. 22; Mu. 7. 31. –2 A cave.

खनितृ *a.* A digger, ditcher.

खनित्रं [खन्-इत्र] A spade, hoe, a pick-axe.

खनित्रकं-त्रिका A small shovel.

खनित्रिम *a.* Ved. Produced by digging; Rv. 7. 49. 2.

खात *p. p.* 1 Dug up, excavated, bored; कीट° Pt. 2. 89. -2 Torn, rent. —तं 1 An excavation. -2 A hole. -3 A ditch, moat: Pt. 5. 29. -4 An oblong pond. -5 A cavern. -6 Digging a hole. —ता An artificial pond. -**Comp.** —भूः *f.* a moat, ditch. —रूपकारः a potter.

खातकः 1 A digger. -2 A debtor. —कं A moat, ditch.

खातिः *f.* Digging, excavating.

खात्रं 1 A spade.-2 An oblong pond. -3 A thread. -4 A wood, forest. -5 Horror.

खानं 1 Digging.-2 Injury.-**Comp.** —उदकः the cocoa-nut tree.

खानक *a.* (निका *f.*) [खन्-ण्वुल्] One who digs, a miner.

खानिः *f.* A mine.

खानिकः,-कं A hole in a wall, breach.

खानिलः A house-breaker.

खेय *a.* To be dug or excavated. —यं A ditch, moat.

खपूरः The betel-nut tree. -2 Flatulence.

खर *a.* (opp. मृदु, श्लक्ष्ण, द्रव) 1 Hard, rough, solid. -2 Severe, sharp, strict; R. 8. 9; स्मरः खरः खलः कांतः Kâv. 1. 59. -3 Pungent, acid. -4 Dense, thick. -5 Hurtful, injurious, cutting, smart (words). -6 Sharp-edged; देहि खरनयनशरघातं Gît. 10. -7 Hot; खरांशुः &c. -8 Cruel. —रः 1 An ass; Ms. 2. 201; 4. 115, 120, 8. 370; Y. 2. 160. -2 A mule. -3 A heron. -4 A crow. -5 A kind of prickly nightshade. -6 A quadrangular mound of earth for receiving the sacrificial vessels. -7 A Daitya or demon in general. -8 An attendant of (*a*) Sûrya, (*b*) Siva. -9 N. of a demon, half-brother of Râvaṇa and slain by Râma; R. 12. 42. -**Comp.** —अंशुः,-करः,-रश्मिः the sun. —अब्दांकुरकः lapis lazuli. —कुटी 1. a stable for asses. -2. a barber's shop. —कोणः, -क्वाणः the francoline partridge. —कोमलः the month Jyeshṭha. —गृहं, -गेहं a stable for asses. —नस्,-नस *a.* sharp-nosed. —दंडं a lotus.—दला the opposite-leaved fig-tree. —दूषणः the thorn-apple. —ध्वंसिन् *m.* an epithet of Râma, who killed the demon खर. —नादः the braying of an ass. —नालः a lotus. —पात्रं an iron vessel. —पादाढ्यः the wood-apple. —पालः a wooden vessel. —प्रियः a pigeon. —यानं a donkey-cart. —शब्दः 1. the braying of an ass. -2. an osprey. —शाला a stable for asses. —स्रग wild jasmine.

खरिका Powdered musk.

खरिंधम,-य *a.* Drinking ass's milk.

खरी A she-ass. -**Comp.** —जंघः an epithet of Siva. —वृषः a jackass.

खरालिकः 1 A barber.-2 A razor-case. -3 An iron arrow.-4 A pillow.

खरु *a.* [खन्-कु रश्चान्तादेशः] 1 White. -2 Foolish, stupid.-3 Cruel. -4 Desirous of prohibited things. —रुः 1 A horse. -2 A tooth. -3 Pride.-4 Cupid, the god of love. -5 *Siva.* -6 Likeness for prohibited things. -7 The white colour. —रुः *f.* A girl who chooses her own husband (पतिंवरा कन्या Sk.).

खर्ज् 1 P. [खर्जति, खर्जित] 1 To pain, make uneasy. -2 To creak. -3 To cleanse. -4 To worship, honour.

खर्जनं Scratching.

खर्जिका 1 A venereal disease. -2 A relish.

खर्जुः *f.* 1 Scratching. -2 The date-tree. -3 The Dhattûra tree. -4 A worm, a kind of insect.

खर्जुरं Silver.

खर्जूः *f.* Itching,itch, scab.

खर्जूरः [Un. 4. 90] 1 Date-tree. -2 A scorpion. —रं 1 Silver. -2 Yellow orpiment. -3 The fruit of the date-tree. —री The date-tree; R. 4. 57.

खर्जूरकः A scorpion.

खर्द् 1 P. [खर्दति] To bite, sting.

खर्परः 1 A thief. -2 A rogue, cheat. -3 A beggar's bowl. -4 The skull. -5 A piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd. -6 An umbrella. —रं=खर्परी q. v.

खर्परीका, खर्परी A kind of collyrium.

खर्व् (खर्वति, खर्वित) 1 To go, move, go towards. -2 To be proud.

खर्व (र्ब) *a.* [खर्व्-अच्] 1 Mutilated, crippled, imperfect.-2 Dwarfish, low, short in stature. —र्वः,-र्वं A large number (10,000,000,000). -3 N. of one of the treasures of Kubera. -**Comp.** —शाख *a.* dwarfish, small, short.

खर्वटः-टं [खर्व्-अटन्] 1 A market-town. -2 A village at the foot of a mountain.

खर्बु (र्बू) जं The water-melon.

खल् 1 P. (खलति, खलित) 1 To move, shake. -2 To gather, collect.

खलः,-लं [खल्-अच्] 1 A threshing floor: Ms. 11. 17. 115; Y. 2. 282. -2 Earth, soil. -3 Place, site. -4 A heap of dust. -5 Sediment, dregs, deposit of oil &c. -6 A mill. -7 A contest, battle. —लः 1 A wicked or mischievous person, a villain; (also *a.*) low, mischievous, base, villainous, inferior, mean; सर्पः क्रूरः खलः क्रूरः सर्पात् क्रूरतरः खलः। मंत्रौषधिवशः सर्पः खलः केन निवार्यते॥ Chan. 26; विषधरतोऽप्यतिविषमः खल इति न मृषा वदंति विद्वांसः। यदयं नकुलद्वेषी सकुलद्वेषी पुनः पिशुनः॥ Vas., cf. Bv. 1. 76, 78. 81, 98. -2 The sun. -3 The thorn-apple. [खलीकृ means (1) 'to crush'; (2) 'to hurt or injure'; (3) 'to ill-treat, scorn'; परोक्षे खलीकृतोऽयं द्यूतकारः Mk. 2.] -**Comp.** —उक्तिः *f.* abuse, wicked language. —धान्यं a threshing floor. —पूः *m. f.* a sweeper, cleaner. —मूर्तिः quick-silver. —संसर्गः keeping company with a wicked man.

खलिन् *a.* Having sediment. —*m.* N. of Siva.

खलि(ली)नः,-नं The bit of a bridle; Si. 3. 66.

खलिनी A multitude of threshing floors.

खलीकारः,-कृतिः *f.* 1 Hurting, injuring. -2 Ill-treating: Sânti. 1. 25. -3 Evil, mischief.

खलेधानी, -वाली The post of a threshing floor.

खलकः A pitcher.

खलति *a.* Bald-headed, bald; युवखलतिः.

खलतिकः A mountain.

खलिः,-ली *f.* Sediment of oil or oil-cake; स्थाल्यां वैदूर्यमय्यां पचति तिलखलीमिंधनैश्चंदनाद्यैः: Bh. 2. 100.

खलु *ind.* A particle implying:— 1 Certainly, surely, verily, indeed; मार्गे पदानि खलु ते विषमीभवंति *S.* 4. 14; अनुत्सेकः खलु विक्रमालंकारः V. 1;

न खल्वनिर्जित्य रघुं कृती भवान् R. 3. 51. -2 Entreaty, conciliation ('pray'); न खलु न खलु बाणः सन्निपात्योऽयमस्मिन् S. 1. 10; न खलु न खलु मुग्धे साहसं कार्यमेतत् Nāg. 3. -3 Inquiry; न खलु तामभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः V. 3. (=कच्चित् अभिक्रुद्धो गुरुः); न खलु विदितास्ते तत्र निवसंतश्चाणक्यहतकेन Mu. 2; न खलूग्ररुषा पिनाकिना गमितः सोपि सुहृद्गतां गतिं Ku. 4. 24. -4 Prohibition (with gerunds) निर्धारितेऽर्थे लेखेन खलूक्त्वा खलु वाचिकं Śi. 2. 70. -5 Reason (for); न विदीर्ये कठिनाः खलु स्त्रियः Ku. 4. 5 (G. M. cites this as an illustration of विषाद or dejection); विधिना जन एष वंचितस्त्वदधीनं खलु देहिनां सुखं 4. 10. -6 खलु is sometimes used as an expletive. -7 Sometimes only to add grace to the sentence (वाक्यालंकार).

खलुज् *m.* Darkness.

खलूरिका A place for military exercise.

खल्या [खलानां समूहः यत्] A multitude of threshing floors.

खल्लः 1 A stone or vessel for grinding drugs, a mill. -2 A pit. -3 Leather. -4 The Chātaka bird. -5 A leather water-bag. -6 A canal, trench. —ल्ली Shooting pain in the extremities.

खल्लिका A frying-pan.

खल्लि (ल्ली) ट *a.* Bald-headed.

खल्वाट *a.* Bald, bald-headed; खल्वाटो दिवसेश्वरस्य किरणैः संतापितो मस्तके Bh. 2. 90; Vikr. 18. 99.

खव् 9 P. 1 To cause prosperity, produce wealth. -2 To purify.

खशाः (pl.) A mountainous country in the north of India and its inhabitants; Ms. 10. 44; (also written खस).

खशीरः (pl.) N. of a country and its people.

खष् 1 P. (खषति) To injure, hurt, kill.

खष्पः 1 Anger. -2 Violence, cruelty.

खसः 1 Itch, scab. -2 N. of a country; see खश.

खसतिलः Poppy.

खसूचिः *m. f.* 1 An expression used at the end of a compound); वैयाकरणखसूचिः 'a bad grammarian', 'one who has forgotten it'.

खसखसः Poppy. -Comp. —रसः opium.

खाजिकः Fried grain.

खाट् (त्) *ind.* The sound made in clearing the throat; खात्कृ to clear the throat.

खाटः -टा, -टिका-टी *f.* A bier, a bed-stead on which dead bodies are carried to the cemetery.

खाटिः [खट् वा° इन्] 1 A bier. -2 A scar. -3 Caprice, whim.

खाड्ग *a.* Relating to a rhinoceros.

खांडं The state of having fractures or gaps.

खांडवः Sugar-candy. —वं N. of a forest in Kurukshetra, sacred to Indra, and burnt by Agni with the assistance of Arjuna and Krishṇa. -Comp. —प्रस्थः N. of a town.

खांडविकः, खांडिकः [खांडव-ठन्, खंड-ठञ्] A confectioner.

खात, खात्र See under खन्.

खाद् 1 P. (खादति, खादित) To eat, devour, feed; to prey upon, bite; प्राक्पादयोः पतति खादति पृष्ठमांसं H. 1. 81; खादन्मांसं न दुष्यति Ms. 5. 32, 53; Bk. 6. 6; 9. 78, 14. 87, 101; 15. 35. -2 To hurt.

खाद *a.* Eating, devouring. —दः 1 Eating, chewing -2 Food.

खादक *a.* (दिका *f.*) [खाद्-ण्वुल्] Eating, consuming. —कः 1 A debtor. -2 An eater, consumer.

खादतमोदता [खादत मोदध्वमिति सततं यत्राभिधीयते] Eating and being glad; cf. "Eat, drink and be merry"; so खादतवमता, खादताचमता; cf. P. II. 1. 72.

खादनः [खाद्-करणे ल्युट्] A tooth. —नं 1 Eating, chewing. -2 Food.

खादुक *a.* (की *f.*) Mischievous, injurious, malicious.

खाद्य *a.* Eatable, —द्यं Food, victuals.

खादिः Ved. A brooch, bracelet, ring.

खादिर *a.* (री *f.*) [खादिरस्येदं, अण्] Made, of or coming from, the Khadira tree; खादिरं यूपं कुर्वीत; Ms. 2. 45. —रः Catechu,

खारः, -रिः -री *f.* A measure of grain equal to 16 *dronas.* —री A scar.

खारि (री) क *a.* Equal to or sown with a khârî of grain.

खारिंपच *a.* Cooking a Khârî by measure.

खार्कारः The braying of an ass.

खार्वा The Tretâ age or second Yuga of the world.

खालत्यं Morbid baldness.

खालिक *a.* Like a threshing floor.

खिखिः A fox.

खिंखिरः 1 A fox (री *f.*) -2 The foot of a bed-stead.

खिट् 1 P. (खेटति, खेटित) 1 To be terrified or frightened, to fear, dread. -2 To terrify, frighten, surprise, scare away.

खेटित *a.* Terrified, scared.

खिद् I. 6 P. (खिंदति, खिन्न) To strike, press down, afflict. -II. 4. 7. A. (खिद्यते, खिंत्ते, खिन्न) 1 To suffer pain or misery, to be afflicted or wearied, feel tired, depressed or exhausted; *S* 5.7; सत्पुरुषो यः खिद्यते नेंद्रियैः H. 2. 141 overpowered; किं नाम मयि खिद्यते गुरु Ve. 1; Sânti. 3. 7; Bk. 14. 108, 17. 10. — *Caus.* 1 To frighten, terrify. -2 To exhaust, fatigue, make tired.

खिन्न *p. p.* [खिद्-क्त] 1 Depressed, afflicted, dejected, distressed, suffering pain; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; अनंगबाणव्रणखिन्नमानसः Git. 3. -2 Fatigued, exhausted; खिन्नः खिन्नः शिखरिषु पदं न्यस्य गंतासि यत्र Me. 13, 38; तयापचारांजलिखिन्नहस्तया R. 3. 11; Ch. P. 3, 20; Śi. 9. 11.

खेदः [खिद्-भावे घञ्] 1 Depression, lassitude, dejection (of spirits). -2 Fatigue, exhaustion; अलसलुलितमुग्धान्यध्वसंजातखेदात् U. 1. 24; अभ्रखेदं नयेथाः Me. 32; R. 18. 45. -3 Pain, torment; Amaru. 33. -4 Distress, sorrow; गुरुः खेदं खिन्ने मयि भजति नाद्यापि कुरुषु Ve. 1. 11; Amaru. 53. -5 Poverty. -6 A disease. —दा Ved. A hammer, mallet.

खेदनं Lassitude, languor. -2 Exhaustion. -3 Pain. -4 Sorrow, distress. -5 Poverty.

खेदित *a.* 1 Pained, distressed, afflicted. -2 Annoyed, troubled.

खेदिन् *a.* 1 Tiring, exhausting. -2

Disturbing, afflicting, troubling.

खिदिरः 1 An ascetic.-2 A pauper. -3 The moon. -4 An epithet of Indra.

खिद्रः [खिद्-दैन्ये रक्] 1 A poor man, a pauper. -2 Disease, sickness.

खिलः -लं [खिल्-क] 1 A piece of waste or uncultivated land, desert or bare soil; a desert, waste. -2 A gap, vacant place. -3 An additional hymn appended to the regular collection; Ms. 3. 232. -4 A supplement in general. -5 A compendium, compilation.-6 Vacuity. -7 Remainder. **-लः** N. of Brahmâ and of Vishṇu. [खिल is often used in combination with भू and कृ; (1) खिलीभू (*a*) to become impassable, to be blocked up, be left unfrequented; खिलीभूते विमानानां तदापातभयात्पथि Ku. 2. 45. (*b*) to be impossible, be rendered impracticable or stopped; प्रजागरात्खिलीभूतस्तस्याः स्वप्नसमागमः *S.* 6. 21. (2) खिलीकृ means (*a*) to obstruct, impede, make impassable, block up; R. 11. 14, 87. (*b*) to lay waste, devastate, put down or vanquish completely; विपक्षमखिलीकृत्य प्रतिष्ठा खलु दुर्लभा Si. 2. 34.]

खिल्यः Ved. 1 A desert. -2 A piece of rock in the earth.

खु 1 A. To sound.

खुज् 1 P. (खोजति) To rob, steal.

खुड् 10 P. (खोडयति) To break in pieces, divide, cut up.

खुडकः The ankle-joint.

खुंड् 1 A. (खुंडते) 1 To break in pieces. -2 To limp, be lame.

खुर् 6 P (खुरति) To scratch, cut, break in pieces.

खुंगाहः A tawny (or black) horse.

खुरः [खुर्-क] 1 A hoof; R. 1. 85, 2. 2; Ms. 4. 67. -2 A kind of perfume. -3 A razor. -4 The foot of a bed-stead. **-Comp.** -आघातः,-क्षेपः a kick. -णस्,-णस *a.* flat-nosed. -पदवी a horse's foot-marks. -प्रः an arrow with a semi-circular head; see क्षुरप्र. -न्यासः prints of hoof; R. 2. 2.

खुरली Military exercise or practice (as of arms, archery &c.); अस्त्रप्रयोगखुरलीकलहे गणानां Mv. 2. 34; दूरोत्सितखुरलीकेलिजनितान् 5. 5.

खुरकः-का [खुर्-आकन्] An animal in general.

खुरालकः A iron arrow.

खुरालिकः 1 A razor-case. -2 An iron arrow. -3 A pillow.

खु (खू) र्द् 1 A. (खु-खूर्दते) To play.

खुल्ल *a.* Small, little, mean, low; see क्षुद्र. **-Comp.** -तातः a father's younger brother.

खुल्लमः A road.

खेचर See खचर.

खेट् 10 P. (खेटयति &c.) To eat, consume.

खेट *a.* [खे अटति, अट् अच्; खिट्-अच् वा] Having a weapon, armed. **-टः** 1 A village, small town or hamlet. -2 Phlegm. -3 The club of Balarâma. -4 A horse. **-टः,-टं** 1 Hunting, chase. -2 A shield. **-टं** 1 Grass. -2 Hide, skin. (*N. B.* At the end of comp. खेट expresses 'defectiveness' or 'deterioration', & may be rendered by 'miserable', 'low', 'vile', 'wretched' &c.; नगरखेटं a miserable town.)

खेऽट See under ख.

खेटकः A small village, hamlet. **-कः,-कं** 1 A shield. -2 The club of Balarâma.

खेटिन् *m.* 1 A lecher, libertine. -2 A citizen.

खेटितानः,-लः A minstrel, whose business it is to awaken the master of the house with music and singing; (वैतालिक.)

खेल् 1 P. (खेलति, खेलित) 1 To shake, move to and fro. -2 To tremble. -3 To play, sport.

खेल *a.* 1 Sportive, amorous, playful; R. 4. 22. V. 4 16, 43. -2 Moving, shaking. **-ला** Sport, play, pastime. **-Comp.** -गति,-गमन *a.* having a sportive or stately gait.

खेलनं 1 Shaking. -2 Play, pastime. -3 A performance. **-नी** A piece or man at chess &c.

खेलिः *f.* 1 Sport, play. -2 An arrow. -3 An animal. -4 A bird. -5 The sun. -6 A song or hymn.

खेव् 1 A. (खेवते) To serve, wait upon.

खेसरः A mule.

खैलिक *a.* Supplementary, additional.

खोंगाहः A white and brown horse.

खोट्,-ड्,-र्,-ल् 1 P. 1 To limp. -2 To be lame.

खोटिः *f* A cunning or shrewd woman.

खोड *a.* Crippled, lame, limping.

खोर (ल) *a.* Limping, lame.

खोलः *a.* Lame. **-लं** Helmet.

खोलकः 1 A helmet. -2 An ant-hill. -3 The shell of a betel-nut. -4 Sauce-pan, pot.

खोलिः A quiver.

ख्या 2 P. (*m.* also in non-conjugational tenses) (ख्याति, ख्यात) To tell, declare, communicate (with dat. of person). **-Pass.** (ख्यायते) 1 To be named or called; Bk. 6. 97. -2 To be known or famous. **-Caus.** (ख्यापयति-ते) 1 To make known, proclaim; Ms. 7. 201. -2 To tell, declare, relate; Bh. 2. 69; Ms. 11. 99. -3 To extol, make renowned, praise.

ख्यात *p. p.* [ख्या-क्त] 1 Known; R. 18. 6. -2 Named, called.-3 Told. -4 Celebrated, famous, well-known. -5 Notorious. -6 Made known, betrayed, discovered; Pt. 1. 39. **-तं** 1 Communication, mention.-2 Proclamation. **-Comp.** -गर्हण *a.* notoriously vile, infamous.

ख्यातव्य *a.* 1 To be styled or called. -2 To be told. -3 To be celebrated.

ख्यातिः *f.* [ख्या-क्तिन्] 1 Renown, fame, reputation, glory, celebrity; Ms. 12. 36; Pt. 1. 371. -2 A name, title, appellation. -3 Narration.-4 Praise.-5 (In phil.) Knowledge, the faculty of discriminating objects by appropriate designation; Si. 4. 55. -6 Praise. **-Comp.** -कर,-जनक *a.* glorious.

ख्यापक *a.* 1 Making known, declaring. -2 One who confesses. -3 Indicative.

ख्यापनं 1 Declaring, divulging. -2 Confessing, avowing, publicly declaring; Ms. 11. 227. -3 Making renowned, celebrating.

ग.

ग *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) Who or what goes, going, moving, being, staying, remaining, having sexual intercourse with &c. **—गः** 1 A Gandharva. -2 An epithet of Gaṇesa. -3 A long syllable (used as an abbreviation of गुरु), (in prosody). **—गा,-गं** A song.

गगनं (णं) (Some suppose गगण to be an incorrect form, as is observed by a writer :—फाल्गुने गगने फने णत्वमिच्छंति बर्बराः) 1 The sky, atmosphere; **अवोचदेनं गगनस्पृशा रघुः स्वरेण** R.3.43; **गगनमिव नष्टतारं** Pt. 5. 6; **सोयं चंद्रः पतति गगनात्** S. 4. v. 1; Si. 9. 27. -2 (In math.) A cypher. -3 Firmament. -4 Heaven. **—Comp. —अग्रं** the highest heavens. **—अंगना** a heavenly nymph, an Apsaras. **—अध्वगः** 1. the sun. -2. a planet. -3. a celestial being. **—अंबु** *n.* rain-water. **—उल्मुकः** the planet Mars. **—कुसुमं-पुष्पं** 'sky-flower'; *i. e.* any unreal thing, an impossibility; see खपुष्प. **—गतिः** 1. a deity. -2 a celestial being; Me. 46. -3. a planet. **—चर** (also **गगनेचर**) *a.* moving in the air. (**-रः**) 1. a bird. -2. a planet. -3. a heavenly spirit. -4. a lunar mansion. -5. the zodiac (राशिचक्र). **—ध्वजः** 1. the sun. -2. a cloud. **—विहारिन्** *a.* moving or ranging in the sky; H. 1. 21. (*—m.*) 1. a luminary. -2. the sun. -3. a celestial being. **—सद्** *a.* dwelling in the air. (*—m.*) a celestial being; Si. 4. 53. **—सिंधुः** *f.* an epithet of the Ganges. **—स्थ,-स्थित** *a.* situated in the sky. **—स्पर्शनः** 1. air, wind. -2. N. of one of the eight Maruts.

गग्घ् 1 P. To laugh, deride.

गंगा [गम्-गन्; Uṇ. 1. 120] 1 The river Ganges, the most sacred river in India; **अधोधो गंगेयं पदमुपगता स्तोकमथवा** Bh. 2. 10; R. 2. 26; 13. 57; (mentioned in Rv. 10. 75. 5 along with other rivers considered sacred in India). -2 The Ganges personified as a goddess. [Gangâ is the eldest daughter of Himavat. It is said that a curse of Brahmâ made her come down upon earth, where she became the first wife of King Santanu. She bore him eight sons, of whom Bhîshma, the youngest, became a well-known personage, renowned for his valour and life-long celibacy. According to another account she came down on earth being propitiated by Bhagîratha : see भगीरथ and जह्नु also; and cf. Bh. 2. 10.]. **—Comp. —अंबु-अंभस्** *n.* 1. water of the Ganges. 2. pure rain-water (such as falls in the month of आश्विन). **—अवतारः** 1. the descent of the Ganges on the earth; **भगीरथ इव दृष्टगंगावतारः** K. 32 (where गं° also means 'descent into the Ganges' for ablution). 2. N. of a sacred place. **—अष्टकं** a collection of eight verses addressed to the Ganges. **—उद्भेदः** the source of the Ganges. **—क्षेत्रं** the river Ganges and the district two Koss on either of its banks. **—चिल्ली** Gangetic kite. **—जः** 1. N. of Bhîshma. -2. of Kârtikeya. **—दत्तः** an epithet of Bhîhma. **—द्वारं** the place where the Ganges enters the plains (also called हरिद्वार). **—धरः** 1 an epithet of Siva. -2 the ocean. °**पुरं** N. of a town. **—पुत्रः** 1. N. of Bhîshma. -2. of Kârtikeya. -3. a man of a mixed and vile caste whose business is to remove dead bodies. -4. a Brâhmaṇa who conducts pilgrims to the Ganges. **—भृत्** *m.* 1. N. of Siva. -2. the ocean. **—मध्यं** the bed of the Ganges. **—यात्रा** 1. a pilgrimage to the Ganges. -2. carrying a sick person to the river-side to die there. **—लहरी** N. of a poem by Jagannâtha paṇḍita. **—सागरः** the place where the Ganges enters the ocean. **—सुतः** 1. an epithet of Bhîshma. -2. of Kârtikeya. **—ह्रदः** N. of a तीर्थ.

गंगाका, गंगका, गंगिका The Ganges.

गंगीभूत *a.* Become as sacred as the Ganges.

गंगोलः A precious stone also called गोमेद.

गच्छः 1 A tree. -2 The period (*i. e.* number of terms) of a progression (in math).

गज् 1 P. (गजति, गजित) 1 To sound, roar; **जगर्जुर्जगजुः** Bk. 14.5 -2 To be drunk; to be confused or inebriated.

गजः [गज्-मदे अच्] 1 An elephant; **कचाचितौ विष्वगिवागजौ गजौ** Ki.1.36 -2 The number ' eight '. -3 A measure of length, a *Gaja* or yard (thus defined:—साधारणनरांगुल्या त्रिंशदंगुलको गजः). -4 A demon killed by Siva. -5 One of the eight elephants of the quarters. **—Comp.. —अग्रणी** *m.* 1. the most excellent among elephants. -2. An epithet of ऐरावत, the elephant of Indra. **—अधिपतिः** lord of elephants, a noble elephant. **—अध्यक्षः** a superintendent of elephants. **—अपसदः** a vile or wretched elephant, a common or low-born elephant. **—अशनः** the religious fig tree (अश्वत्थ). (**-नं**) the root of a lotus. **—अरिः** 1. a lion. -2. N. of Siva who killed the demon गज. **—आजीवः** ' one who gets his livelihood by elephants', an elephant-driver. **—आननः, —आस्यः** epithets of Gaṇesa. **—आयुर्वेदः** science of the treatment of elephants. **—आरोहः** an elephant-driver. **—आह्वं, —आह्वयं** N. of Hastinâpura. **—इंद्रः** 1. an excellent elephant, a lordly elephant; **किं रुद्धासि गजेंद्रमंदगमने** S. Til. 7. -2 Airâvata, Indra's elephant. **—कर्णः** an epithet of Siva. **—कंदः** a large esculent root. **—कूर्माशिन्** *m.* N. of Garuḍa. **—गतिः** *f.* 1. a stately, majestic gait like that of an elephant. -2. a woman with such a gait. **—गामिनी** a woman having a stately elephant-like gait. **—छाया** a portion of time proper for a Srâddha, time at the eclipse of the sun; **सैंहिकेयो यदा भानुं ग्रसते पर्वसंधिषु। गजच्छाया तु सा प्रोक्ता श्राद्धं तत्र प्रकल्पयेत् ॥ —दघ्न,-द्वयस** *a.* as high or tall as an elephant. **—दंतः** 1. an elephant's tusk. -2. an epithet of Gaṇesa. -3. ivory. -4. a peg, pin, or bracket projecting from a wall. °**मय** *a.* made of ivory. **—दानं** 1. the fluid

mals. —अन्नं a mess, food prepared for a number of persons in common; Ms. 4.209, 219.—अभ्यंतर *a*. one of a troop or number. (—रः) the leader or member of any religious association; Ms. 3. 154. —ईशः N. of Ganapati, *S*iva's son (see गणपति below). °जननी an epithet of Pârvatî. °भूषणं red-lead. —ईशानः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Ganesa. -2. of *S*iva. —उत्साहः the rhinoceros. —कारः 1. a classifier. -2. an epithet of Bhîmasena. —कृत्वस् *ind*. for a whole series of times, for a number of times. —गतिः a particular high number. —चक्रकं a dinner eaten in common by a party of virtuous men. —छंदस् *n*. a metre regulated and measured by feet. —तिथ *a*. forming a troop or collection. —दीक्षा 1. initiation of a number or a class. -2. performance of rites for a number of persons. —दीक्षिन् *a*. 1. one who officiates for a number of persons or for various castes (as a priest). -2. one who has been initiated into the worship of Ganesa. —देवताः (pl.) groups of deities who generally appear in classes or troops; Ak. thus classifies them :—आदित्यविश्वसवस्तुषिता भास्वरानिलाः। महाराजिकसाध्याश्च रुद्राश्च गणदेवताः॥ —द्रव्यं 1. public property, common stock. -2. a variety of articles. —धरः 1. the head of a class or number. -2. the teacher of a school. —नाथः, -नायकः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. of Ganesa.—नायिका an epithet of Durgâ. —पः, —पतिः 1. N. of *S*iva. -2. N. of Ganesa. [He is the son of *S*iva and Parvatî, or of Parvatî only, for according to one legend, he sprang from the scurf of her body. He is the god of wisdom and remover of obstacles; hence he is invoked and worshipped at the commencement of every important undertaking. He is usually represented in a sitting posture short and fat, with a protuberant belly, and four hands; riding a mouse; and with the head of an elephant. This head has only one tusk, the other having been lost in a scuffle between him and Parasurama when he opposed the latter's entrance to *S*iva's inner apartments; (whence he is called Ekadanta, Ekadanshtra &c.) There are several legends accounting for his elephant head. It is said that he wrote the Mahâbhârata at the dictation of Vyasa who secured his services as a scribe from the god Brahman.] -3. also an epithet of Brihaspati and Indra. -4. the leader of a class or troop. —पर्वत see गणाचल. —पाठः a collection of ganas or series of words falling under the same grammatical rule. —पीठकं the breast, bosom. —पुंगवः the head of a tribe or class. (pl.) N. of a country and its people. —पूर्वः the leader of a tribe or class.—भर्तृ *m*. 1. an epithet of *S*iva; गणभर्तुरुक्षा Ki. 5. 42. -2. of Ganesa. -3. the leader of a class. —भोजनं mess, eating in common. —यज्ञः a rite common to all. —राज्यं N. of an empire in the Dekkan. —रात्रं a series of nights. —वृत्तं see गणच्छंदस्. —हासः,—हासकः a species of perfume.

गणक *a*. [गण्-ण्वुल्] (णिका *f*.) Bought for a large sum. —कः 1 1 An arithmetician. -2 An astrologer; रे पांथ पुस्तकधर क्षणमत्र तिष्ठ वैद्योसि किं गणकशास्त्रविशारदोसि। केनौषधेन मम पश्यति भर्तुरेवा किं चागमिष्यति पतिः सुचिरप्रवासी Subhâsh. -3 An assemblage of eight stars. —की The wife of an astrologer.

गणता-त्वं 1 Forming a class or multitude, belonging to a party or faction. -2 A cabal. -3 Collusion. -4 Classification. -5 Arithmetic.

गणनं [गण्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Counting, calculation. -2 Adding, enumerating. -3 Considering supposing, regarding, -4 Believing, thinking. -5 Account. —ना Calculation, consideration, regard, account; का वा गणना सचेतनेषु अपगतचेतनान्यपि संघटयितुमलं (मदनः) K. 157 (what need we say of &c.; cf. कथा); Me. 10, 87; R. 11. 66; Si. 16. 59; Amaru. 64. -Comp. —गतिः *f*. =गणगति q. v. —पतिः 1. an arithmetician. -2. an epithet of Ganesa. —महामात्रः a minister of finance.

गणनीय *pot. p*. 1 Calculable, to be counted or reckoned. -2 To be classed. -3 Numerable.

गणशस् *ind*. In troops or flocks, by classes.

गणिः *f*. [गण-इन्] Counting. —*m*. One who is well-versed in the sacred writings and the auxiliary sciences.

गणिका [गणः समूहोऽस्त्यस्याः भर्तृत्वेन गण-ठन्] 1 A harlot, courtezan; गुणानुरक्ता गणिका च यस्य वसंतशोभेव वसंतसेना Mk. 1. 6; गणिका नाम पादुकांतरप्रविष्टेव लेष्टुका दुःखेन पुनर्निराक्रियते Mk. 5; निरकाशयद्रविमपेतवसुं वियदालयादपरदिग्गणिका Si. 9. 10. -2 A female elephant. -3 A kind of flower. -4 A kind of jasmine.

गणित *p. p*. [गण्-क्त] 1 Counted, numbered, calculated. -2 Regarded, cared for &c.; see गण्. —तं 1 Reckoning, calculating. -2 The science of computation, mathematics; (it comprises पाटीगणित or व्यक्तगणित 'arithmetic', बीजगणित, 'algebra', and रेखागणित 'geometry'); गणितमथ कलां वैशिकीं हस्तिशिक्षां ज्ञात्वा Mk. 1. 4. -3 The sum of a progression. -4 A sum (in general).

गणितिन् *m*. 1 One who has made a calculation. -2 A mathematician.

गणिन् *a*. (नी *f*.) Having a flock or troop (of anything); श्वगणिन् 'having a pack of hounds'; R. 9. 53. —*m*. A teacher (having a class of pupils).

गणीभूत *a*. 1 Included in any group or class. -2 Calculated, counted.

गणेय *a*. Numerable, what may be counted.

गण्य *pot. p* 1 Calculable, to be counted. -2 (At the end of comp.) Belonging to a multitude or class or troop.

गणेरुः The Karnikâra tree. —*f*. 1 A harlot. -2 A female elephant.

गणेरुका 1 A bawd, procuress. -2 A female servant.

गंडः 1 The cheek, the whole side of the face including the temples; गंडाभोगे पुलकपटलं Mál. 2. 5; तदीषदार्द्रारुणगंडलेखं Ku. 7. 82; Me. 26, 92; Amaru. 81; Rs. 4. 6; 6. 10; *S*. 6. 17; *S*i 12. 54. -2 An elephant's temple; Mál. 1. 1. -3 A bubble. -4 A boil, tumour, swelling, pimple; अयमपरो गंडस्योपरि विस्फोटः Mu. 5; तदा गंडस्योपरि पिटिका संवृत्ता *S*. 2. -5 Goitre and other excrescences of the neck. -6 A joint, knot. -7 A mark, spot. -8 A rhinoceros. -9 The bladder. -10 A hero, warrior. -11 Part of a horse's trappings, a stud or button fixed as an ornament upon the harness. -12 An unexpected combination of words consisting in putting one speech immediately after another, so

as to be syntactically connected; see वीथि; *e.g.* राक्षसः-अपि नाम चाणक्यबटुः —दौ —जयतु —रा. अतिसंधातुं न क्यः स्यात्. —दौ. अमात्यः Mu.4; so किमस्या न प्रेयो यदि पुनरसह्यस्तु विरहः. —दौ. देव उपस्थितः U. 1 -13 The tenth yoga or one of the twenty-seven portions of a circle on the plane of the ecliptic. -14 An astronomical period. -**Comp.** —अंगः a rhinoceros. —उपधानं a pillow; मृदुगंडोपधानानि शयनानि सुखानि च Susr. —कुसुम the juice that exudes from the elephant's temples during rut, ichor. —कूपः a well on the peak or summit of a mountain. —ग्रामः any large or considerable village. —देशः, —प्रदेशः, —स्थलं, —पाली, —पिंडः 1. the cheek, the temples of an elephant. -2. temple-region (in general); U. 2. 9; Mâl. 9 31. —फलकं a broad cheek; धूतमुग्धगंडफलकैर्विबभुर्विकसद्भिरास्यकमलैः प्रमदाः Si. 9. 47.—भित्तिः *f.* 1. the opening in the temples of an elephant from which ichor exudes during rut. -2. 'a wall-like cheek', an excellent *i. e.* broad and expansive cheek; निर्धौतदानामलगंडभित्तिः (गजः) R. 5. 43 (where Malli. says प्रशस्तौ गंडौ गंडभित्ती, see *et seq.*), 12. 102. —मालः, —माला inflammation of the glands of the neck. —मूर्ख *a.* exceedingly foolish, very stupid. —शिला any large rock. —शैलः 1. a huge rock thrown down by an earthquake or storm; Ki. 7. 37. -2. the forehead. —साह्वया N. of a river, also called गंडकी. —स्थलं, —स्थली the cheek; गंडस्थलेषु मदवारिषु Pt. 1. 123; S. Til. 7; गंडस्थलीः प्रोषितपत्रलेखाः R. 6. 72; Amaru. 77. -2. temples of an elephant.

गंडकः [गंड स्वार्थे कन्] 1 A rhinoceros. -2 An impediment, obstacle. -3 A joint, knot. -4 A mark, spot. -5 A boil, tumour, pimple. -6 Disjunction, separation. -7 A coin of the value of four cowries. -8 A mode of reckoning by fours. -9 Astrological science. -**Comp.** —वती see गंडकी q. v.

गंडका A lump, a ball.

गंडकी 1 N. of a river flowing into the Ganges. -2 A female rhinoceros. -**Comp.** —पुत्रः, —शिला the Sâligrâma stone.

गंडलिन् *m.* N. of Siva.

गंडाली A white sort of Dûrvâ.

गंडिः 1 The trunk of a tree from the root to the beginning of the branches. -2 Goitre.

गंडिका 1 A sort of pebble. -2 A kind of beverage. -3 Anything advanced beyond the first stage.

गंडिनी An epithet of Durgâ.

गंडीरः A hero, champion.

गंडुः (डूः) *m. f.* 1 A pillow. -2 A joint, knot.

गंडूः *f.* 1 A joint, knot. -2 A bone. -3 A pillow. -4 Oil. -**Comp.** —पदः a kind of worm. °भवं lead. —पदी a small गंडूपद.

गंडूल *a.* Bent, crooked.

गंडूषः -षा 1 A mouthful, handful (of water); गजाय गंडूषजलं करेणुः (ददौ) Ku. 3. 37; U. 3. 16; Mâl. 9. 34; गंडूषजलमात्रेण शफरी फर्फरायते Udb. -2 The tip of an elephant's trunk. -3 A mouthful, handful in general.

गंडोलः 1 Raw sugar. -2 A mouthful.

गत, गति, &c. see under गम्.

गद् I. 1 P. (गदति, गदित) 1 To speak articulately, speak, say, relate; अगाधामे गदाग्रजं Si. 2. 69; बहु जगद पुरस्तात्तस्य मत्ता किलाहं 11. 39; शुद्धान्तरक्ष्या जगदे कुमारी R. 6. 45. -2 To enumerate.-II. 10 U. (गदयति-ते &c.) To thunder.

गदः [गद्-अच्] 1 Speaking, speech. -2 A sentence. -3 Disease, sickness; असाध्यः कुरुते कोपं प्राप्ते काले गदो यथा Si. 2. 84; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4, 17. 81. -4 Thunder. —दं A kind of poison. -**Comp.** —अगदौ (du.) the two Asvins, physicians of gods. —अग्रजः an epithet of Krishna; Si. 2. 69. —अग्रणीः the chief of all diseases, *i. e.* consumption. —अंबरः a cloud. —अरातिः a drug, medicament. —गदं indistinct utterance.

गदयित्नु *a.* 1 Loquacious, garrulous, talkative. -2 Libidinous, lustful. —त्नुः N. of Kâma, the god of love.

गदा [गद्-अच् टाप्] A mace, club, संचूर्णयामि गदया न सुयोधनोरू Ve. 1. 15. -**Comp.** —अग्रपाणि *a.* having a mace in the right hand. —धरः an epithet of Vishnu. —भृत् *a.* a club-bearer, one who fights with a mace, (*-m.*) an epithet of Vishnu. —युद्धं a fight with clubs. —हस्त *a.* armed with a club.

गदित *p.p.* [गद्-क्त] Spoken, said, related.

गदिन् *a.* (नी *f.*)[गद्-इनि] 1 Armed with a club: Bg. 11. 17. -2 Affected with sickness, diseased. —*m.* [गदा अस्त्यस्य इनि] An epithet of Vishnu.

गद्गद *a.* Stammering, stuttering faltering; तत्किं रोदिषि गद्गदेन वचसा Amaru. 53; गद्गदगलत्त्रुट्यद्विलीनाक्षरं को देहीति वदेत् Bh. 3. 8; सानंदगद्गदपदं हरिरित्युवाच Git. 10. —दं *ind.* In a faltering or stammering tone; विलापस बाष्पगद्गदं R. 8.43; °नदत् U. 2. 30 producing a gurgling sound. —दः, —दं 1 Stammering. -2 Indistinct or convulsive speech. -**Comp.** —ध्वनिः a low, inarticulate sound expressive of joy or grief. —पदं inarticulate speech. —वाच् *f.* inarticulate or convulsive speech, interrupted by sobbing &c. —स्वर *a.* uttering stammering sounds. (—रः) 1. indistinct or stammering utterance. -2. a buffalo.

गद्गदित *a.* Stammered.

गद्गदयति Den. P. To stammer.

गद्य *pot. p.* [गद्-यत्] To be spoken or uttered; गद्यमेतत्त्वया मम Bk. 6. 47. —द्यं Prose, elaborate prose composition, composition not metrical yet framed with due regard to harmony; one of the three classes into which all compositions may be divided; see Kâv. 1. 11.

गद्याण (न,-ल) कः A weight equal to 48 *Gunjâs*.

गध् 4 P. (गध्यति) To be mixed.

गध्य *a.* Ved. To be seized (as booty).

गंध् 10 A. (गंधयते) 1 To injure hurt. -2 To ask, beg. -3 To move, go. -4 To adorn.

गंधः [गंध्-पचाद्यच्] 1 Smell, odour; गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21; अपघ्नंतो दुरितं हव्यगंधैः *S.* 4. 7; R. 12. 27. (गंध is changed to गंधि when as the last member of a Bah. comp. it is preceded by उद्, पूति, सु, सुरभि, or when the compound implies comparison; सुगंधि, सुरभिगंधि, कमलगंधि मुखं; शालिनिर्यासगंधिभिः R. 1. 38; आहुति° 1. 53; also when गंध is used in the sense of 'a little'). -2 Smell considered as one of the 24 properties or gunas

of the Vaiseshikas; it is a property characteristic of पृथ्वी or earth which is defined as गंधवती पृथ्वी T. S. -3 The mere smell of anything, a little, a very small quantity; घृतगंधि भोजनं Sk. -4 A perfume, any fragrant substance; एषा मया सेविता गंधयुक्तिः Mk. 8; Y. 1. 231; Mu. 1. 4. -5 Sulphur. -6 Pounded sandal wood. -7 Connection, relationship. -8 A neighbour. -9 Pride, arrogance: as in आत्तगंध humbled or mortified -10 An epithet of *S*iva. -धं 1 Smell. -2 Black aloewood. -Comp. -अधिकं a kind of perfume. -अपकर्षण removing smells. -अंबु *n.* fragrant water. -अम्ला the wild lemon tree. -अश्मन् *m.* sulphur. -अष्टकं a mixture of 8 fragrant substances offered to deities, varying in kind according to the nature of the deity to whom they are offered. -आखुः the musk-rat. -आजीवः a vendor of perfumes. -आढ्य *a.* rich in odour, very fragrant; सजश्चोत्तमगंधाढ्याः Mb. (-ढ्यः) the orange tree. (-ढ्यं) sandal-wood. -इंद्रियं the organ of smell. -इभः, -गजः, -द्विपः, -हस्तिन् *m.* 'the scent-elephant', an elephant of the best kind; (यस्य गंधं समाघ्राय न तिष्ठंति प्रतिद्विपाः। स वै गंधगजो नाम नृपतेर्विजयावहः॥); Mu. 2. 6; शमयति गजानन्यान्गंधद्विपः कलभोऽपि सन् V. 5. 18; R. 6. 7; 17. 70; Ki. 17. 17. -उत्तमा spirituous liquor. -उदं scented water. -उपजीविन् *m.* one who lives by perfumes, a perfumer. -ओतुः (forming गंधोतु or गंधौतु) the civet cat. -कारिका 1. a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes. -2. a female artisan living in the house of another, but not altogether subject to another's control. -कालिका, -काली *f.* N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -काष्ठं aloe-wood. -कुटी a kind of perfume. -केलिका, -चेलिका musk. -ग *a.* 1. taking a scent, smelling. -2. redolent. -गजः see गंधेभ. -गुण *a.* having the property of odour. -घ्राणं the smelling of any odour. -जलं fragrant water. -ज्ञा the nose. -तूर्यं a musical instrument of a loud sound used in battle (a drum or trumpet). -तैलं a fragrant oil, a kind of oil prepared with fragrant substances. -दारु *n.* aloe-wood. -द्रव्यं a fragrant substance. -धारिन् *a.* bearing fragrance (-*m.*) an epithet of *S*iva. -धूलिः *f.* musk. -नकुलः the musk-rat -नालिका, -नाली the nose. -निलया a kind of jasmine. -पः N. of a class of manes. -पत्रा, -पलाशी a species of zedoary. -पलाशिका turmeric. -पालिन् *m.* an epithet of *S*iva. -पाषाणः sulphur. -पिशाचिका the smoke of burnt fragrant resin (so called from its dark colour or cloudy nature, or perhaps from its attracting demons by fragrance). -पुष्पः 1. the Vetasa plant. -2. the Ketaka plant. (-ष्पं) 1. a fragrant flower. -2. flowers and sandal offered to deities at the time of worship. -पुष्पा an indigo plant. -पूतना a kind of imp or goblin. -फली 1. the Priyangu creeper. -2. a bud of the Champaka tree. -बंधुः the mango tree. -मातृ *f.* the earth. -मादन *a.* intoxicating with fragrance. (-नः) 1. a large black bee. -2. sulphur. -3. an epithet of Râvaṇa. (-नः -नं) N. of a particular mountain to the east of Meru, renowned for its fragrant forests. (-नं) the forest on this mountain. -मादनी spirituous liquor. -मादिनी lac. -मार्जारः the civet-cat. -मुखा, -मूषिकः -मूषी *f.* the musk rat. -मृगः 1. the civet cat. -2. the musk-deer. -मैथुनः a bull. -मोदनः sulphur. -मोहिनी a bud of the Champaka tree. -युक्तिः *f.* preparation of perfumes. -रसः myrrh. °अंगकः turpentine. -राजः a kind of jasmine. (-जं) 1. a sort of perfume. -2. sandal-wood. -लता the Priyangu creeper. -लोलुपा 1. a bee. -2. a fly or gnat. -वहः the wind; शांतमिदं गंधवहः प्रयाति *S*. 5. 4; दिग्दक्षिणा गंधवहं मुखेन Ku. 3. 25. -वहा the nose. -वाह: 1. the wind; Bv. 1. 104. -2. the musk-deer. -वाही the nose. -विह्वलः wheat. -वृक्षकः -वृक्षः the *S*âla tree. -व्याकुलं a kind of fragrant berry (कक्कोल.) -शुंडिनी the musk-rat. -शेखरः musk. -सारः 1. sandal -2. a kind of jasmine. -सुखी सूची the musk shrew. -सोमं the white water-lily. -हारिका a female servant whose business is to prepare perfumes; cf गंधकारिका.

गंधकः Sulphur.

गंधनं [गंध्-ल्युट्] 1 Continued effort, perseverance. -2 Hurting, injury, killing -3 Manifestation. -4 Intimation, information, hint.

गंधवत् *a.* Scented, fragrant. -ती 1 The earth. -2 Wine. -3 N. of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa. -4 A variety of jasmine.

गंधालु *a.* Fragrant, perfumed, scented.

गंधि *a.* (At the end of comp.) Having the smell of, smelling of; see गंध. -धि *n.* A kind of perfume.

गंधिक *a.* (Used only at the end of comp.) 1 Having the smell of; as in उत्पलगंधिकं. -2 Having a very small quantity of, having only the smell of; भ्रातृगंधिकः a brother only in name. -कः 1 A seller of perfumes. -2 Sulphur.

गंधिन् *a.* Having a smell, smelling. -*m.* A bug.

गंधर्वः 1 A celestial musician, a class of demi-gods regarded as the singers or musicians of gods, and said to give good and agreeable voice to girls; सोमः शौचं ददावासां गंधर्वश्च शुभां गिरं Y. 1. 71. -2 A singer in general. -3 A horse. -4 The musk-deer. -5 The soul after death and previous to its being born again. -6 The black cuckoo. -7 The sun. -8 A sage, pious man. -Comp. -नगरं, -पुरं the city of the Gandharvas, an imaginary city in the sky, probably the result of some natural phenomenon, such as mirage. -राजः Chitraratha, the chief of the Gandharvas. -विद्या the science of music. -विवाहः one of the eight forms of marriage described in Ms. 3. 27 &c.; in this form marriage proceeds entirely from love or the mutual inclination of a youth and maiden without ceremonies and without consulting relatives; it is, as Kâlidâsa observes, कथमप्यबांधवकृता स्नेहप्रवृत्तिः *S*. 4. 16. -वेदः one of the four subordinate Vedas or *Upavedas*, which treats of music; see उपवेद. -हस्तः, -हस्तकः the castor-oil plant.

गंधारः (pl.) N. of a country and its rulers.

गंधाली 1 A wasp. -2 Continued fragrance. -Comp. -गर्भः small cardamoms.

गंधोली 1 A wasp. -2 Dried ginger.

गभः Ved. 1 A slit, cleft. -2 The vulva.

गभस्तिः *m. f.* 1 A ray of light, a sunbeam or moonbeam. -2 Ved. The shaft (of a car). -3 The fore-part of the arm, the hand. **—स्तिः** The sun. *—f.* An epithet of Svâhâ, the wife of Agni. **-Comp.** **—करः, —पाणिः, —मालिन्** *m.*, -हस्तः. मत् *m.* the sun. **—नेमिः** N. of Vishṇu.

गभस्तिमत् *m.* The sun ; घनव्यपायेन गभस्तिमानिव R. 3. 37. *—n.* One of the seven divisions of Pâtâla.

गभीर *a.* [गच्छति जलमत्र, गम् ईरन् भां-तादेशश्च Uṇ. 4. 35] 1 Deep (in all senses); उत्तालास्त इमे गभीरपयसः पुण्याः सरित्सं-गमाः U. 2. 30; Bv. 2. 105. -2 Deep-sounding (as a drum). -3 Thick, dense, impervious (as a forest). -4 Profound, sagacious. -5 Grave, serious, solemn, earnest. -6 Secret, mysterious. -7 Inscrutable, difficult to be perceived or understood. **-Comp.** **—आत्मन्** the Supreme Soul. **—वेध** *a.* very penetrating.

गभीरिका 1 A large drum with a deep sound. -2 A gong.

गभोलिकः A small round pillow.

गम् 1 P. (गच्छति, जगाम, अगमत्, गमिष्य-ति, गंतुं, गत *desid.* जिगमिषति, जिगांसते Atm.; *freq.* जंगम्यते; जंगमीति or जंगंति) 1 To go, move in general ; गच्छत्वार्या पुन-र्दर्शनाय V. 5 ; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34 ; क्वाधुना ग-म्यते 'where art thou going'. -2 To depart, go forth, go away, set forth or out ; उत्क्षिप्यैनां ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30. -3 To go to, reach, resort to, arrive at, approach ; यदगम्योपि गम्यते Pt. 1. 7 ; एनो गच्छति कर्तारं Ms. 8. 19 the sin goes to (recoils on) the doer ; 4. 199 ; so धरणीं मूर्ध्ना गम् &c. -4 To pass, pass away, elapse (as time) ; दिनेषु गच्छत्सु R. 3. 8 as days rolled on, in course of time ; Me. 83 ; काव्यशा-स्त्रविनोदेन कालो गच्छति धीमतां H. 1. 1 ; गच्छता कालेन in the long run. -5 To go to the state or condition of, become, undergo, suffer, partake of &c. (usually joined with nouns ending in ता, त्व &c. or any noun in the acc.) ; गमिष्याम्युपहास्यतां R. 1. 3 ; पञ्चानुमाख्यां सुमुखी जगाम Ku. 1. 26 went by or received the name of Umâ ; so तृप्तिं गच्छति becomes satisfied ; विषादं गतः became dejected ; कोपं न गच्छति does not become angry ; आनृण्यं गतः became released from debt ; मनसा गम् to think of, remember ; Ku. 2.63 ; वृषेण गच्छतः riding a bull ; Ku. 5.80. -6 To cohabit, have sexual intercourse with ; गुरोः सुतां...यो गच्छति पुमान् Pt. 2. 107. Y. 1. 80.—*Caus.* (गमयति-ते) 1 To cause to go, lead or reduce to (as a state) ; गमितः गतिं Ku. 4. 24 ; Bh. 3. 38 ; Ki. 2. 7. -2 To spend, pass (as time). -3 To make clear, explain, expound. -4 To signify, denote, convey an idea or sense of : द्वौ नञौ प्रकृतार्थं गमयतः 'two negatives make one affirmative.' -5 To send to. -6 To bring to a place (acc.). -7 To impart, grant, bestow. -8 To intend, mean.

गत *p. p.* [गम्-क्त] 1 Gone, departed, gone for ever ; Mu. 1. 25 ; किं गते सलिले सेतुबंधेन, किं गते विवाहे नक्षत्रपरीक्षया Vb. 4. 'what is the use of locking the stable-door when the steed is stolen ?.' -2 Passed away, elapsed, past ; गतायां रात्रौ. -3 Dead, deceased, departed to the next world ; Ku. 4. 30. -4 Gone to, arrived at, reaching to. -5 Being in, situated in, seated in, resting on, contained in ; usually in comp. : प्रासादप्रांतगतः Pt. 1 seated on &c. ; सभागतः R. 3. 66 seated in the assembly ; भर्तारं गता S. 4. 13 united to a husband ; so आर्य° ; सर्वगत existing everywhere. -6 Fallen into, reduced to ; *e. g.* आपद्गतः. -7 Referring or relating to, with regard to, about, concerning, connected with (usually in comp.) ; राजा शकुंतलागतमेव चिंतयति S. 5 ; भर्तृगतया चिंतया S. 4 ; वयमपि भवत्यौ सखीगतं किमपि पृच्छामः S. 1 ; so पुत्रगतः स्नेहः &c. -8 Frequented, resorted to ; सुहृद्° Ku. 4. 24. -9 Known, celebrated. -10 Directed towards, belonging to. -11 Known, understood. **—तं** 1 Motion, going ; गतमुपरि घनानां वारिगर्भोदराणां S. 7. 7 ; Śi. 1.2, 7. 4.-2 Gait, manner of going ; Ku. 1. 34 ; V. 4. 16.-3 An event. -4 The place where one has gone. -5 Celebration, being known, diffusion. -6 Manner. (As first member of comp. translated by 'free from', 'bereft of', 'deprived of', 'without.') -Comp. **—अक्ष** *a.* sightless, blind. **—अध्वन्** *a.* 1. one who has accomplished or finished a journey : R. 4. 46, 11. 33. -2. conversant, familiar (with anything). (*-f.*) the time immediately preceding new moon when a small streak of the moon is still visible (चतुर्दशीयुक्ताऽमावस्या). **—अनुगत** following custom or precedent. **—अनुगतिक** *a.* doing as others do, a blind follower ; गतानुगतिको लोको न लोकः पारमार्थिकः Pt. 1. 342 'people are blind followers or servile imitators' ; Mu. 6. 5. **—अंत** *a.* one whose end has arrived. **—अर्थ** *a.* 1. poor. -2. meaningless (the meaning being already expressed). **—असु, —जीवित, —प्राण** *a.* expired, dead ; Bg. 2. 11. **—आगतं** 1. going and coming, frequent visits ; Bh. 3. 7 ; Bg. 9. 21 ; Mu. 2. 3, 4. 1.-2. interchange of place, Mál. 9. 46.-3. the flight of a bird backward and forward. -4. irregular course of the stars (in astronomy). **—आधि** *a.* free from anxiety, happy. **—आयुस्** *a* decrepit, infirm, very old. **—आर्तवा** 1. a woman past her child-bearing. 2. a barren woman. **—उत्साह** *a.* dispirited, dejected. **—ओजस्** *a.* bereft of strength or energy. **—कल्मष** *a.* freed from crime or sin, purified. **—क्लम** *a.* refreshed. **—चेतन** *a.* deprived of sense or consciousness, insensible, senseless. **—दिनं, —दिवसः** the past day, yesterday. **—दिनं** *ind.* yesterday. **—प्रत्यागत** *a.* returned after having gone away ; Ms. 7. 186. **—प्रभ** *a.* bereft of splendour, dim, obscured, faded. **—प्राण** *a.* lifeless, dead. **—प्राय** *a.* almost gone, nearly passed away ; गतप्राया रजनी. **—भर्तृका** 1. a widow. -2. (rarely) a woman whose husband has gone abroad (=प्रोषितभर्तृका). **—लक्ष्मीक** *a.* 1. bereft of lustre or splendour, faded. -2 deprived of wealth, impoverished suffering losses. **—वयस्, —वयस्क** *a* advanced in years, aged, old ; Pt 1. 10. **—वर्षः, —र्षं** the past year. **—वैर** *a.* at peace (with), reconciled. **—व्यथ** *a.* free from pain. **—शैशव** *a.* past child-hood. **—संग** *a.* 1. free from attachment. -2. adverse or indifferent to. **—सत्त्व** *a.* 1. dead, annihilated, lifeless. -2. base. **—सन्नकः** an

elephant out of rut. –स्पृह *a.* indifferent to worldly attachments.

गतकं Going, motion.

गतिः *f.* [गम्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Motion, going, moving, gait; गतिविगलिता Pt. 4. 78; अभिन्नगतयः S. 1. 14; (न) भिंदंति मंदां गतिमश्वमुख्यः Ku. 1. 11 do not mend their slow gait (do not mend their pace); so गगनगतिः Pt. 1; लघुगतिः Me. 16, 10, 46; U. 6. 23. –2 Access, entrance; मणौ वज्रसमुत्कीर्णे सूत्रस्येवास्ति मे गतिः R. 1. 4. –3 Scope, room; भस्त्रगतिः Ku. 3. 19; मनोरथानामगतिर्न विद्यते Ku. 5. 64; नास्त्यगतिर्मनोरथानां V. 2.–4 Turn, course; दैवगतिर्हि चित्रा, Mu. 7. 16.–5 Going to, reaching, obtaining; वैकुंठीया गतिः Pt. 1 obtaining Heaven. –6 Fate, issue; भर्तुर्गतिर्गंतव्या Dk. 103. –7 State, condition; दानं भोगो नाशस्तिस्रो गतयो भवंति वित्तस्य Bh. 2. 43; Pt. 1. 106. –8 Position, station, situation, mode of existence; पराध्यैगतेः पितुः R. 8. 27; कुसुमस्तबकस्येव द्वे गती स्तो मनस्विनां Bh. 2. 104; Pt. 1. 41, 420. –9 A means, expedient, course, alternative; अनुपेक्षणे द्वयी गतिः Mu. 3; का गतिः what help is there, can't help (often used in dramas); Pt. 1. 319; अन्या गतिर्नास्ति K. 158. –10 Recourse, shelter, refuge, asylum, resort; विद्यमाना गतिर्येषां Pt. 1. 320, 322; आसयत् सलिले पृथ्वीं यः स मे श्रीहरिर्गतिः Sk. –11 Source, origin, acquisition; Bg. 2. 43; Ms. 1. 50. –12 A way, path. –13 A march, procession. –14 An event, issue, result. –15 The course of events, fate, fortune. –16 Course of asterisms. –17 The diurnal motion of a planet in its orbit. –18 A running wound or sore, fistula. –19 Knowing; Ki. 14. 15; knowledge, wisdom. –20 Transmigration, metempsychosis; Ms. 6. 73, 12. 3, 23, 40–45.–21 A stage or period of life (as शैशव, यौवन, वार्धक). –22 (In gram.) A term for prepositions and some other adverbial prefixes (such as अलं, तिरस् &c.) when immediately connected with the tenses of a verb or verbal derivatives. –23 Position of a child at birth. –**Comp.** –अनुसरः following the course of another. –अन *a.* impassable, desert. –भंगः stoppage. –हीन *a.* without refuge, helpless, forlorn.

गतिकं 1 Going, motion. –2 Curse. –3 Condition. –4 Refuge, asylum.

गतिमत् *a.* 1 In motion, moving; V. 3. 3. –2 Having running sores, fistulous.

गतिला 1 A series, succession. –2 A river.

गत्वर *a.* (री *f.*) 1 Going, moveable, locomotive. –2 Transient, perishable; गत्वरैरसुभिः Ki. 2. 19; गत्वर्यो यौवनश्रियः 11. 12.

गंतव्य *pot. p.* To be gone, to be gone to or attained. –2 To be accomplished (as a way), to be approached, accessible.

गंतुः [गम-तुन्] 1 A way, course. –2 A traveller.

गंतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) 1 One that goes or moves. –2 Having sexual intercourse with a woman.

गंत्री A car drawn by oxen; (गंत्रीरथ in the same sense).

गम *a.* [गम् भावादौ अप्] (At the end of comp.) Going, moving, going to, reaching, attaining, getting &c.; खगम, पुरोगम, हृदयंगम, &c. –मः 1 Going, moving. –2 March; अश्वस्यैकाहगमः. –3 The march of an assailant. –4 A road. –5 Inconsiderateness, thoughtlessness. –6 Superficiality, careless perusal. –7 (Sexual) intercourse with a woman, cohabitation; गुर्वंगनागमः Ms. 11. 55; Y. 2. 293. –8 A game played with dice and men. –**Comp.** –आगमः going and coming.

गमक *a.* (मिका *f.*) [गम्-ण्वुल्] 1 Indicative or suggestive, a proof or index of; तदेव गमकं पांडित्यवैदग्ध्ययोः Mâl. 1. 7.–2 Convincing. –कः A kind of musical note (of which there are seven).

गमथः 1 A traveller. –2 A road.

गमनं [गम्-ल्युट्] 1 Going, motion, gait; श्रोणीभारादलसगमना Me. 82; so गजेंद्रगमने S. Til. 7.–2 Going, motion, considered as one of the five *karmans* by the Vaiseshikas. –3 Approaching, going to. –4 March of an assailant. –5 Undergoing, suffering. –6 Obtaining, attaining. –7 Cohabitation.

गमनीय *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable; विकारस्य गमनीयास्मि संवृत्ता S. 1. –2 Intelligible, easy to be comprehended. –3 Fit to be practised or observed. –4 Relating to sexual intercourse; गुरुस्त्री° Ms. 11. 103 (पापं); for other senses see गम्य.

गमिन् *a.* Intending to go; as in ग्रामंगमी. –*m.* A passenger.

गम्य *pot. p.* 1 Accessible, approachable. –2 Intelligible, or easy to be comprehended. –3 Intended, implied, meant. –4 Suitable, desirable, fit; Y. 1. 64. –5 Fit for cohabitation; दुर्जनगम्या नार्यः Pt. 1. 278; अभिकामां स्त्रियं यश्च गम्यां रहसि याचितः । नोपैति Mb. –6 Curable (by a drug &c.); न गम्यो मंत्राणां Bh. 1. 89. –म्यः A man with whom a woman may have intercourse, a libidinous or voluptuous, man, lover, paramour; Dk. 41.

गंभारिका, गंभारी N. of a tree.

गंभीर *a.* [गच्छति जलमत्र; गम्-ईरन् नि° भुगागमः]=गभीर q. v.; R. 1. 36; Me. 64, 66. –रः 1 A lotus. –2 A citron.–**Comp.** –वेदिन् *a.* restive (as an elephant); not minding the goad; अंकुशं द्विरदस्येव यंता गंभीरवेदिनः R. 4. 39, Si. 5. 49 (see Malli. *ad loc.*).

गंभीरक *a.* Lying deep.

गंभीरा, गंभीरिका N. of a river; गंभीरायाः पयसि Me. 40.

गयः 1 N. of the people living round Gayâ and the district inhabited by them. –2 N. of an Asura. –3 Wealth. –4 House, household, family. –5 Offspring, progeny. –6 The sky. –7 One's own place or abode. –या N. of a city in Behar which is a place of pilgrimage.

गर *a.* (री *f.*) [गीर्यते गॄ-कर्मादौ अच्] Swallowing. –रः 1 Any drink or fluid, beverage. –2 Sickness, disease. –3 Swallowing (गरा also in this sense).–4 A factitious poison. –रः,–रं 1 Poison. –2 An antidote. –रं 1 Sprinkling, wetting. –2 The fifth of the eleven Karaṇas. –**Comp.** –अधिका 1. the insect called Lâkshâ. –2. the red dye obtained from it. –घ्न *a.* 1. destroying poison. –2. healthy. –घ्नीः a kind of fish. –द *a.* poisoning, giving poison. (–दं) poison. –व्रतः a peacock.

गरणं [गॄ भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of swallowing. –2 Sprinkling. –3 Poison.

गरभः [गॄ बा० अभच्] Fœtus, embryo; see गर्भ.

गरलः,-लं [गिराति जीवनं, गॄ-अलच् Tv.] 1 Poison or venom in general; कुवलयदलश्रेणी कंठे न सा गरलद्युतिः Gît. 3; गरलमिव कलयति मलयसमीरं 4; स्मरगरलखंडनं मम शिरसि मंडनं 10. -2 The venom of a snake. -लः A bundle of grass. -Comp. -अरिः an emerald.

गरलिन् *a.* Poisonous.

गरित *a.* Poisoned.

गराह्लिः A hoarse, gurgling sound (of the throat); Mâl. 3.

गरिमन् *m.* 1 Weight, heaviness; Si. 9. 49. -2 Importance, greatness, dignity; Pt. 1. 30. -3 Worth, excellence. -4 One of the eight *siddhis* or faculties of Siva, by which he can make himself heavy or great at will; see सिद्धि.

गरिष्ठ *a.* Heaviest. -2 Most important ; (superl. of गुरु *a.* q. v.)

गरीयस् *a.* Heavier, weightier, more important (compar. of गुरु *a.* q. v.); मतिरेव बलाद्गरीयसी H. 2. 86; वृद्धस्य तरुणी भार्या प्राणेभ्योऽपि गरीयसी H. 1. 112; Si. 2. 24, 36.

गरुडः [गरुद्भ्यां डयते, डी-ड पृषो० तलोपः; गॄ-उडच् Un. 4. 166.] 1 N. of the king of birds. [He is a son of Kasyapa by his wife Vinata. He is the chief of the feathered race, an implacable enemy of serpents, and elder brother of Aruna. In a dispute between his mother and Kadru, her rival, about the colour of उच्चैःश्रवस् Kadru defeated Vinata, and, in accordance with the conditions of the wager, made her her slave. Garuda brought down the heavenly beverage (Amrita) to purchase her freedom, not, however, without a hard struggle with Indra for the same. Vinata was then released; but the Amrita was taken away by Indra from the serpents. Garuda is represented as the vehicle of Vishnu, and as having a white face, an aquiline nose, red wings and a golden body]. -2 A building shaped like Garuḍa. -3 N. of a particular military array. -Comp. -अग्रजः an epithet of Aruṇa, the charioteer of the sun. -अंकः an epithet of Vishṇu. -अंकितं, -अश्मन् *m.* -उत्तीर्णं an emerald. -ध्वजः an epithet of Vishṇu. -व्यूहः a particular military array.

गरुत् *m.* [गॄ-गॄ-बा उति Un. 1. 94] 1 The wing of a bird. -2 Eating, swallowing. -Comp. -योधिन् *m.* a quail.

गरुत्मत् *a.* Winged : गरुत्मदाशीविषभीमदर्शनैः R. 3. 57. -*m.* 1 Garuḍa. -2 A bird in general. -3 The fire.

गरुलः Garuḍa, the chief of birds.

गर्गः 1 N. of an old sage, one of the sons of Brahmâ. -2 A bull. -3 An earth-worm. -(pl.) The descendants of Garga. -4 A kind of musical pause or time.

गर्गरः 1 A whirlpool, an eddy. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 A kind of fish. -4 A churn. -री A churn, a vessel for holding water.

गर्गाटः A kind of fish.

गर्ज् 1 P., 10 U. (गर्जति, गर्जयति-ते, गर्जित) 1 To roar, growl ; गर्जन् हरिः सांभसि शैलकुंजे Bk. 2. 9; 15. 21; रणे न गर्जंति वृथा हि शूराः Râm.; इष्टो गर्जति चातिदर्पितबलो दुर्योधनो वा शिखी Mk. 5. 6. -2 To emit a deep or thundering sound, thunder ; यदि गर्जति वारिधरो गर्जतु तन्नाम निष्ठुराः पुरुषाः Mk. 5. 32 (and in several other verses of the same Act); गर्जति शरदि न वर्षति वर्षति वर्षासु निःस्वनो मेघः Udb.

गर्जः [गर्ज्-भावे घञ्] 1 The roaring of elephants. -2 The rumbling or thundering of clouds. -3 A (roaring) elephant. -4 Roaring, thundering.

गर्जनं,-ना [गर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Roaring, a roar, growl, thunder. -2 (Hence) sound, noise in general. -3 Passion, wrath. -4 War, battle. -5 Reproach.

गर्जा, गर्जिः The thundering of clouds.

गर्जित *a.* [गर्ज्-क्त] Sounded, roared &c.-तं A The thunder of clouds. -तः A roaring elephant in rut.

गर्तः,-र्ता,-र्ती [गॄ-तन् Un. 3. 86] 1 A hollow, hole, cave ; ससत्त्वेषु गर्तेषु Ms. 4. 47, 203. -2 A grave. -र्तः 1 The hollow of the loins. -2 A kind of disease. -3 N. of a country, a part of the *Trigartas* q. v. -4 Ved. A throne. -5 A chariot. -6 A table for playing at dice. -7 A house. -8 The post of an assembly room. -Comp. -आश्रयः an animal living in holes or under ground, as a mouse or rat.

गर्तिका [गर्तः अस्त्यस्याः ठन्] A weaver's work-shop, (so called because the weaver sits at his loom with his feet in a hole below the level of the floor).

गर्द् 1 P., 10 U. (गर्दति, गर्दयति-ते) To sound, roar.

गर्दभः (भी *f.*) [गर्द्-अभच् Un. 3. 122] 1 An ass; न गर्दभा वाजिधुरं वहंति Mk. 4. 17 ; ग्रामे तु यो दृश्यते वर्षे गर्दभो ह्यप्सरा भवेत् Subhâsh. The ass is noted for three remarkable qualities:—अविश्रांतं वहेद्भारं शीतोष्णं च न विंदति । ससंतोषस्तथा नित्यं त्रीणि शिक्षेत गर्दभात् ॥ Chân. 70. -2 Smell, odour. -भं The white water-lily. -भी 1 A she-ass. -2 An insect generated in cow-dung. -Comp. -अंडः,-ण्डकः N. of two trees प्लक्ष & पिप्पली. -आह्वयं a white lotus.-गदः a particular disease of the skin.

गर्दभकः A kind of insect. -भिका A cutaneous disease, a blotch, eruption.

गर्ध् =गृध् q. v.

गर्धः [गृध्-घञ् अच् वा] 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Greediness.

गर्धन, गर्धित *a.* Covetous, greedy.

गर्धिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Desirous, greedy, covetous ; नवान्नामिषगर्धिनः Ms. 4. 28. -2 Following or pursuing (anything) with eagerness.

गर्भः [गॄ-भन् Un. 3. 152] 1 The womb, the belly ; गर्भेषु वसतिः Pt. 1 ; पुनर्गर्भे च संभवं Ms. 6. 63. -2 A fœtus, embryo ; act of conception, pregnancy ; conception ; नरपतिकुलभूत्यै गर्भमाधत्त राज्ञी R. 2. 75 ; गर्भोऽभवद्भूधरराजपत्न्याः Ku. 1. 19; गर्भं वहति Pt. 1. 30 bears a child in the womb. -3 The time of conception ; गर्भाष्टमेऽब्दे कुर्वीत ब्राह्मणस्योपनायनं Ms. 2. 36. -4 The child (in the womb); S. 6. -5 A child, brood or offspring of birds. -6 The inside, middle, or interior of anything (in comp. in this sense and translated by 'full of,' 'filled with,' 'containing' &c.); हिमगर्भैर्मयूखैः S. 3. 3 ; शुकगर्भकोटर 1. 14 ; 7. 7; पद्म U. 3. 5. inwardly situated; अग्निगर्भां शमीमिव S. 4. 1; R. 3. 9,5 17,9. 55 · Si. 9. 62 ; Mâl. 3. 12; Mu. 1. 12. -7 The offspring of the sky, *i. e.* the vapours and fogs drawn upwards by the rays of

the sun during 8 months and sent down again in the rainy season; cf. Ms. 9. 305. -8 An inner apartment, a lying-in-chamber. -9 Any interior chamber. 10 A hole. -11 Fire. -12 Food. -13 The rough coat of the jack-fruit (पनसकंटक). -14 The bed of a river, especially of the Ganges on the fourteenth day of the dark half of Bhâdrapada or in the very height of the rains when the river is fullest. -15 The fruit (of plants). -16 Joining, union. -17 The calyx of a lotus.-18 (In dramas) One of the *Sandhis* q. v. **-Comp.** **-अंकः** (also **गर्भांकः**) an interlude during an act, as the scene of the birth of Kusa and Lava in U. 7, or the **सीतास्वयंवर** in Bâlarâmayaṇa. The S. D. thus defines it :—अंकोदरप्रविष्टो यो रंगद्वारामुखादिमान् । अंकोऽपरः स गर्भांकः सबीजः फलवानपि ॥ 279. **-अवक्रांतिः** *f.* descent of the soul into the womb. **-अष्टमः** 1. the eighth month from conception. -2. the eighth year from conception. **-अस्पंदनं** non-quickening of the fœtus. **-आगारं** 1. uterus. -2. an inner and private room, the female apartments. -3 a lying-in- chamber. -4. the body or sanctuary of a temple, the chamber where the image of a deity is placed. **-आधानं** 1. impregnation ; **गर्भाधानक्षणपरिचयान्नूनमाबद्धमालाः** (**बलाकाः**) Me. 9. -2. one of the Saṃskâras or purificatory ceremonies performed after menstruation to ensure or facilitate conception; (this ceremony legalizes in a religious sense the *consummation* of marriage); Y. 1. 11. **-आशयः** the uterus, the womb. **-आस्रावः** mis-carriage, abortion. **-ईश्वरः** one born rich (cf. ' born in the purple '); a sovereign or rich man by birth. **-उत्पत्तिः** *f.* the formation of the embryo. **-उपघातः** miscarriage of the embryo (applied to the sky). **-उपघातिनी** a cow or female miscarrying from unseasonable gestation. **-उपपत्तिः** *f.* formation of the embryo. **-कर, -कार** *a.* impregnating, procreative. **-कालः** 1. time of impregnation. -2. the time when the vapour collected in the air shows the first signs of life. **-कोशः, -षः** uterus. **-क्लेशः** pains caused by the embryo, the throes of parturition or childbirth. **-क्षयः** miscarriage. **-गृहं, -भवनं, -वेश्मन्** *n.* 1. an inner apartment, the body of a house. -2. a lying-in-chamber. -3. the sanctuary or body of a temple; **निर्गत्य गर्भभवनात्** Mâl. 1. **-ग्रहणं** impregnation, conception. **-घातिन्** *a.* causing abortion. **-चलनं** quickening, motion of the fœtus in the uterus. **-च्युत** *a.* 1. fallen from the womb (as a child). -2. miscarrying. **-च्युतिः** *f.* 1. birth, delivery.-2. miscarriage. **-दासः, -सी** a slave by birth; (often used as a term of abuse or reproach.). **-दिवसाः** certain days on which the vapours collected in the air show signs of life. **-द्रुह्** *a.* (nom. sing. °ध्रुक्-ड्) causing abortion. **-धं** Ved. semen virile. **-धरा** pregnant. **-धारणं, -धारणा** gestation, impregnation. **-धिः** Ved. 1. a breeding place, a nest.-2. cohabitation. **-ध्वंसः** abortion. **-नाडी** the umbilical cord. **-नुद्** *a.* causing abortion. **-परिस्रवः** secundines or fœtal membranes collectively. **-पाकिन्** *m.* rice ripening in sixty days. **-पातः** miscarriage after the fourth month of pregnancy. **-पोषणं, -भर्मन्** *n.* nourishment of the fœtus, gestation; **अनुष्ठिते भिषग्भिराप्तैरथ गर्भभर्मणि** R. 3. 12. **-मंडपः** an inner apartment, a bed-chamber. **-मासः** month of pregnancy. **-मोचनं** delivery, birth. **-योषा** a pregnant woman; (fig.) the Ganges overflowing its banks. **-रक्षणं** protecting the fœtus. **-रूप** *a.* childish, youthful, juvenile. **-रूपः -रूपकः**, a child, an infant, a youth. **-लक्षण** *a.* observing the signs of the rainy season. (**-णं**) a symptom of pregnancy. **-लंभनं** a ceremony performed for the sake of facilitating and developing pregnancy. **-वसतिः** *f.*, **-वासः** 1. the womb ; Ms. 12. 78. -2. being in the womb. **-विच्युतिः** *f.* abortion in the beginning of pregnancy. **-विपत्तिः** death of the fœtus. **-वेदना** throes of child-birth. **-व्याकरणं** the formation of the embryo. **-शंकुः** a kind of instrument for extracting the dead fœtus. **-शय्या** the abode of the fœtus or uterus. **-संभवः, -संभूतिः** *f.* becoming pregnant. **-स्थ** *a.* 1. situated in the womb. -2. interior, internal. **-स्रावः** abortion, miscarriage ; **वरं गर्भस्रावः** Pt. 1; Y. 3. 20; Ms. 5. 66.

गर्भकः A chaplet of flowers worn in the hair. **-कं** A period of two nights with the intermediate day.

गर्भवती A pregnant woman.

गर्भित *a.* Pregnant, filled with. **-तं** A defect in poetical composition.

गर्भिन् *a.* Pregnant, impregnated with.

गर्भेडः Enlargement of the navel.

गर्भिणी A pregnant female (whether of men or animals); **गोगर्भिणीप्रियनवोलपमालभारिसेव्योपकंठविपिनावलयो भवंति** Mâl. 9. 2; Y. 1. 105; Ms. 3. 114. **-Comp.** **-अवेक्षणं** mid-wifery, care and attendance of pregnant women and new-born infants. **-दौहदं** the longings of a pregnant woman. **-व्याकरणं, -व्याकृतिः** *f.* ' science of the progress of pregnancy ', (a particular head in medical works.)

गर्भेतृप्त *a.* 1 ' Contented in the womb ,' as a child. -2 Contented as to food or issue. -3 Indolent.

गर्मुत् *f.* 1 A kind of grass. -2 A kind of reed. -3 Gold. -4 A kind of bee.

गर्व् 1 P. (गर्वति, गर्वित) To be proud or haughty ; (used only in *p. p.* which is also supposed to be an adjective derived from गर्व); **कोऽर्थान्प्राप्य न गर्वितः** Pt. 1. 146.

गर्वः 1 Pride, arrogance ; **मा कुरु धनजनयौवनगर्वं हरति निमेषात्कालः सर्वं** Moha M 4 ; **मुधैवासीं यौवनगर्वं वहसि** M. 4. -2 Pride considered as one of the 33 subordinate feelings in rhetoric ; रूपधनविद्यादिप्रयुक्तात्मोत्कर्षज्ञानाधीनपरावहेलनं R. G. ; or, according to S. D. गर्वो मदः प्रभावश्रीविद्यासत्कुलतादिजः । अवज्ञासविलासांगदर्शनाविनयादिकृत् ॥ 181.

गर्वित *a.* [गर्व् कर्तरि क्त, गर्वो जातोऽस्य तार० इतच् वा] 1 Proud, haughty. -2 Conceited.

गर्वाटः A watch-man, door-keeper.

गर्ह् 1. 10. A. (sometimes P. also) (गर्हते, गर्हयते, गार्हत) 1 To blame, censure, reproach ; **विषमां हि दशां**

प्राप्य दैवं गर्हयते नरः H. 4. 3; Ms. 4. 199. -2 To accuse, charge with. -3 To be sorry for.

गर्हणं,-णा [गर्ह् ल्युट्] Censure, blame, reproach, abuse.

गर्हा [गर्ह्-अ] Abuse, censure.

गर्हित *p.p* [गर्ह्-क्त] 1 Blamed, censured. -2 Contemned, despised. -3 Contemptible. -4 Forbidden, bad, vile. —तं A blamable or sinful act; Pt. 1. 342.

गर्ह्य *a.* [गर्ह्-ण्यत्] Deserving censure, censurable, blamable; गर्ह्यं कुर्यादुभे कुले Ms. 5. 149. -**Comp.** —वादिन् *a.* speaking ill, speaking vilely.

गल् 1 P. (गलति, जगाल, अगालीत्, गलितुं, गलित) 1 To drop, drip, ooze, trickle; जलमिव गलत्युपदिष्टं K. 103; अच्छकपोलमूलगलितैः (अश्रुभिः) Amaru. 26, 91, Bv. 2. 21; R. 19. 22. -2 To drop or fall down; शरद्घनच्छगलद्दसनोपमा Si. 6. 42; 9. 75; प्रतोदा जगलुः Bk. 14. 99; 17. 87. गलद्धम्मिल्ल Gît. 2, R. 7. 10, Me. 44, -3 To vanish, disappear, pass away, be removed; गलति मध्यरात्रे Dk.; शैशवेन सह गलति गुरुजनस्नेहः K. 289, विद्यां प्रमादगलितामिव चिंतयामि Ch. P. 1, Bh 2. 44; Bk. 5. 43, R. 3. 70. -4 To eat, swallow (connected with गॄ). —*Caus.* or 10 U. (*p. p.* गलित) 1 To pour out. -2 To filter, strain. -3 To flow (A.). -4 To fuse, liquefy, dissolve, melt. —With निस् to ooze or flow out, trickle down; R. 5. 17. —पर्या to drop down; Bk. 2 4.

गलः [गल्-भक्षणे वा॰करणे अच्] 1 The throat, neck; न गरलं गले कस्तूरीयं; cf. अजागलस्तन; Bh. 1. 64; Amaru. 88. -2 The resin of the *Sâla* tree. -3 A kind of musical instrument. -4 A rope. -**Comp.** —अंकुरः a particular disease of the throat (inflammation). —उद्भवः the tuft of hair on the neck of a horse. —ओघः tumor in the throat. —कंबलः a bull's dewlap. —गंडः 1. enlargement of the glands of the neck. -2. goitre. —ग्रहः,-ग्रहणं 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, smothering. -2. a kind of disease. -3. N. of certain days in the dark fortnight of a month:— *i. e.* the 4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 13th and the three following days. -4. a day on which a course of study is commenced, but immediately preceding a day on which it is prohibited. -5. study begun but immediately interrupted. —चर्मन् *n.* the gullet, throat. —द्वारं the mouth. —मेखला a necklace. —वार्त *a.* 1. safe in the work of the throat, able to eat much and digest it, healthy, sound: दृश्यंते चैव तीर्थेषु गलवार्त्तास्तपस्विनः Pt. 5. v. 1. -2. a parasite. —विद्रधिः tumor and abscess in the throat. —व्रतः a peacock. —शुंडिका the uvula. —शुंडी swelling of the glands of the neck. —स्तनी (also गलेस्तनी) a she goat. —हस्तः 1. seizing by the throat, throttling, collaring. -2. an arrow with a crescent-shaped head; cf. अर्धचंद्र. —हस्तित *a.* seized by the throat, throttled, strangled.

गलकः [गल् वा॰ वुन्] 1 The throat, the neck. -2 A kind of fish.

गलनं [गल् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Oozing, trickling, dripping. -2 Leaking. -3 Melting, fusing. -4 Falling down or off.

गलंतिका, गलंती 1 A small pitcher. 2 A small water-jar with a hole in the bottom from which the water drops upon the object of worship (an image, Linga, Tulasî &c.) placed below.

गलित *p. p.* [गल्-क्त] 1 Dropped or fallen down. -2 Melted. -3 Oozed, flowing. -4 Lost, vanished, deprived. -5 Untied, got loose. -6 Emptied, leaked away. -7 Filtered. -8 Decayed, impaired. -9 Decreased, exhausted; गलितविभवाश्चार्थिषु नृपाः Bh. 2. 44. -**Comp.** —कुष्ठं advanced or incurable leprosy when the fingers and toes fall off. —नखदंत *a.* one who has lost his claws and teeth. —दंत *a.* toothless. —नयन *a.* one who has lost his eyes, blind. —यौवन *a.* one who has lost the bloom or charm of youth, grown old; गलितयौवना कामिनी Bh. 2. 56. —वयस् *a.* being in the decline of age, in declining years; R. 3. 70.

गलितकः A kind of dance, gesticulation.

गल्या 1 A multitude of throats. -2 A quantity of a particular kind of grass or of ropes made of it.

गलेगंडः A kind of bird, (so called from the pendulous fleshy purse hanging from its throat).

गलानिलः A prawn or shrimp.

गलिः [गड्॰ इस्य लः] A strong but lazy bull; see गड्डि.

गल्दः,-ल्दा Ved. 1 Speech. -2 Straining.

गल्भ् 1 A. (गल्भते गल्भित) To be bold or confident.

गल्भ *a.* 1 Bold, confident, audacious. -2 Proud, haughty.

गल्लः The cheek; especially, the part of the cheek near the corners of the mouth. (Rhetoricians consider this word to be ग्राम्य or vulgar: cf. the instance given in K. P. 7:—तांबूलभृतगल्लोयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः; but cf. Bhavabhûti's use:—पातालप्रतिमल्लगल्लविवरप्रक्षिप्तसप्तार्णवं Mâl. 5. 22). -**Comp.** —चातुरी a small round pillow to put underneath the cheek.

गल्लकः 1 A wine-glass. -2 Sapphire: see गल्वर्कं below.

गल्लर्कः A vessel for drinking spirituous liquor; एवं बृहत्तरे गल्लर्कप्रमाणे कुले जातः Mk. 8; गल्लर्कासवरिक्तः &c.

गल्वर्कः 1 Crystal. -2 Lapis lazuli. -3 A goblet, a vessel for drinking spirituous liquor.

गल्ह् 1 A. (गल्हते, गल्हित) To blame, censure.

गव (A substitute for गो at the beginning of certain compounds, especially before words beginning with vowels or as the second member of Dvigu comp.; पंचगवं five cows; गवाकृति cow-shaped). -**Comp.** —अक्षः 1. an air hole, a round window; विलोलनेत्रभ्रमरैर्गवाक्षाः सहस्रपत्राभरणा इवासुः R. 7. 11; कुवलयितगवाक्षां लोचनैरंगनानां 11. 93; Ku. 7. 58; Me. 98 °जालं a lattice. -2. the mesh of a shirt of mail. —अक्षकः an air-hole. —अक्षित *a.* furnished with windows. —अग्रं a multitude of cows; (written as गोऽग्रं, गोअग्रं and गवाग्रं). —अदनं pasture or meadow grass. —अदनी 1. a pasture. -2. a manger, a trough for holding grass &c. for feeding cattle. —अधिका lac. —अमृतं 1. the beverage or nectar consisting of rays of light. -2. cow's milk. —अर्ह *a.* of the value of a cow. —अविकं cattle and sheep. —अशनः 1. a shoe-maker. -2. an outcast. —अश्वं bulls and horses. —आ-

कृति *a.* cow-shaped. —आह्निकं the daily measure of food given to a cow. —इंद्रः 1. an owner of kine. -2. an excellent bull. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः an owner of cows. —उद्रः an excellent cow or bull. —राजः a bull.

गवयः A species of ox; गोसदृशो गवयः T. S.; दृष्टः कथंचिद्गवयैर्विविग्नैः Ku. 1. 56; Rs. 1. 23. —यी The female Gayal.

गवलः The wild buffalo. —लं Buffalo's horn; Śi. 20. 12.

गवांपतिः 1 The chief cattle, a bull. -2 A cowherd. -3 An epithet of the sun; also of fire.

गवालूकः =गवय q. v.

गविनी A herd of cows.

गविष्, -गविष *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Eager (in general).

गविष्टि *a.* Ved. 1 Wishing for cows. -2 Desirous, eager, ardent. —ष्टिः *f.* 1 Desire, eagerness. -2 Desire for fighting, battle.

गविष्ठः The sun.

गव्य *a.* [गवे हितं यत्] 1 Consisting of cattle or cows. -2 Coming or got from a cow (as milk, curds &c.). -3 Proper or fit for cattle. -4 Sacred to the cow, worshipping the cow. —व्यं 1 Cattle, a herd of cows. -2 Pasture-land. -3 The milk of a cow. -4 A bow-string. -5 Colouring substance, yellow pigment. —व्या 1 A herd of cows. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krośas. -3 A bow-string. -4 A colouring substance, yellow pigment.

गव्यय *a.* Ved. Belonging to or coming from a cow.

गव्ययु *a.* Ved. Desirous of cows.

गव्या Ved. 1 Desire for cows. -2 Desire, fervency. -3 Desire for what comes from a cow (as milk &c.). -4 Desire of battle.

गव्यु *a.* 1 Delighting in cows. -2 Desiring cows or milk. -3 Fervent, eager.-4 Desirous of battle.

गव्यूतं,-तिः *f.* 1 A measure of length nearly equal to two miles or one Krośa. -2 A measure of distance equal to two Krośas. -3 A pasture-ground, pasturage.

गवेडुः,-धुः,-धुका A kind of grass eaten by cattle. —डुः A cloud.

गवेरुकं Red chalk.

गवेष् 1 A., 10 P. (गवेषते, गवेषयति, गवेषित) 1 To seek, hunt for, search or inquire for; तस्मादेष यतः प्राप्तस्तत्रैवान्यो गवेष्यतां Ks. 25. 176. -2 To strive after, desire ardently or fervently, make efforts for: गवेषमाणं महिषीकुलं जलं Rs. 1. 21.

गवेष *a.* Searching for.—षः Search, inquiry.

गवेषण *a.* Ved. 1 Desiring ardently.-2 Desirous of combat. —णं, -णा Search or inquiry after anything; N. 4. 107.

गवेषित *a.* Searched, sought, inquired or looked for.

गह् 10 U. (गहयति-ते) 1 To be thick or impervious (as a forest). -2 To enter deeply into.

गहन *a.* 1 Deep, dense, thick. -2 impervious, impenetrable, impassable, inaccessible. -3 Hard to be understood, inexplicable, mysterious; सेवाधर्मः परमगहनो योगिनामप्यगम्यः Pt 1. 11, 285; Bh. 2. 58; गहना कर्मणो गतिः Bg. 4. 17; Śânti. 1. 8. -4 Grave, dignified; Mâl. 1. 4. -5 Impassioned, replete with love, strong; U. 6.33.-6 Hard, difficult, causing pain or trouble; गहनसंसारः Śânti. 3. 15; U. 7. 6. -7 Deepened, intensified; Mâl.1. 30.—नं 1 An abyss, depth. -2 A wood, thicket, deep or impenetrable forest; यदुत्तमनाय निशि गहनमपि शीलितं Gît. 7; Bv.1. 25. -3 A hiding-place. -4 A cave. -5 Pain, distress. -6 An ornament. -7 Water.—नः The Supreme Being.

गहीय *a.* 1 Relating to a cave or thicket.

गह्मन् *n.* Ved. Depth.

गह्वं 1 Depth. -2 An inaccessible place.

गह्वर *a.* (रा or री *f.*). Deep, impervious. —रं 1 An abyss, a depth. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A cave, cavern; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26, 46; Rs. 1. 21. -4 An inaccessible place. -5 A hiding-place. -6 A riddle. 7 Hypocrisy. -8 Weeping, crying. -9 Water. -10 A deep sigh. —रः An arbour, bower. —री 1 A cave, cavern, recess in a rock or mountain.

गह्वरित *a.* Being in a hiding-place, concealed.

गा 1 or 2 A, 3 P. (गाते, जिगाति) 1 To go, see इ. -2 To come to any state or condition. -3 To praise, sing.

गा A song, verse.

गाग *a.* (गी *f.*) [गंगाया अपत्यं अण्] Being in or on the Ganges. -2 Coming from or relating to the Ganges; गांगमंबु सितमंबु यामुनं कज्जलाभमुभयत्र मज्जतः K. P. 10; Ku. 5. 37. —गः 1 An epithet of Bhîshma. -2 Of Kârtikeya. —गं 1 Rain-water of a peculiar kind (supposed to fall down from the heavenly Ganges). -2 Gold. —गी An epithet of Durgâ.

गांगटः -टेयः A kind of prawn or shrimp.

गांगायनिः [गंगाया अपत्यं फिञ्] N. of Bhîshma or Kârtikeya.

गांगेय *a.* (यी *f.*) being in or on the Ganges. —यः N. of Bhîshma or Kârtikeya. —यं Gold.

गाजरं A carrot.

गांजिकायः A quail.

गाडवः A cloud.

गाढ See under गाह्.

गाणपत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गणपति-अण्] 1 Relating to the leader of a troop. -2 Relating to Gaṇeśa.

गाणपत्यः [गणपति-यक्] A worshipper of Gaṇeśa. —त्यं 1 Worship of Gaṇeśa. -2 The leadership of a troop, chieftainship.

गाणिक्यं [गणिकानां समूहः यञ्] A group of harlots.

गाणेशः A worshipper of Gaṇeśa.

गांडि (डी) वः,-वं [गांडिरस्त्यस्य संज्ञायाम् व P. V. 2. 110] 1 The bow of Arjuna, presented by Soma to Varuṇa by Varuṇa to Agni,and by Agni to Arjuna, when the latter assisted him in consuming the खांडववन; गांडीवं स्रंसते हस्तात् Bg. 1.29. -2 A bow in general. -**Comp.** —धन्वन् *m.* an epithet of Arjuna; Me. 48.

गांडीविन् *m.* An epithet of Arjuna, the third Pâṇḍava prince; Ve. 4.

गातागातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by going or coming.

गातानुगातिक *a.* (की *f.*) Caused by blindly following or imitating custom or example.

गातुः 1 A song. -2 A singer. -3 A celestial chorister. -4 The male (Indian) cuckoo. -5 The large

black bee.—Ved. -6 Going, motion. -7 Free place for moving. -8 The earth. -9 A refuge. -10 way, course. -11 Access, egrees. -12 Progress; increase, welfare.

गात्रं [गै-ष्ट्रन् गातुरिदम् वा, अण्; cf. Un. 4. 168] 1 The body; अपश्चितनपि गात्रं व्यायतत्वाल्लक्ष्यं *S.* 2. 4; तपति तनुगात्रि मदनः 3. 17. -2 A limb or member of the body; गुरुपरितापानि न ते गात्राण्युपचारमर्हति *S.* 3. 18; Ms. 2. 209: 5. 109. -3 The fore-quarter of an elephant.—त्रा The earth.-**Comp.** —अनुलेपनी a fragrant unguent applied to the body. —आवरणं a shield. —उत्सादनं cleaning the body with perfumes. —कर्षण *a.* emaciating or weakening the body. —मार्जनी a towel. —यष्टिः *f.* a thin or slender body; R. 6. 81. —रुहं the hair on the body. —लता a thin or tender body, slim figure. —संकोचिन् *m.* the pole-cat; (so called because it contracts its body in order to spring). —संप्लवः a small bird, the diver.

गात्रकं The body.

गाथ, गाथक See under गै.

गाध् 1 A. (गाधते, गाधित) 1 To stand, stay, remain. -2 To set out for; dive or plunge into; गाधितासे नभो भूयः Bk. 22. 2; 8. 1. -3 To seek, search or inquire for. -4 To compile, string or weave together.

गाध *a.* [गाध्-भवादौ घञ्] Fordable, not very deep, shallow; सरितः कुर्वती गाधाः पथश्चाश्यानकर्दमान् R. 4. 24; cf. अगाध. —धं 1 A shallow place, ford. -2 A place, site. -3 Desire of gain, cupidity. -4 Bottom.

गाधिः, गाधिन् *m.* [गाध-इन्] N. of the father of Visvâmitra (he is supposed to have been an incarnation of Indra and born as the son of king Kausâmba).-**Comp.** —जः,-नंदनः,-पुत्रः an epithet of Visvâmitra.—नगरं, -पुरं an epithet of Kânyakubja, the modern Kanoja.

गाधेयः An epithet of Visvâmitra.

गांतुः 1 A traveller. -2 A singer.

गांत्री A carriage drawn by oxen.

गांदिनी 1 An epithet of the Ganges. -2 N. of a princess of Kâsî, wife of Svaphalka and mother of Akrûra. -**Comp.** —सुतः an epithet (1) of Bhishma. (2) of Kârtikeya. (3) of Akrûra.

गांदी The mother of Akrûra.

गांधर्व *a.* (र्वी) [गंधर्वस्येदम्-अण्] Relating to the Gandharvas. —र्वः 1 A singer, celestial chorister. -2 One of the eight forms of marriage; गांधर्वः समयान्मिथः Y. 1. 61; (for explanation, see गंधर्वविवाह).-3 A subordinate Veda treating of music attached to the Sâmaveda; see उपवेद. -4 A horse. —र्वं The art of the Gandharvas; *i. e.* music, singing; कापि वेला चारुदत्तस्य गांधर्वं श्रोतुं गतस्य Mk. 3. —र्वी 1 Speech. -2 An epithet of Durgâ. -**Comp.** —चित्त *a.* one whose mind is possessed by a Gandharva. —शाला a music saloon, concert-hall.

गांधर्व (र्वि) कः A singer.

गांधारः 1 The third of the seven primary notes of the Indian Gamut; (commnoly denoted by ग in musical notation). -2 Red lead. -3 N. of a country between India and Persia, the modern Kandâhâra. -5 A native or a ruler of that country. —रं Gum myrrh.

गांधारिः An epithet of Sakuni, Duryodhana's maternal uncle.

गांधारी [गांधारस्यापत्यं इञ्] N. of the daughter of Subala, king of the Gândhâras and wife of Dhritarâshtra. [She bore to her husband 100 sons—Duryodhana and his 99 brothers. As her husband was blind she always wore a scarf over her face (probably to reduce herself to his state). After the destruction of all the Kauravas, she and her husband lived with their nephew Yudhishthira].

गांधारेयः [गांधार्याः अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of Duryodhana.

गांधिकः [गंधो गंधद्रव्यं पण्यमस्य ठक्] 1 A vendor of perfumes, a perfumer. 2 A scribe, clerk. —कं Fragrant wares, perfumes; पण्यानां गांधिकं पण्यं किमन्यैः कांचनादिकैः Pt. 1. 13.

गामिक *a.* (At the end of comp.) Going, leading to (as a way).

गामिन् *a.* [गम्-णिनि] (Only at the end of comp.) 1 Going, moving, walking; वैदिशगामी M. 5; मृगेंद्रगामी R. 2. 30 having the gait of a lion; कुब्ज° Pt. 2. 5; अलस° Amaru. 51. -2 Riding; द्विरद° R. 4. 4. -3 Going or reaching to, extending or appplying to, relating to; ननु सखीगामी दोषः *S.* 4; द्वितीयगामी न हि शब्द एष नः R. 3. 49. -4 Leading or going to, accruing to: चित्रकूटगामी मार्गः; कर्तृगामि क्रियाफलं. -5 United with; सद्द्यानदृगामिनी M. 5. -6 Passing over to, devolving on; S.6; Y.2.145.

गामुक *a.* Going, locomotive.

गांभीर्यं [गंभीरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Deepness, depth (of water, sound &c.). -2 Depth, profundity (of meaning, character &c.); समुद्र इव गांभीर्ये Ram.; Si. 1. 55; R. 3. 32.

गायः [गै भावे घञ्] Singing, a song; Y. 3. 112.

गायकः [गै-ण्वुल्] A singer, musician; न नटा न विटा न गायकाः Bh. 3 27. -2 An actor.

गायत्रः-त्रं A song or hymn.

गायत्री 1 A Vedic metre of 24 syllables; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35. -2 N. of a very sacred verse repeated by every Brâhmaṇa at his Sandhyâ (morning and evening devotions) and on other occasions also. Great sins even are said to be expiated by a pious repetition of this verse, which is as follows:—तत्सवितुर्वरेण्यं भर्गो देवस्य धीमहि धियो यो नः प्रचोदयात् Rv. 3. 62. 10. —त्रं A hymn composed and recited in the Gâyatri metre. -**Comp.** —वल्लभः an epithet of Siva.

गायत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) One who sings hymns, especially of the Sâmaveda.

गायनः (नी *f.*) [गै-ल्युट्] A singer; तथैव तत्पौरुषगायनीकृताः N. 1. 103; Bh. 3. 27 v. l. —नं Singing, a song. -2 Practising singing as a means of subsistence.

गारित्रं Rice, corn.

गारुड *a.* (डी *f.*) [गरुडस्येदं अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa.-2 Coming from or relating to Garuḍa.—डः,-डं 1 An emerald; R. 13. 53. -2 A charm against (snake) poison; संगृहीतगारुडेन K. 51 (where it has sense 1 also). -3 A missile presided over by Garuḍa. -4 A military array (व्यूह) of the shape of Garuḍa. -5 Gold.

गारुडिकः A charmer, dealer in antidotes.

गारुत्मत *a.* (ती *f.*) [गरुत्मान् अस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Shaped like Garuḍa. -2 Sacred or presided over by Garuḍa (as a missile); R. 16. 77. —तं An emerald.

गार्ग *a.* Coming from or connected with Gârgya.

गार्ग्य *a.* Descended from Garga.

गार्दभ *a.* (भी *f.*) [गर्दभस्येदं अण्] Belonging to or coming from an ass, asinine.

गार्द्ध्य Greediness ; *Si.* 3. 73.

गार्ध्र *a.* (ध्री *f.*) [गृध्रस्यायम् अण्] Derived from a vulture. **—ध्रः** 1 Greediness (probably for गार्ध्य). -2 An arrow. **—Comp. —पक्षः, —वासस्** *m.* an arrow furnished with a vulture's feathers.

गार्भ *a.* (र्भी *f.*) [गर्भे साधु अण्], **गार्भिक** (की *f.*) *a.* 1 Uterine, fetal. -2 Relating to gestation ; Ms. 2. 27.

गार्भिणं, —ण्यं [गार्भिणीनां समूहः भिक्षा° अण्] A number of pregnant women.

गार्हपतं [गृहपतेरिदं अण्] The position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हपत्यः [गृहपतिना नित्यं संयुक्तः, संज्ञायां ञ्य] 1 One of the three sacred fires perpetually maintained by a householder, which he receives from his father and transmits to his descendants, and from which fires for sacrificial purposes are lighted ; cf. Ms. 2. 231. -2 The place where this sacred fire is kept. **—त्यं** The government of a family; position and dignity of a householder.

गार्हमेध *a.* (धी *f.*) [गृहमेधस्येदं अण्] Fit or proper for a householder. **—धः** The five Yajnas to be performed by a householder.

गार्हस्थ्यं [गृहस्थस्य भावः कर्म वा ष्यञ्] 1 The order or stage of life of a householder (गृहस्थ). -2 Domestic affairs, household. -3 The five Yajnas to be daily performed by a householder.

गार्ह्य *a.* Domestic.

गालः 1 Flowing, liquefying. -2 Dropping. -3 A flux.

गालनं [गल् णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Straining (fluids).-2 Fusing, liquefying; melting.

गालवः 1 The Lodhra tree. -2 A kind of ebony. -3 N. of a sage, a pupil of Visvâmitra (said in Hariv. to be his son).

गालिः *f.* [गल्-इन्] 1 Abuse, abusive or foul language : ददतु ददतु गालीर्गालिमन्तो भवन्तो वयमपि तदभावाद्गालिदानेऽसमर्थाः Bh. 3. 133.

गालित *a.* 1 Strained. -2 Distilled. -3 Melted, fused.

गालिनी A particular position of the fingers.

गालोडित *a.* 1 Drunk, intoxicated. -2 Sick, diseased. -3 Foolish. **—तं** Examination.

गालोड्यं The seed of a lotus.

गावल्गणिः An epithet of Sanjaya, son of Gavalgana.

गाह् 1 A. [गाहते, जगाहे, अगाहिष्ट, अगाढ, गाहितुं, गाढुं, गाढ or गाहित] 1 To dive or plunge into, bathe, immerse oneself into (as water) ; गाहंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं *S.* 2. 6 : गाहितासेऽथ पुण्यस्य गंगामूर्तिमिव द्रुतां Bk. 22. 11, 14. 67 ; (fig. also) ; मनस्तु मे संशयमेव गाहते Ku. 5. 46 is plunged into or entertains doubt. -2 To enter deeply into, penetrate, roam or range over ; गाहितमखिलं गहनं Bv. 1. 21; कदाचित्काननं जगाहे K. 58 ; ऊनं न सत्त्वेष्वधिको बबाधे तस्मिन्वनं गोप्तरि गाहमाने R. 2. 14 ; Me. 48 ; H. 1. 171 ; Ki 13, 24. -3 To stir up, agitate, shake, churn. -4 To be absorbed in (with loc.). -5 To hide oneself in. -6 To destroy. WITH सं to enter, go to or into, penetrate into ; समगाहिष्ट चांबरं Bk. 15. 59.

गाढ *p. p.* [गाह्-क्त] 1 Dived or plunged into, bathed in, deeply entered.-2 Frequently plunged into, resorted to, thickly crowded or inhabited ; तपस्विगाढां तमसां प्राप नदीं तुरंगमेण R. 9. 72. -3 Closely pressed together, tightly drawn, fast, close, tight ; गाढांगदैर्बाहुभिः R. 16. 60; गाढालिंगन Amaru. 36, a close embrace; Ch. P. 6. -4 Thick, dense. -5 Deep, impervious. -6 Strong, vehement excessive, intense ; गाढनिद्रामवाप fell fast asleep ; 20 °उद्वेग excessively tor-mented ; U. 3. 31 ; Mâl. 9. 12;गाढोत्कंठाललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Mâl. 1. 15 ; Me. 83 ; प्राप्तगाढप्रकंपा *S.* Til. 12 ; Amaru. 72 ; so also गाढतप्तेन तप्तं Me. 102. **—ढं** *ind.* Closely, fast, much, excessively, heavily, vehemently,powerfully.**—Comp. —अंगद** *a.* having closely fitting armlets. **—आलिंगनं** a close embrace. **—कर्णः** an attentive ear. **—मुष्टि** *a.* close-fisted, avaricious, miserly. (**—ष्टिः**) a sword.

गाह *a.* [गाह्-घञ्] Diving into, bathing. **—हः** 1 Diving into, plunging, bathing. -2 Depth, interior.

गाहनं [गाह् ल्युट्] The act of diving into, plunging, bathing &c.

गाहित *a.* 1 Bathed in, plunged into. -2 Penetrated, entered into ; see गाह्.

गाहितृ *a.* 1 One who plunges into water, a bather, diver. -2 One who penetrates. -3 Shaking or agitating. -4 Destroyer.

गिंदुकः 1 A ball for playing with. -2 N. of a tree ; see गेंदुक.

गिर् *a.* [गॄ क्विप् वा टाप्] Ved. Addressing, invoking. **—f.** (nom. sing गीः ; instr. dual गीर्भ्यां &c.) 1 Speech, words, language ; वचस्यवसिते तस्मिन् ससर्ज गिरमात्मभूः Ku. 2. 53 ; 3. 72 ; भवतीनां सूनृतयैव गिरा कृतमातिथ्यं *S.* 1; प्रवृत्तिसाराः खलु मादृशां गिरः Ki. 1. 25 ; Si. 2. 15 ; Y. 1. 71. -2 Invocation, praise, song. -3 N. of Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech and learning **—Comp. —देवी** (गीर्देवी) Sarasvatî, the goddess of speech. **—पतिः,** (written as गीःपतिः, गीष्पतिः and गीर्पतिः) 1 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. -2 a learned man so गिरीशः,**—स्थः** (गीरथः) N. of Brihaspati. **—वा** (बा) **णः** (गीर्वाण) a god, deity ; परिमलो गीर्वाणचेतोहरः Bv. 1. 63, 84. °कुसुमं cloves.

गिरा Speech, speaking, language, voice.

गिरि *a.* [गॄ-इ किच्च Un. 4. 142] Venerable, respectable, worshipful. **—रिः** 1 A hill, mountain, an elevation ; पद्भ्यामधःखनने मूढ गिरयो न पतंति किं Subhâsh. ; ननु प्रवातेऽपि निष्कंपा गिरयः *S.* 6. -2 A huge rock. -3 A disease of the eyes. -4 An honorific title given to Sannyâsins ; *e. g.* आनंदगिरिः -5 (In math.) The number 'eight'. -6 A ball with which children play (गेंदुक). -7 A cloud. -8 A peculiar defect in quicksilver.**—रिः** *f.* 1 Swallowing.-2 A rat; mouse (written also गिरी in this sense).**—Comp.—इंद्रः** 1. a high mountain-2. an epithet of *S*iva.-3. the Himâlaya mountain -4. a term for the number 'eight'. **—ईशः** 1. an epithet of the Himâlaya mountain. -2. an epithet of *S*iva; सुतां गिरीशप्रतिसक्तमा-

नसां Ku. 5. 3. —कच्छपः a species of tortoise living in mountains. —कंटकः Indra's thunder-bolt. —कदंबः, —बकः a species of the Kadamba tree —कंदरः a cave, cavern. —कार्णिका the earth. —काणः a blind or one-eyed man. —काननं a mountain-grove. —कूटं the summit of a mountain. —गंगा N. of a river. —गुडः a ball for playing with. —गुहा a mountain cave. —चर a. roaming or wandering on a mountain; गिरिचर इव नागः प्राणसारं बिभर्ति S. 2. 4. (—रः) a thief. —ज a. mountain-born. (—जं) 1. talc. -2. red chalk. -3. benzoin. -4. bitumen. -5. iron.(—जा) 1. N. of Pârvatî (the daughter of Himâlaya). -2. the hill plantain (पर्वतकदली) -3. the Mallikâ creeper. -4. an epithet of the Ganges. °तनयः,-नंदनः,-सुतः 1. an epithet of Kârtikeya. -2. of Gaṇesa. °पतिः an epithet of Siva. °मलं talc. —जालं a range of mountains. —ज्वरः Indra's thunderbolt. —दुर्गं a hill-fort, any stronghold among mountains; नृदुर्गं गिरिदुर्गं वा समाश्रित्य वसेत्पुरं Ms. 7. 70, 71. —द्वारं a mountain-pass. —धातुः red chalk. —ध्वजं Indra's thunderbolt. —नगरं N. of a district in Dakshiṇâpatha. —णदी or नदी a mountain-torrent, rill. —णद्ध (नद्ध) a. enclosed by a mountain.—नंदिनी 1. N. of Pârvatî. -2. of the Ganges. -3. a river in general (flowing from a mountain;) कलिंदगिरिनंदिनीतटसुरद्रुमालंबिनी Bv. 4. 3. —णितंबः (नितंबः) the declivity of a mountain. —पीलुः N. of a fruit-tree. —पुष्पकं bitumen. —पृष्ठः the top of a hill. —प्रपातः the declivity or slope of a mountain. —प्रस्थः the table-land of a mountain.—प्रिया a female of the Bos Grunniens.—बांधवः an epithet of Siva. —भिद् m. an epithet of Indra. (-f.) a river (breaking through a mountain). —भू a. mountain-born. (—भूः f.) 1. an epithet of the Ganges. -2. of Pârvatî. —मल्लिका the Kuṭaja tree. —मानः an elephant, especially a large and powerful one. —मृद् f., —मृद्भवं 1. red chalk. -2. mountain soil. —राज् m. 1. a high mountain. -2. an epithet of the Himâlaya. —राजः the Himâlaya mountain. —व्रजं N. of a city in Magadha. —शालः a kind of bird. —शृंगः an epithet of Gaṇesa. (—गं) the peak of a mountain. —षद् (सद्) m. an epithet of Siva. —सानु n. table-land. —सारः 1. iron. -2. tin. -3. an epithet of the Malaya mountain. —सुतः the Mainâka mountain. —सुता an epithet of Pârvatî. —स्रवा a mountain torrent.

गिरिकः [गिरौ कायति कै-क] 1 N. of Siva. -2 A ball for playing. —का A small mouse.

गिरि (री) यकः, गिरियाकः A ball for playing with.

गिरिशः [गिरौ कैलासपर्वते शेते,शी बाहु० ड; गिरिरस्यास्तीति लोमादित्वात् शः P. III. 2. 15 Vârt.] An epithet of Siva; प्रत्याहतास्त्रो गिरिशप्रभावात् R. 2. 41; गिरिशमुपचचार प्रत्यहं सा सुकेशी Ku. 1. 60, 37. (Also गिरिशयः and गिरिशंतः).

गिल् 6 P. (गिलति, गिलित) To swallow; (properly speaking, this is not a separate root, but is connected with गॄ).

गिल a. [गिल्-क] Who or what swallows or devours; e. g. तिमिंगिल-गिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्गिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ; see तिमिंगिल. —लः 1 The citron tree. -2 A crocodile in the Ganges. —Comp. —गिलः, —ग्राहः a crocodile, shark.

गिलनं, गिलिः f. Swallowing, eating up.

गिलायुः A hard tumour in the throat.

गिलि (रि) त a. Eaten, swallowed.

गि (गे) ष्णुः [गै-इष्णुच् आगुणः] 1 A singer. -2 Especially, a Brâhmaṇa versed in the hymns of the Sâmaveda and who chants them.

गीत p. p. [गै-क्त] 1 Sung, chanted (lit.); आर्ये साधु गीतं S. 1; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः शब्दः S. 2. 14. -2 Declared, told, said; गीतश्चायमर्थोऽङ्गिरसा Mâl. 2; (see under गै also). —तं Singing, a song; तवास्मि गीतरागेण हारिणा प्रसभं हृतः S. 1. 5; गीतमुत्सात्कारि मृगाणां K. 32. —Comp. —अयनं a means or instrument of singing, i.e. a lute, flute &c. —क्रमः the arrangement of a song. —ज्ञ a. versed in the art of singing. —प्रिय a. fond of song or music. (—यः) an epithet of Siva. (—या) N. of one of the Matris attending on Skanda.—मोदिन् m. a Kinnara. —शास्त्रं the science of music.

गीतकं A song.

गीता [गै कर्मणि क्त] A name given to certain sacred writings in verse (often in the form of a dialogue) which are devoted to the exposition of particular religious and theosophical doctrines; e. g. शिवगीता, रामगीता, भगवद्गीता. But the name appears to be especially confined to the last, the Bhagavadgîtâ; गीता सुगीता कर्तव्या किमन्यैः शास्त्रविस्तरैः । या स्वयं पद्मनाभस्य मुखपद्माद्विनिःसृता ॥ quoted by Sridharasvâmin.

गीतिः f. [गै-भावे क्तिन्] 1 A song; अहोरागपरिवाहिणी गीतिः S. 5; श्रुताप्सरोगीतिरपि क्षणेऽस्मिन् हरः प्रसंख्यानपरो बभूव Ku. 3. 40. -2 N. of a metre; see App.

गीतिका 1 A short song. -2 Singing.

गीतिन् a. (नी f.). One who recites in a singing manner; गीती शीघ्री शिरःकंपी तथा लिखितपाठकः Sik. 32.

गीथा 1 Song. -2 Speech.

गु I. 6 P. (गुवति, गून) To void by stool, void excrement, discharge fæces. -II. 1A. Ved.(गवते) To speak indistinctly.

गुग्गुलः,—लुः A particular fragrant gum resin.

गुग्गुलुकः A dealer in bdellium.

गुच्छः 1 A bundle, bunch (in general). -2 A bunch of flowers, a cluster of blossoms, a clump (of trees &c.); अक्ष्णोर्निक्षिपदंजनं श्रवणयोस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिं Gît. 11; Ms. 1. 48; Si. 6. 50; Y. 2. 229. -3 The plumage of a peacock. -4 A necklace of pearls (in general). -5 A pearl necklace of 32 (or, according to some, of 70) strings. —Comp. —अर्धः a pearl necklace of 24 strings. (—र्धः,—र्धं) half of a cluster. —कणिशः a kind of corn. —पत्रः the palm tree. —फलः 1. the vine. -2. plantain tree.

गुच्छकः see गुच्छ.

गुञ् 1 P. (गोजति), often गुंज् 1 P. (गुंजति, गुंजित or गुजित) To sound inarticulately or indistinctly, hum, buzz; न षट्पदश्रेणिभिरेव पंकजं सशैवलासंगमपि प्रकाशते ... न षट्पदोऽसौ न जुगुंज यः कलं Bk. 2. 19; 6. 143; 14. 2; U. 2. 29; 5. 6; अयि दलदरविंद स्यंदमानं मरंदं तव किमपि लिहंतो मंजु गुंजंतु भृंगाः Bv. 1. 5.

गुंजः 1 Humming. -2 A cluster of blossoms, bunch of flowers, a nose-

gay; cf. गुच्छ. –Comp. –कृत् a large black bee.

गुंजनं Sounding low, humming, buzzing.

गुंजा [गुंज्-अच्] 1 A small shrub of that name, bearing a red black berry; अंतर्विषमया (for °य्यः) ह्येता बहिश्चैव मनोरमाः। गुंजाफलसमाकारा योषितः केन निर्मिताः॥ Pt. 1. 196; किं जातु गुंजाफलभूषणानां सुवर्णकारेण वनेचराणां Vikr. 1. 25. –2 A berry of this shrub used as a weight, measuring on an average 1 $\frac{5}{16}$ grains Troy, or an artificial weight called *Gunja* measuring about 2$\frac{3}{16}$ grains.–3 Humming, a low murmuring sound. –4 A kettle-drum; Bk. 14. 2. –5 A tavern. –6 Reflection, meditation,–7 A kind of plant with a poisonous root.

गुंजिका A berry of the Gunjâ plant.

गुंजितं Huming, murmuring; स्वच्छंदं दलदरविंद ते मरंदं विंदंतो विदधतु गुंजितं मिलिंदाः Bv. 1. 15; न गुंजितं तन्न जहार यन्मनः Bk. 2. 19.

गुटिका 1 A pill. –2 A round pebble, any small globe or ball; लोष्टगुटिकाः क्षिपति Mk.5.–3 The cocoon of the silk-worm. –4 A pearl; निर्धौतहारगुटिकाविशदं हिमांभः R. 5. 70. –5 A small pustule. –Comp. –अंजनं a kind of collyrium.

गुटी =गुटिका q. v.

गुड् 6 P. (गुडति) 1 To defend, preserve. –2 To strike, injure.

गुडः 1 Treacle, molasses; गुडधानाः Sk.; गुडौदनः Y. 1. 303; गुडद्वितीयां हरीतकीं भक्षयेत् Susr. –2 A globe, ball. –3 A ball for playing with. –4 A mouthful, bit. –5 An elephant's armour. –6 The cotton tree. –Comp. –उदकं water mixed with molasses. –उद्भवा sugar. –ओदनं rice boiled with coarse sugar. –तृणं, –दारुः,–रु *n.* sugar-cane.–त्वच्, –चा *f.* the aromatic bark of the Laurus Cassia (दालचिनी Mar.).–धेनुः *f.* a milch-cow symbolically represented by molasses and offered as a present to Brâhmaṇas. –पिष्टं a sort of sweatmeat, flour and molasses ground and boiled together. –फलः the Pîlu tree. –शर्करा refined sugar. –शृंगं a cupola. –हरीतकी myrobalan preserved in molasses; (Mar. मुरांवळा).

गुडकः [गुडेन पक्वः वा० कन्] 1 A ball. –2 A mouthful. –3 A kind of drug prepared with molasses. –डिका 1 A small ball. –2 A pill. –3 Kernel. –कं Molasses.

गुडलं Spirituous liquor distilled from molasses.

गुडा 1 The cotton plant. –2 A pill.

गुडाका 1 Sloth. –2 Sleep.

गुडाकेशः 1 An epithet of Arjuna; मम देहे गुडाकेश यच्चान्यद् द्रष्टुमर्हसि Bg. 11. 7 (and in several other places of the Gitâ.) –2 An epithet of *S*iva.

गुडुगुडायनं A rattling in the throat (as breath) caused by cough.

गुडु (डू) ची N. of a very useful medicinal plant, Cocculus Cordifolius (Mar. गुळवेल).

गुडेरः 1 A ball, globe. –2 A mouthful, bit.

गुण् 10 U. (गुणयति-ते, गुणित) 1 To multiply.–2 To advise. –3 To invite.

गुणः [गुण्-अच्] 1 A quality (good or bad); सुगुण, दुर्गुण. –2 (*a*) A good quality, merit, virtue, excellence; कतमे ते गुणाः Mâl. 1; वसंति हि प्रेम्णि गुणा न वस्तुनि Ki. 8. 37; R. 1. 9, 22; साधुत्वे तस्य को गुणः Pt. 4. 108. (*b*) Eminence. –3 Use, advantage, good (with instr. usually); Pt. 5.; कः स्थानलाभे गुणः 2. 20; H. 1. 52; Mu. 1. 15. –4 Effect, result, efficacy, good result; संभावनागुणमवेहि तमीश्वराणां *S*. 7. 4; गुणमहतां महते गुणाय योगः Ki.10 25,6. 7. –5 (*a*) A single thread or string. (*b*) Thread, string, rope, cord; मेखलागुणैः Ku. 4.8; 5.10; तृणैर्गुणत्वमापन्नैर्बध्यंते मत्तदंतिनः H. 1. 35; यतः परेषां गुणग्रहीतासि Bv. 1. 9 (where गुण also means 'a merit'). –6 The bow-string; गुणकृत्ये धनुषो नियोजिता Ku. 4. 15, 29; कनककपिंगतडिद्गुणसंयुतं R. 9. 54. –7 The string of a musical instrument; *S*i. 4. 57. –8 A sinew. –9 A quality, attribute, property in general; Ms. 9. 22. –10 A quality, characteristic or property of all substances, one of the seven categories or *padârthas* of the Vaiseshikas, (the number of these properties is 24). –11 An ingredient or constituent of nature, any one of the three properties belonging to all created things; (these are सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस्); गुणत्रयविभागाय Ku. 2. 4; Bg. 14. 5; R. 3. 27. –12 A wick, cotton thread; Pt. 1. 221. –13 An object of sense; (these are five रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श, and शब्द). –14 Repetition, multiplication, denoting 'folds' or 'times', usually at the end of comp. after numerals; आहारो द्विगुणः स्त्रीणां बुद्धिस्तासां चतुर्गुणा। षड्गुणो व्यवसायश्च कामश्चाष्टगुणः स्मृतः॥ Chân. 78; so त्रिगुण; शतगुणीभवति becomes a hundred-fold. –15 A secondary element, a subordinate part (opp. मुख्य). –16 Excess,abundance, superfluity. –17 An adjective, a word subordinate to another in a sentence. –18 The substitution of ए, ओ, अर् and अल् for इ, उ, ऋ (short or long) and ऌ, or the vowels अ, ए, ओ, and अर् and अल्.–19 (In Rhet.) Quality considered as an inherent property of a *Rasa* or sentiment. Mammaṭa thus defines गुण.—ये रसस्यांगिनो धर्माः शौर्यादय इवात्मनः। उत्कर्षहेतवस्ते स्युरचलस्थितयो गुणाः॥ K. P. 8. (Some writers on rhetoric, such as Vâmana, Jagannâtha Paṇḍita, Daṇḍin and others, consider *Gunas* to be properties both of शब्द and अर्थ, and mention ten varieties under each head. Mammaṭa, however, recognises only three, and, after discussing and criticizing the views of others, says: माधुर्यौजःप्रसादाख्यास्त्रयस्ते न पुनर्दश K. P. 8). –20 (In gram. and Mîm.) Property considered as the meaning of a class of words; *e. g.* grammarians recognise four kinds of the meaning of words; जाति, गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य, and give गौः, शुक्लः, चलः and डित्थः as instances to illustrate these meanings. –21 (In politics) A proper course of action, an expedient. (The expedients to be used by a king in foreign politics are six:—1 संधि peace or alliance; 2 विग्रह war; 3 यान march or expedition; 4 स्थान or आसन halt; 5 संश्रय seeking shelter; 6 द्वैध or द्वैधीभाव duplicity; संधिर्ना विग्रहो यानमासनं द्वैधमाश्रयः Ak.) see Y. 1. 346; Ms. 7. 160; *S*i. 2. 26; R. 8. 21. –22 The number 'three' (derived from the three qualities). –23 The chord of an arc (in geom.).

-24 An organ of sense. -25 A subordinate dish; Ms. 3. 226, 233. -26 A cook. -27 An epithet of Bhima: as in युधिष्ठिरोऽपि गुणप्रियः Vas. -28 Leaving, abandonment. -29 A multiplier, co-efficient (in arith.). -30 Division, subdivision, species, kind. -31 The peculiar property of letters which are pronounced with external utterance (बाह्यप्रयत्न); they are eleven. **-Comp.** -अग्र्यं a principal quality; °वर्तिन् R. 3. 27. -अगुणः merit and demerit; *Si.* 16. 44. -अतीत *a.* freed from all properties, being beyond them. (-तः) the Supreme Being. -अधिष्ठानकं the region of the breast where the girdle is fastened. -अनुबंधित्वं connection or association with virtues; R. 1. 22. -अनुरागः love or appreciation of the good qualities of others; Ki. 1. 11. -अनुरोधः conformity or suitableness to good qualities. -अंतरं a different (higher) quality; गुणांतरं व्रजाति शिल्पमाधातुः M. 1. 6. -अन्वित,-उपपन्न,-युक्त, -संपन्न *a.* endowed with good qualities, meritorious, worthy, good, excellent. -अपवादः, -निंदा disparagement, detraction. -आकरः 1. 'a mine of merits', one endowed with all virtues; Bh. 2. 92. -2. N. of *Siva.* -आढ्य *a.* rich in virtues. -आत्मन् *a.* having qualities. -आधारः 'a receptacle of virtues', a virtuous or meritorious person. -आश्रय *a.* virtuous, excellent. -ईश्वरः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. the Chitrakûṭa mountain. -उत्कर्षः excellence of merit, possession of superior qualities. -उत्कीर्तनं panegyric, eulogium. -उत्कृष्ट *a.* superior in merit. -उपेत *a.* endowed with good qualities; *S.* 1. 12. -ओघः-घं superior or abundant merits. -कथनं 1. extolling, praising. -2. a condition or state of mind of the hero of a drama to which he is reduced by Cupid. -कर्मन् *n.* 1. an unessential or secondary action. -2. (in gram.) the secondary or less immediate (*i.e.* indirect) object of an action; *e. g.* in the example नेताऽश्वस्य स्रुघ्नं स्रुघ्नस्य वा, स्रुघ्नं is a गुणकर्मन्. -कार *a.* productive of good qualities, profitable, salutary. (-रः) 1. a cook who prepares side-dishes or any secondary articles of food. -2. an epithet of Bhima. -कीर्तनं, -श्लाघा, -स्तुतिः *f.* praise, extolling. -गानं singing of merits, panegyric, praise. -गृध्नु *a.* 1. desiring good qualities. -2. possessing enviable or good qualities. -गृह्य *a.* appreciating or admiring merits (wherever they may be), attached to merits; appreciative: ननु वक्तृविशेषनिःस्पृहा गुणगृह्या वचने विपश्चितः Ki. 2. 5. -ग्रहणं appreciating merits. -ग्रहीतृ, -ग्राहक, -ग्राहिन् *a.* appreciating the merits (of others); Ratn. 1. 6; *Si.* 20. 82: Bv. 1. 9. -ग्रामः a collection of virtues or merits; गुरुतरगुणग्रामांभोजस्फुटोज्ज्वलचंद्रिका Bh. 3. 116; गणयति गुणग्रामं Git. 2; Bv. 1. 103. -घातिन् *a.* detractor, envious, censorious. -ज्ञ *a.* knowing how to admire or appreciate merits, appreciative; भगवति कमलालये भृशमगुणज्ञासि Mu. 2; गुणा गुणज्ञेषु गुणा भवंति H. Pr. 47. -त्रयं,-त्रितयं the three constituent properties of nature; *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. °आभासः life. -दोषौ (du.) virtue and vice; °कथा; Pt. 2. 62. -धर्मः the virtue or duty incidental to the possession of certain qualities. -निधिः a store of virtues. -पदी a woman having feet as thin as cords. -पूगं great merits. -प्रकर्षः excellence of merits, great merit. -भोक्तृ *a.* perceiving the properties of things. -महत् *n.* superior quality. -रागः delighting in the merits of others. -राशिः an epithet of *Siva.* -लक्षणं mark or indication of an internal property. -लयनिका, -लयनी a tent. -लुब्ध *a.* 1. desirous of merits. -2. attached to merits. -वचनं, वाचकः a word which connotes an attribute or quality, an adjective, or substantive used attributively; as श्वेत in श्वेतोऽश्वः. -वादः pointing out good merits. -विवेचना discrimination in appreciating the merits of others, a just sense of merit. -वृक्षः, -वृक्षकः a mast or a post to which a ship or boat is fastened. -वृत्तिः *f.* 1. a secondary or unessential condition or relation (opp. मुख्यवृत्ति). -2. the character or style of merits. -वैशेष्यं pre-eminence of merit. -शब्दः an adjective. -संख्यानं 'enumeration of the three essential qualities', a term applied to the Sânkhya (including the Yoga) system of philosophy. -संगः 1. association with qualities or merits. -2. attachment to objects of sense or worldly pleasures. -संपद् *f.* excellence or richness of merits, great merit, perfection. -सागरः 1. 'an ocean of merit, a very meritorious man. -2. an epithet of Brahmâ. -हीन *a.* 1. void of merit, meritless. -2. poor (as food).

गुणकः [गुण्-ण्वुल्] 1 A calculator. -2 A multiplier (in math.).

गुणतः *ind.* 1 According to the three chief qualities (of all existing things). -2 According to property. -3 According to merit.

गुणता, -त्वं 1 Subordination, dependence. -2 Virtue, excellence, good qualities. -3 Being endowed with, or possession of, qualities in general. -4 Multiplication. -5 The state of a rope or cord.

गुणनं [गुण्-ल्युट्] 1 Multiplication. -2 Enumeration. -3 Describing merits or qualities, pointing out or enumerating merits; इह रसभणने कृतहरिगुणने मधुरिपुपदसेवके Git. 7. -नी Examining books, studying; collating and correcting copies to determine the value of variants.

गुणनिका [गुण् भावे युच् स्वार्थे क] 1 Study, repeated reading, repetition; विशेषविदुषः शास्त्रं यत्तवोद्ग्राह्यते पुरः। हेतुः परिचयस्थैर्ये वक्तुर्गुणनिकैव सा॥ *Si.* 2. 75 (आम्रेडितं Malli.). -2 Dancing, the science or profession of dancing. -3 The prologue or introduction to a drama. -4 A garland, necklace; दरिद्राणां चिंतामणिगुणनिका A. L. 3. -5 Determining the value of the various readings of a manuscript. -6 A cypher, the character in arithmetic which expresses nothing.

गुणनीय *a.* [गुण् करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be multiplied. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be advised. -यः Study, practice. -यं The multiplicand.

गुणमय *a.* 1 Consisting of single threads. -2 Consisting of the three constituent properties of nature. -3 Possessed of merits, meritorious.

गुणवत् *a.* 1 Endowed with good qualities, virtuous, meritorious, good, excellent; Pt. 1. 101. -2 Endowed with qualities.

गुणवत्ता, -त्वं 1 The possession of good qualities; गुणवत्तापि परप्रयोजना R. 8. 31. -2 Excellence, superiority.

गुणिका A tumour, a swelling.

गुणित p. p. [गुण् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Multiplied. -2 Heaped together, collected. -3 Enumerated.

गुणिन् a. [गुण -इन्] 1 Possessed of or endowed with merits, meritorious; गुणी गुणं वेत्ति न वेत्ति निर्गुणः; Ms. 8. 73; Y. 2. 78. -2 Good, auspicious; गुणिन्यहनि Dk. 61. -3 Familiar with the merits of anything. -4 Possessing qualities (as an object). -5 Possessed of the three qualities; Ve. 6. 42. -6 Having (subordinate) parts, principal (opp. गुण); गुणगुणिनोरिव संबंधः. -नी A bow.

गुणीभूत a. 1 Deprived of the original meaning or importance. -2 Made secondary or subordinate. -3 Invested with attributes. -4 Made or having become a merit or ornament. -5 Varied according to qualities. -6 Having a certain force or application (as a word &c.). -Comp. -व्यंग्यं (in Rhet.) the second of the three divisions of Kâvya (poetry), in which the charm of the *suggested* sense is not more striking than that of the *expressed* one. S. D. thus defines it: —अपरं तु गुणीभूतव्यंग्यं वाच्यादनुत्तमे व्यंग्ये । 265. This division of Kâvya is further subdivided into 8 classes; see S. D. 266 and K. P. 5.

गुण्य a. [गुण्-यत्] 1 Endowed with merits or virtues; गुण्यगुण्य इति न व्यजीगणत् Si. 14. 47. -2 To be enumerated. -3 To be described or praised. -4 To be multiplied, the multiplicand.

गुंठ् 10 U. (गुंठयति-ते, गुंठित) 1 To encircle, surround, envelop, enclose. -2 To hide, conceal.

गुंठनं 1 Concealing, covering, hiding. -2 Smearing, as in भस्मगुंठनं.

गुंठित a. 1 Surrounded, covered. -2 Pounded, ground, reduced to dust.

गुंड् 10 P. (गुंडयति, गुंडित) 1 To cover, hide. -2 To pound, reduce to powder.

गुंडः [गुंड्-अच्] 1 A kind of fragrant grass. -2 Pounding, grinding.

गुंडकः 1 Dust, powder. -2 An oil-vessel. -3 A soft or low pleasing tone. -4 Dirty flour or meal

गुंडनं Concealing, covering, hiding.

गुंडिकः Flour, meal, powder.

गुंडित a. 1 Pounded, ground. -2 Covered with dust.

गुत्सः =गुच्छ q. v.

गुत्सकः [गुत्स-स्वार्थादौ कन्] 1 A bundle, bunch. -2 A nosegay. -3 A cow-tail, chowrie. -4 The section or chapter of a book.

गुद् 1 A. (गोदते, गुदित) To play.

गुदं The anus; Y. 3. 93; Ms. 5. 136.; 8. 282. -Comp. —अंकुरः piles. —आवर्तः obstruction of the bowels. —उद्भवः piles. —ओष्ठः the opening of the anus. —कीलः, —कीलकः piles. —ग्रहः constipation, flatulence. —पाकः inflammation of the anus. —भ्रंशः *prolapsus ani*. —वर्त्मन् n. the anus. —स्तंभः constipation.

गुध् I. 4 P. (गुध्यति, गुधित) To wrap up, cover, envelop, clothe. -II. 9 P. (गुध्नाति) To be angry. -III. 1 A. (गोधते) To play, sport.

गुधित a. Surrounded, enclosed.

गुधेर a. Protecting; a defender.

गुंद्रलः The sound of a small oblong drum.

गुंदा (द्रा) लः The Châtaka bird.

गुंद्र् 10 P. (गुंद्रयति) To lie.

गुंद्रः A kind of grass.

गुप् I. 1 P. (गोपायति, गोपायित or गुप्त) 1 To guard, protect, defend, watch over; गोपायंति कुलस्त्रिय आत्मानं Mb.; जुगोपात्मानमत्रस्तः R. 1. 21; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीं 2. 3; Bk. 17. 80. -2 To hide, conceal; किं वक्षश्चरणानतिव्यतिकरव्याजेन गोपाय्यते Amaru. 22; see गुप्त. -II. 1 A. (जुगुप्सते strictly desid. of गुप्) 1 To despise, shun, abhor, detest, censure; (with abl, sometimes acc. also); पापाज्जुगुप्सते Sk.; किं त्वं मामजुगुप्सिष्ठाः Bk. 15. 19; Y. 3. 296. -2 To hide, conceal (गोपते in this sense). -III. 4 P. (गुप्यति) To be confused or disturbed. -IV. 10 U. (गोपयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak. -3 To conceal; तव गोप्स्यते किमिव Si. 9. 59, 11. 34; (the following stanza from कविरहस्य illustrates the root in its different conjugations:—गोपायति क्षितिमिमां चतुरब्धिसीमां पापाज्जुगुप्सत उदारमतिः स देव। वित्तं न गोपयति यस्तु वणियकेभ्यो धीरो न गुप्यति महत्यपि कार्यजाते ॥)

गुपिलः A king. -2 A protector.

गुप्त p. p. [गुप् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Protected, preserved, guarded; R. 10. 60. -2 Hidden, concealed, kept secret; Ms. 2. 150, 7. 76, 8. 374. -3 Secret, private. -4 Invisible, withdrawn from sight. -5 Joined. —प्तः An appellation usually (though not necessarily) added to the name of a Vaisya; as चंद्रगुप्तः, समुद्रगुप्तः &c. (Usually शर्मन् or देव is added to the name of a Brâhmaṇa; गुप्त, भूति or दत्त to that of a Vaisya; and दास to that of a Sûdra; cf. शर्मा देवश्च विप्रस्य वर्मा त्राता च भूभुजः। भूतिर्दत्तश्च वैश्यस्य दासः शूद्रस्य कारयेत्). -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. —प्तं ind. Secretly, privately, apart. —प्ता One of the principal female characters in a poetical composition, a lady married to another (परकीया) who conceals her lover's caresses and endearments past, present or future; वृत्तसुरतगोपना वर्तिष्यमाणसुरतगोपना and वर्तमानसुरतगोपना; see Rasamanjarî 24. -Comp. —कथा a secret or confidential communication, a secret. —गतिः a spy, an emissary. —चर a. going secretly. (—रः) 1 an epithet of Balarâma. -2 a spy, an emissary. —दानं a secret gift or present. —वेशः a disguise.

गुप्तकः A preserver.

गुप्तिः f. [गुप्-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Preserving, protection: सर्वस्यास्य तु सर्गस्य गुप्त्यर्थं Ms. 1. 87, 94, 99; Y. 1. 198. -2 Concealing, hiding. -3 Covering, sheathing; असिधारासु कोषगुप्तिः K. 11. -4 A hole in the ground, a cavern, sink, cellar. -5 Digging a hole in the ground. -6 A means of protection, fortification, rampart; Ku. 6. 38 -7 Confinement, prison; सरभस इव गुप्तिस्फोटमर्कः करोति Si. 11. 60. -8 The lower deck of a boat. -9 A leak in a ship. -10 Check, stoppage.

गोपः (पी f.) [गुप्-अच्] 1 One who guards or protects; शालिगोप्यो जगुर्यशः R. 4. 20. -2 Hiding, concealment. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, agitation. -5 Light, lustre, splendour.

गोपनं [गुप् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Guarding, protecting. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 Reviling, abuse. -4 Flurry, hurry, alarm. -5 Light, lustre. -6 Envy,

jealousy. -7 Perplexity. confusion. —ना 1 Protection. -2 Light, lustre.

गोपनीय *a.* 1 To be preserved or protected. -2 To be prevented. -3 To be concealed or hidden. -4 Secret, mysterious.

गोपायक *a.* A preserver, defender, one who guards.

गोपायनं Protecting, guarding, defending.

गोपायित *a.* Protected, defended.

गोपायितृ *m.* A protector.

गोपित्,-गोपिल *a.* Protecting, preserving.

गोप्तृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [गुप् तृच्] 1 A protector, preserver, guardian; तस्मिन्वन गोप्तरि गाहमाने R. 2. 14; 1. 55; M. 5. 20; Bg. 11. 18. -2 One who hides or conceals. —*m.* An epithet of Vishṇu.

गोप्य *a.* [गुप् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be protected. -2 To be kept secret or hidden; Pt. 1. 100. -3 To be kept, to be taken care of. -4 To be cherished —प्यः 1 A servant, slave. -2 A son of a female slave. -Comp. —आधिः a pledge to be carefully preserved.

गोप्यकः A slave, servant.

गुफ् or गुंफ् 6 P. (गुफति-गुंफति, गुंफित) -1 To put string or weave together, tie, wind round; गुंफिताः शिरासि वेणयोऽभवन् Si. 14. 30; विश्वाभिराम गुणगौरवगुंफितानां Bv. 1. 71; Bk. 7. 105. -2 (fig.) To write, compose.

गु (गुं) फित *p. p.* Strung together, tied, woven.

गुंफः [गुंफ्-घञ्] 1 Tying, stringing together: गुंफो वाणीनां B. R. 1. 1. -2 Putting together, composing, arrangement. -3 A bracelet. -4 A whisker, a mustachio.

गुंफना [गुंफ्-युच्] 1 Stringing together. -2 Arranging, composing. -3 Good adjustment (of words and their senses), good composition; -विश्वे शब्दार्थयोः सम्यग्रचना गुंफना मता.

गुर् I. 6 A. [गुरते, गूर्त-गूर्ण] 1 To make an effort or exertion. -II. 4 A. (*p. p.* गूर्ण) 1 To hurt, kill, injure. -2 To go.

गुरणं [गुर् भावे ल्युट्] Effort, perseverance.

गुरु *a.* (रु-र्वी) *f.* [गॄ-कु उच Un. 1. 24.] compar. गरीयस्; superl. गरिष्ठ) 1 Heavy, weighty (opp. लघु); (fig. also); तेन धूर्जगतो गुर्वी सचिवेषु निचिक्षिपे R. 1. 34; 3. 35; 12. 102; Rs. 1. 7. -2 Great, large, long, extended. -3 Long (in duration or length), आरंभगुर्वी Bh. 2. 60; गुरुषु दिवसेष्वेषु गच्छत्सु Me. 83. -4 Important, momentous, great: विभवगुरुभिः कृत्यैः S. 4. 18; स्वार्थात्सतां गुरुतरा प्रणयिक्रियैव V. 4. 15; Ku. 3. 13. Bh. 3. 7; R. 14. 35. -5 Arduous, difficult (to bear): कांताविरहगुरुणा शापेन Me. 1. -6 Great, excessive, violent, intense: गुरुः प्रहर्षः प्रबभूव नात्मनि R. 3. 17; गुर्वपि विरहदुःखं S. 4. 15; Bg. 6. 22. -7 Venerable, respectable. -8 Heavy, hard of digestion (as food). -9 Best, excellent. -10 Dear, beloved. -11 Haughty, proud (as a speech). -12 (In prosody) Long, as a syllable, either in itself, or being short, followed by a conjunct consonant &c.; *e. g.* ई in ईड् or त in तस्कर (It is usually represented by ग in works on prosody: मत्तौ गौ चेच्छालिनी वेदलोकैः &c.). -13 Irresistible, unassailable; Māl. 6. 1. -14 Mighty, powerful. -15 Valuable, highly prized -16 Grievous. —रुः 1 (*a*) A father; न केवलं तद्गुरुरेकपार्थिवः क्षितावभूदेकधनुर्धरोऽपि सः R. 3. 31, 48; 4. 1; 8. 29. (*b*) Forefather, ancestor; U. 5. 28. -2 Any venerable or respectable person, an elderly personage or relative, the elders (pl.) शुश्रूषस्व गुरून् S. 4. 17; Bg. 2. 5; Bv. 2. 7, 18, 19, 49; आज्ञा गुरूणां ह्यविचारणीया R. 14. 46. -3 A teacher, preceptor; गुरुशिष्यौ. -4 Particularly, a religious teacher, spiritual preceptor; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिननंदतुः R. 1. 57; (technically a *Guru* is one who performs the purificatory ceremonies over a boy and instructs him in the Vedas; स गुरुर्यः क्रियाः कृत्वा वेदमस्मै प्रयच्छति Y. 1. 34). -5 A lord, head, superintendent, ruler; वर्णाश्रमाणां गुरवे स वर्णी R. 5. 19 the head of the castes or orders; गुरुर्नृपाणां गुरवे निवेद्य 2. 68. -6 N. of Brihaspati, the preceptor of the gods; गुरुं नेत्रसहस्रेण चोदयामास वासवः Ku. 2. 29; Pt. 1. 230. -7 The planet Jupiter; गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रच्चांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -8 The propounder of a new doctrine. -9 The lunar asterism called पुष्य. -10 N. of Droṇa, teacher of the Kauravas and Pāṇḍavas. -11 N. of Prabhākara, the leader of a school of the Mīmāṃsakas (called after him Prābhākaras). -12 The Supreme spirit. -Comp. —अक्षरं a long syllable. —अंगना 1. the wife of a Guru. -2. a woman entitled to great respect. —अर्थ *a.* important. (-र्थः) a preceptor's fee for instructing a pupil: गुर्वर्थमाहर्तुमहं यतिष्ये R. 5. 17. —उत्तम *a.* highly revered. (-मः) the Supreme soul. —कारः worship, adoration. —कार्यं 1. a serious or weighty affair. -2. the office of a spiritual teacher. —कृत *a.* 1. worshipped. -2. made much of; Bh. 3. 20. —क्रमः instruction handed down through a series of teachers, traditional instruction. —छ्नः white mustard. —चर्या attendance upon a preceptor; Māl. 9. 51. —जनः any venerable person, an elderly relative, the elders collectively; नापेक्षितो गुरुजनः K. 158, Bv. 2. 7. —तल्पः 1. the bed (wife) of a teacher. -2. violation or violator of a teacher's bed. —तल्पगः,-तल्पिन् *m.* 1. one who violates his teacher's bed (wife), (ranked in Hindu law as a sinner of the worst kind, committer of an अतिपातक; cf. Ms. 11. 103). -2. one who defiles his step-mother. —दक्षिणा fee given to a spiritual preceptor; R. 5. 1. —दानं a guru's gift. —दैवतः the constellation पुष्य. —पत्रा the tamarind tree. —पाक *a.* difficult of digestion. —पूजा 1. the ceremonies in propitiation of Brihaspati when a work is to be performed or undertaken. -2. the worship of one's spiritual preceptor. —प्रसादः the product of a *guru's* blessing, *i. e.* learning. —भं 1. the constellation पुष्य. -2. a bow. -3. the sign *pisces* of the zodiac. —मर्दलः a kind of drum or tabor. —रत्नं 1. topaz. -2. a gem brought from the Himālaya and the Indust —लाघवं relative importance or value. S. 5. —वर्तिन्, —वासिन् *m.* a student (ब्रह्मचारिन्) who resides at his preceptor's house. —वारः, —वासरः Thursday. —वृत्तिः *f.* the conduct of a pupil towards his preceptor. —व्यथ *a.* greatly distressed, heavy with grief. —शिखरिन् *m.* an epithet of the Himālaya.

गुरुक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 A little heavy.

-2 Long (in prosody.)

गुरुतम *a.* Most important. —मः 1 A best teacher. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

गुरुता,-त्वं 1 Weight, heaviness. -2 Burden, trouble -3 Dignity, greatness; U. 6. 19; लोके गुरुत्वं विपरीततां वा स्वचेष्टितान्येव नरं नयंति H. 2 46, Si. 16. 27.-4 Respectability, venerableness. -5 The office of a teacher.-6 Importance.-7 Universal gravitation.

गु (गू) र्जरः 1 The district of Gujarâth. -2 An inhabitant of Gujarâth; तेषां मार्गे परिचयवशादर्जितं गुर्जराणां यः संतापं शिथिलमकरोत् सोमनाथं विलोक्य Vikr. 18. 97.

गुर्विणी, गुर्वी A pregnant woman; *e. g.* गुर्विणीं नानुगच्छति न स्पृशति रजस्वलां. —र्वी The wife of a preceptor.

गुर्द् See गूर्द्.

गुर्व् 1 P. (गुर्वति) 1 To endeavour, try. -2 To raise or elevate.

गुलः Molasses; cf. गुड. —ली 1 A pill. -2 Small-pox.

गुल्यः Sweetness, a sweet taste.

गुलिका 1 A ball. -2 A pearl.

गुलिंकः A sparrow.

गुलुच्छः, गुलुंछः A bunch or cluster; see गुच्छ.

गुल्फः The ankle; आगुल्फकीर्णापणमार्गपुष्पं Ku.7.55; गुल्फावलंबिना K. 10.

गुल्मः, —ल्मं [गुड् मक् डस्य लः Tv.] 1 A clump or cluster of trees, a thicket, wood, bush; Ms. 1. 48; 7. 192;12. 58; Y. 2. 229. -2 A troop of soldiers, a division of an army, consisting of 45 foot, 27 horse, 9 chariots and 9 elephants. -3 A fort. -4 The spleen. -5 A chronic enlargement of the spleen. -6 A village police-station. -7 A wharf of stairs (Mar. घाट). -8 Disciplining an army, keeping it in a posture of defence. —ल्मी 1 A cluster or clump of trees. -2 Jujube. -3 Small cardamoms.-4 A tent.-**Comp.** —केतुः a small sort of cane, sorrel. —केश *a.* having bushy hair. —मूलं fresh ginger. —वातः, —उदरः a disease of the spleen.

गुल्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Growing in a clump or cluster. -2 Having a diseased spleen, or a spleen affected by गुल्म. -3 Composed of different divisions (as a force &c.).

गु (गू) वाकः The betel-nut tree.

गुष्पित *a.* Ved. Interlaced, intwined.

गुह् 1 U. (गूहति-ते, जुगूह, जुगुहे, अगूहीत्, अगूहिष्ट, अगूढ, अघुक्षत्-त, गूहिष्यति-ते, घोक्ष्यति-ते, गूहितुं, गोढुं, गूढ) To cover, hide, conceal, keep secret; गुह्यं च गूहति गुणान् प्रकटीकरोति Bh. 2. 72; गूहेत्कूर्म इवांगानि Ms. 7. 105; R. 14. 49; Bk. 16. 41. -2 To cover with clothes.

गुहः [गुह्-क] 1 An epithet of Kârtikeya; गुह इवाप्रतिहतशक्तिः K. 8; Ku. 5. 14. -2 A horse. -3 N. of a Chândâla or *Nishâda*, king of Sṛingavera and a friend of Râma. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu; also of Siva. -**Comp.** —राजः the peculiar form of construction of a temple. —षष्ठी the sixth day in the first fortnight of मार्गशीर्ष.

गुहा 1 A cave, cavern, hiding-place; गुहानिबद्धप्रतिशब्ददीर्घ R. 2. 28, 51; धर्मस्य तत्त्वं निहितं गुहायां Mb. -2 Hiding, concealing. -3 A pit, hole in the ground. -4 The heart. -5 Intellect. -**Comp.** —आहित *a.* placed in the heart. —चरं Brahman. —मुख *a.* 'cave-mouthed,' wide-mouthed, open-mouthed. —शयः 1. a mouse. -2. a tiger or lion. -3. the Supreme soul.

गुहिनं A wood, thicket.

गुहिलं Wealth, property.

गुहेरः 1 A guardian, protector. -2 A blacksmith.

गुह्य *pot. p.* 1 To be concealed, covered or kept secret, private; गुह्यं च गूहति Bh. 2. 72. -2 Secret, solitary, retired. -3 Mysterious; Bg. 18. 63. —ह्यः 1 Hypocrisy. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu. -3 A tortoise. —ह्यं 1 A secret, mystery; मौनं चैवास्मि गुह्यानां Bg. 10. 38; 9. 2; Ms. 12. 117; Pt. 2. 45. -2 A privity, the male or female organ of generation. -3 The anus. -**Comp.** —गुरुः an epithet of Siva. —दीपकः the fire-fly. —निष्यंदः urine. —पुष्पः the Asvattha tree ('with concealed blossoms'). —भाषितं 1. secret speech or conversation. -2. a secret. —मयः an epithet of Kârtikeya.

गुह्यकः N. of a class of demigods, who, like the Yakshas, are attendants of Kubera and guardians of his treasures; गुह्यकस्तं ययाचे Me. 5; Ms. 12. 47. -**Comp.** —अधिपतिः —ईश्वरः an epithet of Kubera.

गूढ *p. p.* [गुह्-क्त] 1 Hidden, concealed, kept secret. -2 Covered. -3 Invisible, latent. -4 Secret, private. -5 Disguised. —ढं 1 A solitary or private place. -2 A private part. -3 A mystery.-**Comp.** —अंगः a tortoise. —अंघ्रिः a snake. —आत्मन् (the compound word being गूढोत्मन् thus accounted for in Sk.; भवेद् वर्णागमाद् हंसः सिंहो वर्णविपर्ययात्। गूढोत्मा वर्णविकृतेर्वर्णलोपात्पृषोदरः) the Supreme soul. —उत्पन्नः, -जः one of the 12 kinds of sons in Hindu law; he is a son born secretly of a woman, when her husband is absent, the real father being unknown; गृहे प्रच्छन्न उत्पन्नो गूढजस्तु सुतः स्मृतः Y. 2. 129; Ms. 9. 159, 170. —चार-चारिन् *a.* going about secretly. (—*m.*) a spy, secret emissary. —नीडः the wag-tail. —पथः 1. a hidden path. -2. a by-path. -3. the mind, intellect. —पाद्, पादः a snake.—पुरुषः a spy, secret emissary. disguised agent. —पुष्पकः the Bakula tree.—भाषितं secret intelligence, private communication. —मार्गः 1. a passage under-ground. -2. a defile. —मैथुनः a crow. —वर्चस् *m.* 'a concealed witness', one placed to overhear secretly what has been said by the defendant.

गूहनं Concealing, hiding.

गू 6 P. (गुवति) To void by stool.

गूः *f.* 1 Dirt. -2 Ordure, excrement.

गूथः -थं Feces, ordure.

गून *a.* Voided by stool (as ordure).

गूर् =गुर् q. v.

गूरणं See गुरण.

गूर्त (र्ण) *a.* Ved. Agreeable, thankful.

गूर्तिः *f.* Ved. Praise, approval.

गूर्द् (गुर्द्) 1 A. (गू (गु) र्दते) 1 To play, sport. -2. To leap, jump. —II. 10 P. (गूर्दयति) 1 To play, sport -2 To dwell, inhabit.

गूर्दः A jump.

गूर्ध् 10 P. (गूर्धयति) Ved. To praise, extol.

गूवाक See गुवाक.

गूषणा The eye in a peacock's tail.

गृ 1 P. (गरति) 1 To sprinkle, moisten, wet. -2 To grant.

गृज्, गृंज् 1 P. (गर्जति or गृंजति) To sound, roar, grumble &c.

गृंजनः 1 A small red variety of garlic. -2 A turnip. -3 The tops of hemp chewed to produce intoxication, the *Gânjá*. —नं The meat of an animal destroyed by poisoned arrows.

गृंडि (डी) वः A species of jackal.

गृत्स *a.* 1 Clever; dexterous; judicious, wise. -2 A sharp fellow, sharper. —त्सः The god of love.

गृध् 4 P.(गृध्यति, गृद्ध) 1 To covet; desire, strive after greedily. -2 To long for, be desirous of. —*Caus.* (गर्धयति) 1 To make desirous or greedy.-2 To deceive, cheat (*Atm*).

गृधु *a.* [गृध्-कु] Lustful, libidinous. —धुः The God of love.

गृध्नु *a.* [गृध्-क्नु] 1 Greedy, covetous; अगृध्नुरादद्दे सोऽर्थे R. 1. 21. -2 Eager, desirous.

गृध्य,-ध्या *a.*[गृध् कर्मणि क्यप्] Desire, greediness.

गृध्र *a.* [गृध्-क्रन्] Greedy, covetous. —ध्रः, -ध्रं A vulture; मार्जारस्य हि दोषेण हतो गृध्रो जरद्गवः H. 1. 56; R. 12. 50, 54. —ध्री The female vulture. -Comp. —कूटः N. of a mountain near Râjagriha. —पतिः- -राजः the lord of the vultures. an epithet of Jaṭâyu; अस्यैवासीन्महति शिखरे गृध्रराजस्य वासः U. 2. 25. —वाज, -वाजित *a.* furnished with vulture-feathers (as an arrow).

[illegible]ण Similar to a vulture (in greediness).

गृध्रिका The mother of vultures a daughter of Kasaypa and Tâmrâ.

गृध्नु *a.* Bad, wicked. —*f.* 1 The wind escaping at the anus (अपान). -2 Understanding, reason, intellect.

गृध्रसी 1 Lumbago. -2 Rheumatism affecting the loins.

गृभ Ved. A house; cf. गृहं.

गृभिः Ved. Grasping, holding.

गृभीत *a.* 1 Seized. -2 Impregnated, bearing fruit.

गृष्टिः *f.* [गृह्णाति सकृत गर्भं, ग्रह् कर्तरि क्तिच् पृषो० Tv.] 1 A cow which has had only one calf, a young cow (सकृत्प्रसूता गौः) आपीनभारोद्वहनप्रयत्नाद् गृष्टिः R. 2. 18; स्त्री तावत्संकृतं पठति दत्तनवनास्या इव गृष्टि सूसूशब्दं करोति Mk. 3. -2 (In comp. with the names of other animals) Any young female animal; करिणीगृष्टिः 'a young she-elephant.' -3 A woman who has one child only. —*m.* A boar.

गृहं [गृह्यते धर्माचरणाय, ग्रह् गेहार्थे क Tv.] 1 A house, dwelling, habitation, mansion; न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते Pt. 4. 81. 5. 15; पश्य वानरमूर्खेण सुगृही निर्गृहीकृता Pt. 1. 390. -2 A wife; (the first quotation in 1 is sometimes erroneously cited as an illustration). -3 The life of a householder, न हि सति कुलधुर्ये सूर्यवंश्या गृहाय R. 7. 71, 5. 10, Mv. 4. 28. -4 A sign of the zodiac. -5 A name or appellation. —हाः (*m.* pl.) 1 A house, dwelling; इमे नो गृहाः Mu. 1. स्फटिकोपलविग्रहा गृहाः शशभृद्भित्तिनिरंकभित्तयः N. 2. 74; तत्रागारं धनपतिगृहानुत्तरेणास्मदीयं Me. 75. -2 A wife. -3 The inhabitants of a house, family. —हः Ved. An assistant, or servant. In comp. oft. rendered by 'domestic,' 'household' or 'tame': *e. g.* ° कपोतः 'a tame pigeon'; ° कार्याणि-कर्माणि 'household duties'; ° शकुंतिका 'tame bird' U. 1. 45 &c. -Comp. —अक्षः a loop-hole, eyelet-hole, a round or oblong window. —अधिपः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः 1. a house-holder. -2. a regent of a sign of the zodiac. —अयनिकः a house-holder. —अर्थः domestic affairs, any household matter; गृहार्थोऽग्निपरिष्क्रिया Ms. 2. 67. —अभिपालिन् *m.* a watchman. —अम्लं a kind of sour-gruel —अवग्रहणी the threshold. —अश्मन् *m.* a flat oblong stone upon which condiments are ground; (Mar. पाटा). —आगत *a.* one who has come to a house. (-तः) a guest. —आचारः household or domestic business; U. 2. —आरामः,-वाटी,-वाटिका a garden attached to a house. —आशया the betel-tree. —आश्रमः the order of a house-holder, the second stage in the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; see आश्रम.—आश्रमिन् *m.* a householder. —उत्पातः any domestic nuisance. —उपकरणं a domestic utensil, anything required for household use. —कच्छपः=गृहाश्मन् q.v. —कपोतः-तकः a tame or domestic pigeon. —करणं 1. household affairs.-2. house-building. —कर्तृ *m.* 'a house-builder,' a kind of sparrow. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. household affairs.-2. a domestic rite. °करः, °कारः, °दासः a menial, domestic servant; वसुम्बयंभुवरयो हरिणेक्षणानां येनाक्रियंत सततं गृहकर्मदासाः Bh. 1. 1. —कलहः domestic feuds, intestine broils. —कारकः a house-builder, mason; Y. 3. 146. —कारिन् *m.* 1. a house-builder. -2. a kind of wasp.—कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कार्यं household affairs; Ms. 5. 150. —गोधा,-गोधिका the small house-lizard. —चुल्ली a house with two rooms contiguous to each other, but one facing west, the other east. —छिद्रं 1. a family-secret or scandal. -2. family dissensions. —जः,-जातः a slave born in the house. —जनः family, members of a family, especially the wife; Mu. 1. —जालिका deceit, disguise. —ज्ञानिन् (also गृहेज्ञानिन्) 'wise only in the inside of the house', inexperienced, stupid, foolish. —तटी a terrace in front of the house. —दाहः setting a house on fire, incendiarism. —दासः a domestic slave. —दीप्तिः *f.* the splendour or ornament of a house, a virtuous woman. —देवता the goddess of a house; (pl.) a class of household deities. —देहली the threshold of a house; यासां बलिः सपदि मद्गृहदेहलीनां Mk. 1. 9. —नमनं wind. —नाशनः a wild pigeon. —नीडः a sparrow. —पतिः 1. a householder, a man who has entered on the second stage of life, one who, after having completed his studies, is married and settled.-2. a sacrificer.-3. the virtue of a householder; *i. e.* hospitality. -4. Ved. an epithet of Agni.-5. the maintenance of the sacred and perpetual fire. —पत्नी Ved. 'the mistress of a house,' the wife of the householder. —पालः 1. the guardian of a house.-2. a house-dog. —पोतकः the site of a house, the ground on which it stands and which surrounds it. —प्रवेशः a solemn entrance into a house according to prescribed rites. —बभ्रुः a domestic ichneumon. —बलिः a domestic oblation, offering of the remnants of a meal to all creatures, such as animals, supernatural beings, and particularly household deities; Ms. 3. 265. °प्रियः a crane. °भुज् *m.* 1. a crow. -2. a sparrow; नीडारंभैर्गृहबलिभुजामाकुलग्रामचैत्याः Me.

23. °देवता a deity to whom a domestic oblation is offered. —भंगः 1. one who is driven from his house, an exile. -2. destroying a house. -3. breaking into a house. -4. failure, ruin or destruction of a house, firm &c. —भंजनं 1. breaking down or destroying a house. -2. causing the decay or ruin of a family. —भर्तृ m. the master of a house. —भूमिः f. the site of a house. —भेदिन् a. 1. prying into domestic affairs. -2. causing domestic quarrels. —भोजिन् m. an inmate of the same house, tenant. —मणिः a lamp. —माचिका a bat. —मृगः a dog. —मेघः a multitude of houses. —मेध a. 1. one who performs the domestic rites. -2. connected with the duties of a householder. (—धः) 1. a householder. -2. a domestic sacrifice. —मेधिन् m. a householder, a married Brâhmaṇa who has a household; (गृहैर्दारैर्मेधंते संगच्छंते Malli.): प्रजायै गृहमेधिनाम् R. 1. 7; see गृहपति above. (—नी) the wife of a householder, a house-wife. —यंत्रं a stick or other instrument to which, on solemn occasions, flags are fastened; गृहयंत्रपताकाश्रीरपौरादरनिर्मिता Ku. 6. 41. —रंध्रं family-dissensions. —वाटिका, —वाटी a garden attached to a house. —वित्तः the owner of a house. —शुकः a domestic parrot, one kept for pleasure; Amaru. 13. —संवेशकः a house-builder by profession. —स्थः a householder, one who has entered on the stage of a householder; संकटा ह्याहिताग्नीनां प्रत्यवायैर्गृहस्थता U. 1. 9; see गृहपति above and Ms. 3. 68; 6. 90. °आश्रमः the life of a householder; see गृहाश्रम. °धर्मः the duty of a householder. —स्थूणा the pillar of a house.

गृहयाय्यः A householder; (according to Tv. the form गृहयाय्य given in शब्दकल्पद्रुम is not correct).

गृहयालु a. Disposed to catch hold of or seize.

गृहा (हो) लिका A small house-lizard.

गृहिणी 'The mistress of a house', a wife, house-wife, (the lady in charge of the house); न गृहं गृहमित्याहुर्गृहिणी गृहमुच्यते। गृहं तु गृहिणीहीनं कांतारादतिरिच्यते Pt. 4. 81. —Comp —पदं the position or dignity of the mistress of the house: यांत्येवं गृहिणीपदं युवतयो वामाः कुलस्याधयः S. 4. 17; स्थिता गृहिणीपदे 18.

गृहिन् a. [गृह-इनि] Possessing a house. —m The master of a house, a householder; पीड्यन्ते गृहिणः कथं नु तनयाविश्लेषदुःखैर्नवैः S. 4. 5; U. 2. 22; Sânti. 2. 24. Pt. 2. 61.

गृहीभू To serve as a house; S. 7.20.

गृह्य a. [ग्रह् क्यप्] 1 To be attracted or pleased, as in गुणगृह्य q. v. -2 Domestic. -3 Not master of oneself, dependent. -4 Tame, domesticated. -5 Situated out-side of; ग्रामगृह्या सेना 'an army out-side a village'. —ह्यः 1 The inmate of a house. -2 A tame animal or bird. -3 The domestic fire. —ह्यं The anus. —Comp. —अग्निः a sacred fire which every Brâhmaṇa is enjoined to maintain.

गृह्यक a. 1 Tame, domestic. -2 Dependent. —कः A tame animal.

गृहणी Sour gruel made from the fermentations of rice water.

गृहीत See under ग्रह्.

गृह्या A village adjoining to a city.

गॄ 1. 9 P. (गृणाति, गूर्ण) 1 To utter a sound, call out, invoke, नामापि नाम गृणतामसुतत्वाय कल्पतां Mv. 7. 15. -2 To announce, speak, utter, proclaim; R. 10. 63. -3 To relate, promulgate. -4 To praise, extol; केचिद्भीताः प्रांजलयो गृणंति Bg. 11. 21; Bk. 8. 77. —With अनु to encourage, Bk. 8. 77. —II. 6 P. (गिरति or गिलति) 1 To swallow, devour, eat up. -2 To send forth, pour out, spit out, or eject, from the mouth. —With अव (Atm.) to eat, devour; तथावगिरमाणैश्च पिशाचैर्मांसशोणितं Bk. 8. 30. —III. 10 A. (गारयते) 1 To make known, relate. -2 To teach.

गीर्ण a. [गॄ कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Swallowed, eaten up. -2 Described, praised.

गीर्णिः f. [गॄ भावे क्तिन्] 1 Praise. -2 Fame. -3 Eating up, swallowing.

गेंडु(डू)कः A ball for playing with (also गेंडुक).

गेप् 1 A (गेपते) To shake, tremble.

गेव् 1 A. (गेवते) To serve.

गेष् 1 A. (गेषते, गेष्ण) To seek, search, investigate; cf. गवेष्.

गेहं [गो गणेशो गंधर्वो वा ईहः ईप्सितो यत्र Tv.] A house, habitation; सा नारी विधवा जाता गेहे रोदिति तत्पतिः Subhâsh. *N. B.* The loc. of this word is used with several words to form *aluk* Tat. compounds; *e. g.* गेहेक्ष्वेडिन् *a.* 'bellowing at home only', *i. e.* a coward, poltroon. गेहेदाहिन् *a.* 'sharp at home only' *i. e.* a coward. गेहेनर्दिन् *a.* 'shouting defiance at home only'; *i.e.* a coward, dunghill-cock. गेहेमेहिन् *a.* 'making water at home;' *i. e.* indolent. गेहेव्याडः a braggadocio, braggart, boaster. गेहेशूरः 'a house-hero', a carpet-knight, boasting coward.

गेहिन् *a.* (नी *f.*)=गृहिन् q. v.

गेहिनी A wife, the mistress of the house; धैर्यं यस्य पिता क्षमा च जननी शांतिश्चिरं गेहिनी Sânti. 4. 9; मद्गेहिन्याः प्रिय इति सखे चेतसा कातरेण Me. 77.

गेह्य *a.* Domestic, being in a house. —ह्यं 1 Domestic affair. -2 Wealth.

गै 1 P. (गायति, जगौ, अगासीत, गास्यति, गातुं, गीत) 1 To sing, sing a song; अहो साधु रेभिलेन गीतं Mk. 3; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; Ms. 4. 64; 9. 42. -2 To speak or recite in a singing tone. -3 To relate, declare, tell (especially in metrical language); गीतश्चायमर्थोऽङ्गिरसा Mâl. 2. -4 To describe, relate or celebrate in song; चारणद्वंद्वगीतः S. 2. 14 प्रभवस्तस्य गीयते Ku. 2. 5. —*Caus.* (गापयति-ते) To cause to sing or praise in song; जयोदाहरणं बाह्वोर्गापयामास किन्नरान् R. 4. 78, 15. 33.

गातव्य *a.* To be sung; what may be sung.

गातृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [गै-गाने तृच्] 1 Singer. -2 Angry. —*m.* 1 A singer. -2 A Gandharva.

गाथः A song, singing.

गाथकः-थिकः [गै-थकन्] 1 A musician, singer. -2 A chanter of sacred poems or Purâṇas.

गाथा 1 Verse. -2 A religious verse, but not belonging to any one of the Vedas. -3 A stanza. -4 A song. -5 A Prâkṛita dialect. -6 N. of the Aryâ metre. —Comp.—कारः a writer of Prâkṛita verses.

गाथिका A song, verse; Y. 1. 45.

गानं [गै भावे ल्युट्] 1 Singing, a song. -2 A sound. -3 Going. -4 Praise.

गानिन् *a.* 1 Going, moving. -2

Singing, praising. —नी A plant used in clearing the voice.

गेय *pot. p.* [गै कर्तरि नि० यत्] 1 A singer, one who sings; गेयो माणवकः साम्नां P. III. 4. 68 Sk. -2 To be sung. —यं 1 A song, singing, also the art of singing: गेयं केन विनीतौ वां R. 15. 69; Me. 86; अनंता वाङ्मयस्याहो गेयस्येव विचित्रता Śi. 2. 72.

गेष्णः 1 A singer, a professional singer. -2 An actor.

गेष्णुः [गै इष्णुच्] A singer, an actor.

गैर *a.* (री *f.*) [गिरेरिदं अण्] Coming from a mountain, mountain-born.

गैरिक *a.* (की *f.*) [गिरौ भवः ठञ्] Mountain-born. —कः,-कं Red chalk; Śi. 5. 391. —कं Gold.

गैरेय *a.* [गिरौ भवः ढक्] Mountain-born. —यं Bitumen, red chalk.

गो *m. f.* (*Nom.* गौः) [गच्छत्यनेन, गम् करणे डो Tv.] 1 Cattle, kine (pl.). -2 Anything coming from a cow; such as milk, flesh, leather &c. -3 The stars. -4 The sky. -5 The thunder-bolt of Indra. -6 A ray of light. -7 A diamond. -8 Heaven. -9 An arrow. —*f.* 1 A cow; जुगोप गोरूपधरामिवोर्वीं R. 2. 3; क्षीरिण्यः संतु गावः Mk. 10. 60. -2 The earth; दुदोह गां स यज्ञाय R. 1. 26; गामात्तसारां रघुरप्यवेक्ष्य 5. 26, 11. 36; Bg. 15. 13; सेक्रोऽनुगृह्णातु गां Mu. 3. 2; Me. 30. -3 Speech, words; रघोरुदारामपि गां निशम्य R. 5. 12, 2. 59; Ki. 4. 20. -4 The goddess of speech, Sarasvatî. -5 A mother. -6 A quarter of the compass. -7 Water (pl.). -8 The eye. -9 A region of the sky. —*m.* 1 A bull, an ox; असंजातकिणस्कंधः सुखं स्वपिति गौर्गडिः K. P. 10; Ms. 4. 72; cf. जरद्गव. -2 The hair of the body. -3 An organ of sense. -4 The sign Taurus of the zodiac. -5 The sun. -6 The number 'nine' (in math.). -7 The moon. -8 A singer. -9 A billion. -10 A cow-sacrifice. -11 A house. —**Comp.** —कंटकः, -कं 1. a road or spot trodden down by oxen and thus made impassable. -2. the cow's hoof. -3. the print of a cow's hoof. —कर्ण *a.* having cow's ears. (-र्णः) 1. a cow's ear. -2. a mule. -3. a snake. -4. a span (from the tip of the thumb to that of the ring-finger). -5. N. of a place of pilgrimage in the south, sacred to Śiva; श्रितगोकर्णनिकेतमीश्वरं R. 8. 33. -6. a kind of deer. -7. a kind of arrow. —किराटा-किराटिका the Sârikâ bird. —किलः,-कीलः 1. a plough. -2. a pestle. —कुलं 1. a herd of kine; वृष्टिव्याकुलगोकुलावनरसादुद्धृत्य गोवर्धनं Git. 4; गोकुलस्य तृषार्तस्य Mb. -2. a cow-house. -3. N. of a village (where Krishna was brought up). —कुलिक *a.* 1. one who does not help a cow in the mud. -2. squint-eyed. —कुले-ड्रुंगा an epithet of Durgâ. —कृतं cow-dung. —क्षीरं cow's milk. —क्षुरं -रकं a cow's-hoof. —खा a nail. —गृष्टिः a young cow which has had only one calf. —गोयुगं a pair of oxen. —गोष्ठं a cow-pen, cattle-shed. —ग्रंथिः 1. dried cowdung. -2. a cow-house. —ग्रहः capture of cattle. —ग्रासः the ceremony of offering a morsel (of grass) to a cow when performing an expiatory rite. —घातः, -घातकः,-घातिन् *m.* a cow-killer. —घृतं 1. rain-water. -2. clarified butter coming from a cow. —घ्न *a.* 1. destructive to cows. -2. one who has killed a cow. -3. one for whom a cow is killed, a guest. —चंदनं a kind of sandal-wood. —चर *a.* 1. grazed over by cattle. -2. frequenting, dwelling, resorting to, haunting; पितृसद्मगोचरः Ku. 5. 77. -3. within the scope, power, or range of; अवाङ्मनसगोचरं R. 10. 15; so बुद्धि°, दृष्टि°, श्रवण° &c. -4. moving on earth. -5. accessible to, attainable. -6. circulating, having a particular meaning, prevalent. (-रः) 1. the range of cattle, pasturage; उपारताः पश्चिमरात्रिगोचरात् Ki. 4. 10. -2. (*a*) a district, department, province, sphere. (*b*) an abode, dwelling-place. -3. range of the organs of sense, an object of sense; श्रवणगोचरे तिष्ठ be within ear-shot; नयनगोचरं या to become visible. -4. scope, range, in general; हर्तुर्याति न गोचरं Bh. 2. 16. -5. (fig.) grip, hold, power, influence, control; कः कालस्य न गोचरांतरगतः Pt. 1. 146; गोचरीभूतमक्ष्णोः U. 6. 26; Mâl. 5. 24; अपि नाम मनागवतीर्णोऽसि रतिरमणबाणगोचरं Mâl. 1. -6. horizon. -7. the range of the planets from the Lagna or from each other. (गोचरीकृ to place within the range (of sight), make current.) —चर्मन् *n.* 1. a cow's hide. -2. a particular measure of surface thus defined by Vasiṣṭha:—दशहस्तेन वंशेन दशवंशान् समंततः। पंच चाभ्यधिकान् दद्यादेतद्गोचर्म चोच्यते ॥ °वसनः an epithet of Śiva. —चारकः cowherd. —चारणं the tending or feeding of cows. —ज *a.* born in the earth (rice &c). —जरः an old ox or bull. —जलं the urine of a bull or cow. —जागरिकं auspicious-ness, happiness. (-कः) a preparer of food, baker. —जात *a* born in the heaven (gods). —तल्लजः an excellent bull or cow. —तीर्थं a cowhouse. —त्रं [गां भूमिं त्रायते त्रै-क] 1. a cowpen. -2. a stable in general. -3. a family, race, lineage; गोत्रेण माठरोऽस्मि Sk.; so कौशिकगोत्राः, वसिष्ठगोत्राः &c.: Ms. 3. 109, 9. 141. -4. a name, appellation, जगाद गोत्रस्खलिते च का न तं N. 1. 30; Ś. 6. 4; see °स्खलित below; मद्गोत्रांकं विरचितपदं गेयमुद्गातुकामा Me. 86. -5. a multitude. -6. increase. -7. a forest. -8. a field. -9. a road. -10. possessions, wealth. -11. an umbrella, a parasol. -12. knowledge of futurity. -13. a genus, class, species. -14. a caste, tribe, caste according to families. (-त्रः) a mountain. (-त्रा) 1. a multitude of cows. -2. the earth. °कर्तृ,-कारिन् *m.* the founder of a family. °कीला the earth. °ज *a.* born in the same family, gentile, a relation; Y. 2. 135. °पटः a genealogical table, pedigree. °प्रवरः the oldest member or founder of a family. °भिद् *m.* an epithet of Indra; हृदि क्षतो गोत्रभिदप्यमर्षणः R. 3. 53, 6. 73; Ku. 2. 52. °स्खलनं, °स्खलितं blundering or mistaking in calling (one) by his name, calling by a wrong name; स्मरसि स्मर मेखलागुणैरुत गोत्रस्खलितेषु बंधनं Ku. 4. 8. —द *a.* giving cows. (-दः) brain. (-दा) N. of the river Godâvarî. —दत्र *a.* Ved. giving cows. (-त्रः) an epithet of Indra. (-त्रं) a crown (protecting the head). —दंत *a.* armed with a coat of mail. (-तं) 1. yellow orpiment. -2. a white fossil substance. —दानं 1. the gift of a cow. -2. the ceremony of tonsure or cutting the hair; अथास्य गोदानविधेरनंतरं R. 3.

33; (see Mallinâtha's explanation of the word); कृतगोदानमंगलाः U. 1; (Rám. explains the word differently). -3. the part of the head close to the right ear. —दाय *a.* intending to give cows. —दारणं 1. a plough. -2. a spade, hoe. —दावरी N. of a river in the south. —दुह् *m.*, —दुहः 'cow-milker' a cowherd. —दोहः 1. the milking of cows. -2. the milk of cows. -3. the time of milking cows. —दोहनं 1. the time of milking cows. -2. the milking of cows. —दोहनी a milk-pail. —द्रवः the urine of a bull or cow. —धन 1. a herd or multitude of cows, cattle. -2. possession of cows. (—नः) a broad-pointed arrow. —धरः a mountain. —धर्मः the law of cattle, rules relating to cattle. —धुमः,-धूमः 1. wheat. -2. the orange. °चूर्णं wheat flour; °संभवं a sour paste. —धूलिः 'dust of the cows,' the time of sunset or evening twilight (so called because cows, which generally return home at about sunset, raise up clouds of dust by their treading on the earth). —धेनुः a milch-cow with a calf. —ध्रः a mountain. —नंदा an epithet of the wife of Siva. —नंदी the female of the Sârasa bird. —नर्दः 1. the (Indian) crane. -2. an epithet of Siva (bellowing like a bull).-3. N. of a country. —नर्दीयः an epithet of Patanjali, author of the Mahâbhâshya. —नसः, —नासः 1. a kind of snake. -2. a kind of gem. —नसा the mouth of a cow. —नाथः 1. a bull. -2. an owner of land. -3. a herdsman. -4. an owner of kine. —नायः a cowherd. —नासा the projecting snout of a cow or ox. —नासं a kind of gem. —निष्यंदः cow's urine. —पः 1. a cowherd (considered as belonging to a mixed tribe); गोपवेषस्य विष्णोः Me. 15. -2. the chief of a cowpen. -3. the superintendent of a village. -4. a king. -5. a protector, guardian. °अनसी the wood of a thatch. °आटविका a cowherd. °कन्या 1. the daughter of a cowherd. -2. a nymph of Vrindâvana. °अध्यक्षः, °इंद्रः, °ईशः the chief of herdsmen, an epithet of Krishna. °दलः the [illegible] tree. °भद्रं the fibrous root of a water-lily. °रसः gum myrrh °वधूः *f.* a cowherd's wife. °वधूटी a young cowherdess, a young wife of a cowherd; गोपवधूटीदुकूलचौराय Bhâshâ P. 1. (—पकः) 1. the superintendent of a district. -2. myrrh. (—पिका) 1. a cowherdess -2. protectress. (—पी) a cowherd's wife (especially applied to the cowherdesses of Vrindâvana, the companions of Krishna in his juvenile sports). -2. a milk-maid. -3. a protectress. -4. Nature, elementary nature. —पतिः 1. an owner of cows. -2. a bull. -3. a leader, chief. -4. the sun. -5. Indra. -6. N. of Krishna -7. N. of Siva. -8. N. of Varuna. -9. a king. —पशुः a sacrificial cow. —पाः *m.* Ved. 1. a herdsman. -2. protector, or guardian. 1. —पानसी a curved beam which supports a thatch. —पालः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva. -4. an epithet of Krishna. °धानी a cow-pen, cow-shed, —पालकः 1. a cowherd. -2. a king. -3. an epithet of Siva; also of Krishna. —पालिः an epithet of Siva. —पालिका, -पाली the wife of a cowherd. —पित्तं bile of cows, ox-bile (from which the yellow pigment गोरोचना is prepared; Pt. 1. 94.). —पीतः a species of wagtail. —पीथः protection. (—थं) a holy place, a place of pilgrimage. —पुच्छं a cow's tail. (—च्छः) 1. a sort of monkey. -2. a sort of necklace consisting of two or four or thirty-four strings. —पुटिकं the head of Siva's bull —पुत्रः 1. a young bull.-2. an epithet of Karna. —पुरं 1. a town-gate; Mâl. 9.1.-2. a principal gate; Ki. 5. 5. -3. the ornamental gate-way of a temple. —पुरीषं cowdung. —प्रकांडं an excellent cow or bull. —प्रचारः pasture-ground, pasturage for cattle; Y. 2. 166. —प्रत(ता)रः 1. a ford for cattle. -2. a place of pilgrimage on the Sarayû. —प्रवेशः the time when cows return home, sunset or evening-twilight. —फणा 1. a bandage hollowed out so as to fit the chin or nose &c. -2. a sling. —बालः the hair of cows. —भुज् *m.* a king. —भृत् *m.* a mountain. —मक्षिका a gadfly. —मच *a.* granting cattle or cows. —मंडलं 1. the globe. -2. a multitude of cows. —मतं =गव्यूति q. v. —मतल्लिका a tractable cow, an excellent cow. —मथः a cowherd. —महिषदा N. of one of the Mâtris attending on कार्तिकेय. —मांसं beef. —मायुः 1. a kind of frog. -2. a jackal भनुहुंकुरुते घनध्वनिं न हि गोमायुरुतानि केसरी Si. 16. 25. -3. bile of a cow. -4. N. of a Gandharva. —मुखः, —मुखं [गोमुखमिव मुखमस्य] a kind of musical instrument; Bg. 1. 13. (—खः) 1. a crocodile, shark. -2. a hole of a particular shape in a wall made by thieves. (—खं) 1. a house built unevenly. -2. spreading unguents, smearing. (—खं, -खी) a cloth-bag of the shape of a gnomon containing a rosary, the beads of which are counted by the hand thrust inside. (—खी) the chasm in the Himâlaya mountains through which the Ganges flows. —मूढ *a.* stupid as a bull. —मूत्रं cow's urine. —मूत्रिका 1. an artificial verse, the second of which repeats nearly all the syllables of the first. (Malli. thus defines it:—वर्णानामेकरूपत्वं यद्येकांतरमर्धयोः गोमूत्रिकेति तत्प्राहुर्दुष्करं तद्विदो विदुः ॥ see Si. 19. 46). -2. a form of calculation. —मृगः a kind of ox (गवय). —मेदः a gem brought from the Himâlaya and Indus, described as of four different colours:—white, pale-yellow, red, and dark-blue. —मेदकः 1. see गोमेद. -2. a kind of poison (काकोल). -3. smearing the body with unguents. —मेधः, —यज्ञः a cow-sacrifice. —यानं a carriage drawn by oxen. —युक्त *a.* drawn by oxen. —युतं a cattle-station. —रक्षः 1. a cowherd. -2. keeping or tending cattle. -3. the orange. -4. an epithet of Siva. °जंबु *f.* wheat. —रंकुः 1. a water-fowl. -2. a prisoner. -3. a naked man, a mendicant wandering about without clothes. -4. a chanter. —रतं saffron. —रसः cow's milk. -2. curds. -3. buttermilk. -4. the flavour of a sentence; को रसो गोरसं विना Udb. °जं buttermilk. —राजः an excellent bull. —राटिका, —राटी the Sârikâ bird. —रुतं a measure of distance equal to two Krosas. —रूपं the form of a cow. (—पः) N. of Siva. —रोचं yellow orpiment. —रोच-

ना a bright yellow pigment prepared from the urine or bile of a cow, or found in the head of a cow. —लवणं a measure of salt given to a cow. —लांगु (गू) लः a kind of monkey with a dark body, red cheeks, and a tail like that of a cow; Mal. 9. 30. —लोकः a part of heaven. cow-world. —लोमी a prostitute. —वत्सः a calf. °आदिन् m. a wolf. —वर्धनः a celebrated hill in वृंदावन the country about Mathurâ. (This hill was lifted up and supported by Krishna upon one finger for seven days to shelter the cowherds from a storm of rain sent by Indra to test Krishna's divinity.) °धरः, °धारिन् m. an epithet of Krishna. —वशा a barren cow. —वाटं,-वाटः a cow-pen. —वासन a. covered with an ox-hide. —विकर्तः, -विकर्तृ m. 1. the killer of a cow. -2. a husbandman. —विततः a horse-sacrifice having many cows. —विंदः 1. a cowkeeper, a chief herdsman. -2. N. of Krishna. -3. Brihaspati. °द्वादशी the twelfth day in the light half of the month of फाल्गुन. —विष् f., -विष्ठा cowdung. —विसर्गः day-break (when cows are let loose to graze in forests). —वीथिः f. N. of that portion of the moon's path which contains the asterisms भाद्रपदा, रेवती and अश्विनी, or according to some, हस्त, चित्रा and स्वाती. —वीर्यं the price received for milk. —वृंदं a drove of cattle. —वृंदारकः an excellent bull or cow. —वृषः, -वृषभः an excellent bull. °ध्वजः an epithet of Siva. —वैद्यः a quack doctor. —व्रजः 1.a cow-pen.-2.a herd of cows. -3. a place where cattle graze. —व्रत, -व्रतिन् a. one who imitates a cow in frugality. —शकृत् n. cowdung. —शतं a present of a hundred cows to a Brâhmaṇa. —शालं, -ला a cow-stall. —शीर्षः, -र्षं a kind of sandal. —षड्गवं three pairs of kine. —षन्,-षा a. Ved. acquiring or bestowing cows. —षा (सा) तिः 1. acquiring cattle. -2. giving cattle.—ष्टोमः a kind of sacrifice lasting for one day.—संख्यः a cowherd. —सदृक्षः a species of ox (गवय). —सर्गः the time at which cows are usually let loose, day-break; see गोविसर्ग. —सवः a kind of cow-sacrifice (not performed in the Kali age). —सहस्रं a kind of present (महादान). (—स्री) N. of two holidays on the fifteenth day of the dark half of कार्त्तिक and ज्येष्ठ. —सूत्रिका a rope fastened at both ends having separate halters for each ox or cow. —स्तनः 1. the udder of a cow. -2. a cluster of blossoms, nosegay &c. -3. a pearl-necklace of four strings. —स्तना, -नी a bunch of grapes.—स्थानं, -नकं a cow-pen.—स्वामिन् m. 1. an owner of cows.-2. a religious mendicant. -3. an honorary title affixed to proper names; (e. g. वेदेवगोस्वामिन्). —हत्या cow-slaughter. —हळं (sometimes written हलं) cowdung. —हित a. cherishing or protecting kine. (—तः) N. of Vishnu.

गोमत् a. 1 Rich in cows. -2 Possessing or containing cattle. -3 Mixed with milk. —n. Possession of cattle, property consisting in herds. —ती N. of a river.

गोमय a. 1 Consisting of cattle. -2 Defiled with cow-dung. —यः,-यं Cow-dung.—यं Cowdung cake; उपलशकलमेतद्भेदकं गोमयानां Mu. 3. 15. —Comp.—उत्था 1. a kind of beetle found in cow-dung -2. a gad-fly. —छत्रं,-त्रियं a mushroom, a fungus.

गोमिन् a. Rich in herds. —m. 1 An owner of cattle. -2 A jackal. -3 A worshipper. -4 An attendant on a Buddha.

गोष्ठः-ष्ठं [गावस्तिष्ठंत्यत्र घञर्थे क षत्वम्] (Usually गोष्ठं only) 1 A cowpen, cowhouse, cow-station. -2 A station of cowherds. —ष्ठः An assembly or meeting. -3 An epithet of Siva. —ष्ठः A purificatory श्राद्ध ceremony. °पतिः a chief herdsman. °वेदिका a mound or altar in a cowpen. °श्वः a dog in a cowpen which barks at every one; applied figuratively to a slanderous person, one who stays idly at home and slanders his neighbours. गोष्ठेपंडितः 'wise in a cowpen,' a braggart, vain boaster. गोष्ठेक्ष्वेडिन् m. a boasting coward; also गोष्ठेपटु, गोष्ठेप्रगल्भः,-शूरः &c.

गोष्पदं 1 A cow's foot. -2 The mark or impression of a cow's foot in the soil. -3 The quantity of water sufficient to fill such an impression; i. e. a very small puddle. -4 As much as a cow's footstep will hold. -5 A spot frequented by cows.

गोडुंबः The water-melon.

गोणी 1 A sack. -2 A measure of capacity equal to a Droṇa. -3 Ragged garment, torn clothes.

गोडः 1 A fleshy navel. -2 A person with a fleshy navel. -3 A man of a low tribe, a mountaineer, especially one inhabiting the eastern portion of the Vindhya range between the Narmadâ and Krishnâ.

गोतमः 1 N. of a sage belonging to the family of Angiras, father of Satânanda and husband of Ahalyâ. -2 N. of a sage , the founder of Nyâya philosophy.

गोतमी Ahalyâ, wife of गोतम. —Comp. —पुत्रः an epithet of Satânanda.

गोधा [गुध्यते, वेष्ट्यते बाहुरनया करणे घञ] 1 A leathern fence fastened round the left arm to prevent injury from the bow-string. -2 The alligator. -3 A sinew chord.

गोधिः [गौर्नेत्रं धीयते यस्मिन् आधारे इन्] 1 The forehead. -2 The Gangetic alligator.

गोधिका A kind of lizard.

गोधेरः A protector, guardian.

गोपः, —गोपनं See under गुप्.

गोरणं Energy, continued effort, perseverance.

गोर्दः Brain; (also गोद).

गोलः,-ला,-लं [गुड् अच् डस्य लः] 1 A ball, globe; Mâl. 7. 1. -2 The celestial or terrestrial globe. -3 A circle. -4 A sphere, anything round or globular. —लः 1 A widow's bastard; cf. कुंड. -2 The conjunction of several planets or the presence of several in one sign. -3 Myrrh. —ला 1 A wooden ball with which children play. -2 A large globular water-jar. -3 Red arsenic. -4 Ink. -5 A woman's female friend. -6 N. of Durgâ. -7 N. of the river Godâvarî. —Comp. —अध्यायः N. of an astronomical work by Bhâskarâchârya. —यंत्रं a kind of astronomical instrument.

गोलकः [गुड् ण्वुल् डस्य लः] 1A ball, globe. -2 A wooden ball for playing with. -3 A globular water-jar. -4 A widow's bastard.-5 A conjunction of six or more planets. -6 Mo-

lasses. -7 Gum myrrh. -कं The heaven of Krishṇa.

गोलासः,-ग A mushroom.

गोष्ट् 1 A. (गोष्टते) To assemble, collect, heap together.

गोष्ठिः-ष्ठी *f.* 1 An assembly, meeting. -2 Society, association. -3 Conversation, chitchat, discourse: गोष्ठी सत्कविभिः समं Bh. 1. 28; Mâl. 10. 25; तेनैव सह सर्वदा गोष्ठीमनुभवति Pt. 2. -4 A multitude or collection. -5 Family connections, relatives, especially such as require to be maintained. -6 A kind of dramatic composition in one act. °पतिः 1. the chief of an assembly, president. -2. the master of a family.

गोसः [गां जलं स्यति सो-क] 1 Gum myrrh. -2 Early morning, day-break. -3 Hot season.

गोहः Ved. 1 A house. -2 A hiding-place, a lair.

गोहनं Covering, hiding.

गोहिरं The heel.

गौंजिकः,-गः A goldsmith.

गौडः 1 N. of a country: the स्कंदपुराण thus describes its position:—वंगदेशं समारभ्य भुवनेशांतगः शिवे। गौडदेशः समाख्यातः सर्वविद्याविशारदः ॥ -2 A particular subdivision of Brâhmaṇas. -डाः (pl.) The inhabitants of Gauḍa. -डी 1 Spirit distilled from molasses; गौडी पैष्टी च माध्वी च विज्ञेया त्रिविधा सुरा Ms. 11. 95. -2 One of the Râgiṇis. -3 (In rhet.) One of the *Rîtis* or *Vrittis* or styles of poetic composition: S. D. mentions four *Rîtis*, while K. P. only three, गौडी being another name for परुषा वृत्ति; ओजःप्रकाशकैस्तैः (वर्णैः) तु परुषा (*i. e.* गौडी) M. P. 7; ओजःप्रकाशकैर्वर्णैर्बंध आडंबरः पुनः समासबहुला गौडी S. D. 627. -डं Sweetmeats.

गौडिक *a.* Relating to molasses. -कः Sugar-cane. -कं Rum.

गौण *a.* (णी *f.*) [गुणमधिकृत्य प्रवृत्ता गौणी, तत आगतः अण्] 1 Subordinate, secondary, unessential. -2 (In gram.) Indirect or less immediate (opp. मुख्य or प्रधान); गौणे कर्मणि दुह्यादेः प्रधाने नीहृकृष्वहां Sk. -3 Figurative, metaphorical, used in a secondary sense (as a word or sense). -4 Founded on some resemblance between the primary and secondary sense of a word; as in गौणीलक्षणा. -5 Relating to enumeration or multiplication. -6 Attributive. -**Comp.** -पक्षः the minor or weaker side of an argument &c.

गौणिक *a.* 1 Relating to the three qualities (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). -2 Having qualities. -3 Subordinate. -4 Resembling a sack.

गौण्यं Subordination, inferior position or rank.

गौतमः N. of (1) the sage Bhâradvâja; (2) of *S*atânanda, Gotama's son; (3) N. of Kṛipa, Droṇa's brother-in-law; (4) of Buddha; (5) of the propounder of the Nyâya system of philosophy. -**Comp.** -संभवा the river Godâvarî.

गौतमी 1 N. of Kṛipî, wife of Droṇa. -2 An epithet of the Godâvarî. -3 The teaching of Buddha. -4 The Nyâya system of philosophy propounded by Gautama. -5 Turmeric. -6 A kind of yellow pigment. -7 An epithet of Durgâ. -8 N. of the river Gomatî.

गौधूमीनं A field where wheat is grown.

गौनर्दः An epithet of Patanjali, the author of the Mâhabhâshya.

गौपिकः The son of a Gopî or herdsman's wife.

गौपुच्छ *a.* Like a cow's tail.

गौपुच्छिक *a.* Belonging to a cow's tail, bought for it.

गौसेयः The son of a Vaisya woman.

गौर *a.* (रा or री *f.*) 1 White; कैलासगौरं वृषमारुरुक्षोः R. 2. 35; द्विरदृदशनच्छेदगौरस्य तस्य Me. 59, 52; Rs. 1. 6. -2 Yellowish, pale-red; गोरोचनाक्षेपनितांतगौरे Ku. 7. 17; R. 6. 65; गौरांगि गर्वं न कदापि कुर्याः R. G. -3 Reddish. -4 Shining, brilliant. -5 Pure, clean, beautiful. -रः 1 The white colour. -2 The yellowish colour. -3 The reddish colour. -4 White mustard. -5 The moon. -6 A kind of buffalo. -7 A kind of deer. -8 The planet Jupiter. -9 N. of Chaitanya. -रं 1 The filament of a lotus. -2 Saffron. -3 Gold. -**Comp.** -अंगः N. of (1) Vishṇu. (2) Kṛishṇa. -आस्यः a kind of black monkey, with a white face. -खरः a wild monkey. -सर्षपः white mustard (considered as a kind of weight).

गौरक्ष्यं The office of a herdsman.

गौरव *a.* [गुरोर्भावः कर्म० वा अण्] Belonging to a Guru or teacher. -वं 1 Weight, heaviness (lit.); जघन° *S.* 3. 8; सुरेंद्रमात्राश्रितगर्भगौरवात् R. 3. 11. -2 Importance, high value or estimation; स्वविक्रमे गौरवमादधानं R. 14. 18; 18. 39; कार्यगौरवेण Mu. 5; importance or urgent nature; U. 6. 7. -3 Respect, regard, consideration; तथापि यन्मय्यपि ते गुरुरित्यस्ति गौरवं *S*i. 2. 71; प्रयोजनापेक्षितया प्रभूणां प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु Ku. 3. 1; Amaru. 19. -4 Respectability, dignity, venerableness; कोऽर्थी गतो गौरवं Pt. 1. 146; Ms. 2. 145. -5 Cumbrousness. -6 (In prosody) Length (as of a syllable). -7 Depth (as of meaning); यथार्थतो गौरवं Mâl. 1. 7.-**Comp.** -आसनं a seat of honour. -ईरित *a.* praised, famed, celebrated.

गौरवित *a.* Highly esteemed or honoured.

गौरिका A virgin, a young girl.

गौरिलः 1 White mustard. -2 Dust of iron or steel.

गौरी 1 N. of Pârvatî; as in गौरीनाथ. -2 A young girl eight years old; अष्टवर्षा भवेद्गौरी. -3 A young girl prior to menstruation, virgin, maid. -4 A woman with a white or yellowish complexion. -5 The earth. -6 Turmeric. -7 A yellow pigment or dye; (called गोरोचना). -8 The wife of Varuṇa. -9 The Mallikâ creeper. -10 The Tulasî plant. -11 The Manjishṭhâ plant. -12 Speech. -**Comp**-कांतः,-नाथः an epithet of *S*iva. -गुरुः the Himâlaya mountain; गौरीगुरोर्गह्वरमाविवेश R. 2. 26; Ki. 5. 21. -जः N. of Kârtikeya. (-जं) talc. -पट्टः the horizontal plate of the Linga or Phallus of *S*iva, symbolizing the female organ. -पुत्रः N. of Kârtikeya. -ललितं a yellow orpiment. -सुतः 1. N. of कार्तिकेय. -2. the son of a girl married when 8 years old.

गौरुतल्पिकः The violator of the preceptor's bed.

गौलक्षणिकः One who knows the good or bad marks of a cow.

गौल्मिकः A single soldier of a troop.

गौल्यं 1 Syrup. -2 Spirituous liquor.

गौशतिक *a.* (की *f.*) Possessing a hundred cows.

गौष्ठीनं Thesite of an old cow-pen.

गौसहस्रिक *a.* Possessing a thousand cows.

ग्धिः *f.* Ved. Eating, consuming.

ग्ना Ved. A woman.

ग्मा The earth.

ग्रथ् or **ग्रंथ्** 1 A. (ग्रथते, ग्रंथते) 1 To be crooked. -2 To be wicked. -3 To bend.

ग्रथनं 1 Coagulation, thickening, becoming obstructed or clogged with knotty lumps. -2 Stringing together. -3 Composing, writing; (ना also in these two senses).

ग्रथ्नः [ग्रंथ् बा° नङ्] A cluster, bunch, tuft.

ग्रथित *p. p.* [ग्रंथ् संदर्भे क्त नलोपः] 1 Strung or tied together. -2 Composed; कालिदासग्रथितवस्तुना नाटकेन S. 1. वर्णैः कतिपयैरेव ग्रथितस्य स्वरैरिव *Si.* 2. 72. -3 Arranged, classed. -4 Thickened, coagulated. -5 Knotty. -6 Hardened. -7 Hurt, injured. -8 Seized, taken possession of. -9 Overcome. —तं A tumor with hard knots.

ग्रंथ् 1. 9. P., 10 U., 1 A. (ग्रंथति, ग्रथ्नाति, ग्रंथयति-ते, also, ग्रथति, ग्रथते) 1 To fasten, tie or string together; Bk. 7. 105; स्रजो ग्रथयते &c. -2 To arrange, class together, connect in a regular series. -3 To wind round. -4 To write, compose; ग्रथ्नामि काव्यशशिनं विततार्थरश्मिं K. P. 10. -5 To form, make, produce; ग्रथ्नंति बाष्पाम्बुनिकरं पक्ष्मपंक्तयः K. 60; Bk. 17. 69. -6 To set or strew with.

ग्रंथः [ग्रंथ् संदर्भे भावे घञ्] 1 Binding, stringing together (fig. also). -2 A work, treatise, composition, literary production, book; ग्रंथारंभे, ग्रंथकृत्, ग्रंथसमाप्ति &c. -3 Wealth, property. -4 A verse consisting of 32 syllables, written in the Anushṭubh metre. -Comp. —कर्तृ, *m.* —कारः —कृत् *m*, a writer, an author; ग्रंथारंभे समुचितेष्टदेवतां ग्रंथकृत्परामृशति K. P. 1. —कुटी, -कूटी 1. a library. -2. a studio. —विस्तरः, विस्तारः voluminousness, diffuse style. —संधिः a section or chapter of a work ;(for the several names by which sections, or chapters of works in Sanskrit, are called, see under अध्याय).

ग्रंथनं, —ना [ग्रंथ् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Stringing or tying together. -2 Composing, writing.

ग्रंथिः 1 A knot, bunch, protuberance in general; स्तनौ मांसग्रंथी कनककलशावित्युपमितौ Bh. 3. 20; so मेदोग्रंथि. -2 A tie or knot of a cord, garment &c.; इदमुपहितसूक्ष्मग्रंथिना स्कंधदेशे *S.* 1. 18; Mk. 1. 1; Ms. 2. 43; Bh. 1. 57. -3 A knot tied in the end of a garment for keeping money; hence, purse, money, property: कुसीदाद् दारिद्र्यं परकरगतग्रंथिशमनात् Pt. 1. 11. -4 The joint or knot of a reed, cane &c. -5 A joint of the body. -6 Crookedness, distortion, falsehood, perversion of truth. -7 Swelling and hardening of the vessels of the body. -Comp. —छेदकः, -भेदः, -मोचकः a cut-purse, a pick pocket; अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत् प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277; Y. 2. 274; *S.* 6. —पर्णः, -र्णं 1. N. of a fragrant tree; न ग्रंथिपर्णप्रणयाश्चरंति कस्तूरिकागंधमृगास्तृणेषु Vikr. 1. 17. -2. a kind of perfume. —बंधनं 1. tying together the garments of the bride and the bridegroom at the marriage ceremony. -2. tying a knot. -3. a ligament. —मूलं garlic. —हरः a minister.

ग्रंथिकः 1 An astrologer, a fortuneteller. -2 The name assumed by Nakula when at the palace of Virâṭa. -3 A kind of disease of the outer ear.

ग्रंथित See ग्रथित.

ग्रंथिन् *m.* 1 One who reads books, bookish; अज्ञेभ्यो ग्रंथिनः श्रेष्ठा ग्रंथिभ्यो धारिणो वराः Ms. 12. 103. -2 Learned, well-read. -3 Relating to books.

ग्रंथिमत् *a.* Knotty, tied by a knot; Ku. 3. 46.

ग्रंथिल *a.* [ग्रंथिर्विद्यतेऽस्य सिध्मा° लच्] Knotted, knotty. —लं 1 The root of long pepper. -2 Undried ginger.

ग्रस् I. 1 A. [ग्रसते, ग्रस्त] 1 To swallow, devour, eat up, consume; स इमां पृथिवीं कृत्स्नां संक्षिप्य ग्रसते पुनः Mh.; Bg. 11. 30. -2 To seize. -3 To eclipse: द्राविव ग्रसते दिनेश्वरनिशाप्राणेश्वरौ भासुरौ Bh. 2. 34; हिमांशुमाशु ग्रसते तन्म्रदिम्नः स्फुटं फलं *Si.* 2. 49. -4 To slur over words. -5 To destroy. -WITH सं to destroy; Bk. 12. 4. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रसति, ग्रासयति-ते) To eat, devour.

ग्रसनं [ग्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Swallowing, eating. -2 Seizing. -3 A partial eclipse of the sun or moon. -4 A mouthful.

ग्रसिष्णु *a.* Accustomed to swallow. —*m.* The Supreme Soul.

ग्रस्त *p. p.* [ग्रस् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Eaten, devoured. -2 Seized, stricken, affected, possessed; ग्रह°, विपद्°, जरा° U. 6. 39. -3 Slurred; °मुक्त U. 5. 13; °आमिष Pt. 1. 193. -4 Eclipsed. -5 Taken, seized. —स्तं A word or sentence half-uttered or slurred over. -Comp. —अस्तं the setting of the sun or moon while eclipsed. —उदयः rising of the sun or moon while eclipsed.

ग्रस्तिः *f.* The act of swallowing or devouring.

ग्रासः [ग्रस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 A mouthful, a quantity of anything equal to a mouthful; Ms. 3. 133; 6. 28; Y. 3. 55. -2 Food, nourishment. -3 The part of the sun or moon eclipsed. -4 The morsel bitten. -5 The act of swallowing. -6 Slurring, indistinct pronunciation; fault in the pronunciation of the gutturals. -7 (In geom.) A piece cut out by the intersection of two circles -8 An eclipse. -Comp. —आच्छादनं food and clothing; *i. e.* bare subsistence. —शल्यं any extraneous substance lodged in the throat.

ग्रह् 9 U. (In Vedic literature ग्रभ्; गृह्णाति, जग्राह, अग्रहीत्, ग्रहीतुं, गृहीत *caus.* ग्राहयति; *desid.* जिघृक्षति) 1 To seize, take, take or catch hold of, lay hold of, catch, grasp; तयोर्जगृहतुः पादान् राजा राज्ञी च मागधी R. 1. 57; आलाने गृह्यते हस्ती वाजी वल्गासु गृह्यते Mk. 1. 50; तं कंठे जग्राह K. 363; पाणिं गृहीत्वा, चरणं गृहीत्वा &c. -2 To receive, take, accept, exact; प्रजानामेव भूत्यर्थं स ताभ्यो बलिमग्रहीत् R. 1. 18; Ms. 7. 124; 9. 162. -3 To apprehend, capture,

take prisoner ; बंदिग्राहं गृहीत्वा V. 1 ; यांस्तत्र चोरान् गृह्णीयात् Ms. 8. 34. -4 To arrest, stop, catch; Bg. 6. 35. -5 To captivate, attract ; महाराजगृहीतहृदयया मया V. 4 ; हृदये गृह्यते नारी Mk. 1. 50 ; माधुर्यमीष्टे हरिणान् ग्रहीतुं R. 18. 13. -6 To win over, persuade, induce to one's side ; लुब्धमर्थेन गृह्णीयात् Chāṇ. 33 ; Pt. 1. 69, 184. -7 (Hence) To please, gratify, satisfy, propitiate ; ग्रहीतुमार्यान् परिचर्यया मुहुर्महानुभावा हि नितांतमर्थिनः Śi. 1. 17. 33. -8 To affect, seize or possess (as a demon, spirit &c.); as in पिशाचगृहीत, वेतालगृहीत. -9 To assume, take; द्युतिमग्रहीद् ग्रहगणः Śi. 9. 23; Bk. 19. 29. -10 To learn, know, recognize, understand; Ki. 10. 8, Pt. 1. 43. -11 To regard, consider, believe, take for ; मयापि मृत्पिंडबुद्धिना तथैव गृहीतं S. 6 ; परिहासविजल्पितं सखे परमार्थेन न गृह्यतां वचः S. 2. 18 ; एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1 ; Mu. 3. -12 To catch or perceive (as by an organ of sense); ज्यानिनादमथ गृह्णती तयोः R. 11. 15. -13 To master, grasp, comprehend ; R. 18. 46. -14 To guess, conjecture, infer ; नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च गृह्यतेऽतर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -15 To utter, mention (as a name); यदि मयान्यस्य नामापि न गृहीतं K. 305 ; न तु नामापि गृह्णीयात् पत्यौ प्रेते परस्य तु Ms. 5. 157. -16 To buy, purchase ; कियता मूल्येनैतत्पुस्तकं गृहीतं Pt. 2 ; Y. 2. 169 ; Ms. 8. 201. -17 To deprive (one) of, take away from, rob or seize away ; Bk. 9. 9 ; 15. 63. -18 To wear, put on (as clothes &c.); वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय नवानि गृह्णाति नरोऽपराणि Bg. 2. 22. -19 To conceive. -20 To observe (as a fast). -21 To eclipse. -22 To undertake, undergo, begin. -23 To take up, draw (water.) -24 To stop, intercept. -25 To withdraw, draw back. -26 To include. -27 To receive hospitably (as a guest). [The senses of this root may be variously modified according to the noun with which it is joined]. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to take, catch, seize or accept. -2 To give away in marriage; Ku. 1. 52 -3 To teach, make one acquainted with. -4 To make one take, deliver over to. -5 To become familiar with. —WITH अनुसं to salute humbly. —अप to take away, tear off. —अभि to seize forcibly. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (ग्रहति, ग्राहयति-ते) To take, receive, &c.

गृहीत *p. p.* [ग्रह्-कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Taken, seized, caught, held, grasped, laid hold of ; केशेषु गृहीतः. -2 Obtained, acquired, gained. -3 Received, accepted. -4 Robbed. -5 Collected. -6 Agreed, promised. -7 Perceived, known, understood, learnt. -8 Worn (see ग्रह्). -**Comp.** —अर्थ *a.* knowing the meaning or sense, अगृहीतार्थे ऽ[illegible] S. 6. —गर्भा a pregnant woman. —दिश् 1. run away, fugitive, dispersed. -2. disappeared. —देह *a.* incarnate. —नामन् *a.* called by name ; U. 1. 48 ; सु° ' whose name is auspiciously invoked ' a respectful way of speaking of venerable or dead persons. —विद्य *a.* versed in science, learned. —वेतन *a.* paid, remunerated. —श्वापद *a.* the beasts in which are confined or tracked.

गृहीतिन् *a.* Who has grasped or comprehended (with loc.); गृहीती षट्स्वंगेषु Dk. 120.

गृह्य *a.* 1 To be taken or received. -2 To be sized. -3 To be observed, perceptible, perceivable. -4 To be acknowledged or admitted. -5 To be trusted or relied on ; to be honored. -6 Taking the side of, adopting or choosing as best. -7 Dependent, subservient. —ह्यः The anus.

ग्रहः [ग्रह् अच्]1 Seizing, grasping, laying hold of, seizure ; रुरुधुः कचग्रहैः R. 19. 31. -2 A grip, grasp, hold ; कर्कटकग्रहात् Pt. 1. 260. -3 Taking, receiving, accepting ; receipt. -4 Stealing, robbing ; अंगुलीग्रंथिभेदस्य छेदयेत्प्रथमे ग्रहे Ms. 9. 277 ; so गोग्रहः. -5 Booty, spoil. -6 Eclipse ; see ग्रहण. -7 A planet, (the planets are nine :—सूर्यश्चंद्रो मंगलश्च बुधश्चापि बृहस्पतिः । शुक्रः शनैश्चरो राहुः केतुश्चेति ग्रहा नव ॥); नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि (रात्रि) R. 6. 22 , 3. 13; 12. 28 ; गुरुणा स्तनभारेण मुखचंद्रेण भास्वता । शनैश्चराभ्यां पादाभ्यां रेजे ग्रहमयीव सा ॥ Bh. 1. 17. -8 Mentioning; utterance , repeating (as of a name); नामजातिग्रहं त्वेषामभिद्रोहेण कुर्वतः Ms. 8. 271 ; Amaru. 83. -9 A shark, crocodile. -10 An imp in general. -11 A particular class of evil demons supposed to seize upon children and produce convulsions &c. -12 Apprehension, perception. -13 An organ or instrument of apprehension. -14 Tenacity, perseverance, persistence. -15 Purpose, design. -16 Favour, patronage. -17 The place of a planet in the fixed zodiac. -18 The number ' nine '. -19 Any state of mind which proceeds from magical influences. -20 A house. -21 A spoonful, ladleful. -22 A ladle or vessel. -23 The middle of a bow. -24 A moveable point in the heavens. -25 Keeping back, obstructing. -26 Taking away, depriving ; प्राण° Pt. 1. 295. -**Comp.** —अधीन *a.* subject to planetary influence. —अवमर्दनः an epithet of Rāhu. (-नं) friction of the planets. —अधीशः the sun. —आधारः, —आश्रयः polar star (as the fixed centre of the planets). —आमयः 1. epilepsy. -2. demoniacal possession. —आलुंचनं pouncing on one's prey, tearing it to pieces ; श्येनो ग्रहालुंचने Mk. 3. 20. —ईशः the sun. —कल्लोलः an epithet of Rāhu. —गतिः the motion of the planets. —चिंतकः an astrologer. —दशा the aspect of a planet, the time during which it continues to exercise its influence. —देवता the deity that presides over a planet. —नायकः 1. the sun. -2. an epithet of Saturn —निग्रहौ (du.) reward and punishment. —नेमिः the moon. —पतिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. —पीडनं, —पीडा 1. oppression caused by a planet. -2. an eclipse; शशिदिवाकरयोर्ग्रहपीडनं Bh. 2. 91 ; H. 1. 51 ; Pt. 2. 19. —पुषः the sun. —भक्तिः *f.* division of countries &c. with respect to the presiding planets. —भोजनः oblation offered to the planets. —मंडलं, —ली the circle of the planets. —यज्ञः, -यागः worship or sacrifice offered to the planets. —युतिः conjunction of planets. —युद्धं opposition of planets. —राजः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. Jupiter. —वर्षः the planetary year. —विप्रः an astrologer. —शांतिः *f.* propitiation of planets by sacrifices &c. —शृंगाटकं triangular position of the

planets with reference to one another. —संगमः conjunction of planets.

ग्रहकः A prisoner.

ग्रहणं [ग्रह् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Seizing, catching, seizure; श्वा मृगग्रहणेऽशुचिः Ms. 5. 130. -2 Receiving, accepting, taking; आचारधूमग्रहणात् R. 7. 27. -3 Mentioning, uttering; नामग्रहणं. -4 Wearing, putting on; सोत्तरच्छदमध्यास्त नेपथ्यग्रहणाय सः R. 17. 21. -5 An eclipse; Y. 1. 218. -6 Understanding, comprehension, knowledge; न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरां N. 2. 95. -7 Learning, acquiring, grasping mentally, mastering; लिपेर्यथावद्ग्रहणेन वाङ्मयं नदीमुखेनेव समुद्रमाविशत् R. 3. 28. -8 Taking up of sound, echo; अद्रिग्रहणगुरुभिर्गर्जितैर्नर्तयेथाः Me. 44. -9 The hand. -10 An organ of sense. -11 A prisoner, captive. -12 Taking by the hand, marrying. -13 Taking captive, imprisonment. -14 Gaining, obtaining, purchasing. -15 Choosing. -16 Taking or drawing up. -17 Attraction. -18 Containing, enclosing. -19 Undertaking, undergoing. -20 Service. -21 Mentioning with praise, respecting. -22 Acceptation, meaning. -23 Assent, agreement. -24 Inviting, calling, addressing. -Comp. —अंतः close of study.

ग्रहणक *a.* Containing, involving.

ग्रहणिः,-णी *f.* 1 An imaginary organ supposed to lie between the stomach and the intestines. -2 The small intestines or that part of the alimentary canal where the bile assists digestion and from which vital warmth is diffused. -3 Diarrhœa, dysentery. -Comp. —हरं cloves.

ग्रहणीय *a.* Acceptable.

ग्रहिल *a.* 1 Taking, accepting. -2 Unyielding, relentless, obstinate; न निखिलाखिलयापि वापिका प्रससाद ग्रहिलेव मानिनी N. 2. 77

ग्रहीतव्य *a.* 1 To be taken, seized or received, acceptable. -2 To be taken up or drawn (as a fluid). -3 To be apprehended or perceived, to be learnt or acquired.

ग्रहीतृ *a.* (त्री *f.*) [ग्रह्-तृच् इटो दीर्घः] 1 A taker, an accepter; as in गुणग्रहीतृ q. v. -2 Perceiver, observant. -3 Debtor. -4 Purchaser.

ग्राह *a.* (ही *f.*) [ग्रह् भावे घञ्] Seizing, clutching, taking, holding, receiving &c. —हः 1 Seizing, grasping. -2 A crocodile, shark; ग्राहमिव ग्राही Bh.3.45. -3 A prisoner. -4 Accepting. -5 Understanding, knowledge. -6 Persistence, importunity. -7 Determination, resolve; Bg. 17. 19. -8 A disease. -9 Any large fish or marine animal. -10 Morbid affection, disease. -12 Beginning, undertaking. —ही A female crocodile.

ग्राह *ind* (At the end of comp.), Taking, seizing; कंठग्राहं गृहीत्वा V. 1.

ग्राहक *a.* (हिका *f.*) [ग्रह् ण्वुल्] One who receives, takes &c. —कः 1 A hawk, falcon. -2 A curer of poison. -3 A purchaser. -4 A police-officer.

ग्राहकत्वं Sensibility, power of feeling; Māl. 1. 41.

ग्राहिः 1 A female evil spirit. -2 A swoon.

ग्राहित *a.* Made to take or seize.

ग्राहिन् *a.* [ग्रह् णिनि] 1 Seizing, taking, holding. -2 Picking, gathering. -3 Containing. -4 Drawing, attracting, alluring. -5 Obtaining, gaining. -6 Searching through, scrutinizing. -7 Choosing, selecting. -8 Perceiving, observing. -9 Accepting. -10 Astringent. -11 Obstructing. —*m.* The wood-apple tree. —णी Adverse fate (प्रतिकूला).

ग्राहुक *a.* Seizing, laying hold of.

ग्राह्य *a.* [ग्रह्-ण्यत्] 1 To be taken or seized &c., see ग्रह्. -2 To be understood; Pt. 1. 47. -3 Acceptable. -3 To be received in a hospitable manner. -5 To be admitted in evidence. —ह्यं A present.

ग्रामः [ग्रस्-मन् आदंतादेशः] 1 A village, hamlet; पत्तने विद्यमानेऽपि ग्रामे रत्नपरीक्षा M. 1; त्यजेदेकं कुलस्यार्थे ग्रामस्यार्थे कुलं त्यजेत्। ग्रामं जनपदस्यार्थे स्वात्मार्थे पृथिवीं त्यजेत् ॥ H. 1. 149; R. 1. 44; Me. 30. -2 A race, community. -3 A multitude, collection (of anything); *e. g.* गुणग्राम, इंद्रियग्राम; Bg. 8. 19, 9. 8. -4 A gamut, scale in music. -Comp. —अधिकृतः -अध्यक्षः,-ईशः,-ईश्वरः superintendent, head, chief of a village. —अंतः the border of a village, space near a village; Ms.4.116, 11.79. —अंतरं another village. —अंतिकं the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतीय *a.* situated in the neighbourhood of a village. —अंतं space near a village. —आचारः a village custom. —आखेटः hunting. —उपाध्यायः the village priest. —कंटकः 1. 'the village-pest', one who is a source of trouble to the village. -2. a tale-bearer. —काम *a.* 1. one wishing to take possession of a village. -2. fond of living in villages. —कुक्कुटः a domestic cock. —कुमारः 1. one beautiful in a village. -2. a village-boy. —कूटः 1. the noblest man in a village. -2. a Śūdra. —गेह्य *a.* being outside a village. —गोदुहः the herdsman of a village. —घातः plundering a village. —घातिन् *m.* an epithet of Indra. —चर्या sexual intercourse; (सं॰मैथुन) —चैत्यः a sacred fig-tree of a village; Me. 23. —ज, —जात *a.* 1. village-born, rustic. -2. grown in cultivated ground. —जालं a number of villages, a district. —णीः 1. the leader or chief of a village or community. -2. a leader or chief in general. -3. a barber. -4. an epithet of Vishṇu. -5. a libidinous man. (*-f.*) 1. a whore, harlot. -2. the indigo plant. °पुत्रः a bastard, the son of a harlot. —तक्षः a village-carpenter. —देवता the tutelary deity of a village. —द्रुमः a sacred tree in a village. —धर्मः sexual intercourse. —पालः 1. the guardian of a village. -2. army for the protection of a village. —प्रेष्यः the messenger or servant of a community or village. —मद्गुरिका a riot, fray, village tumult. —मुखं a market. —मृगः a dog. —याजकः, —याजिन् *m.* 1. 'the village priest', a priest who conducts the religious ceremonies for all classes and is consequently considered as a degraded Brāhmaṇa. -2. the attendant of an idol. —युद्धं a riot, fray. —लुंठनं plundering a village. —वासः (ग्रामेवासः also) 1. a villager. -2. residence in a village. —षंढः an impotent man (क्लीब). —संकरः the common sewer or drain of a village. —संघः a village-corporation. —सिंहः a dog. —स्थ *a.* 1. a villager. -2. a co-villager. —हासकः a sister's husband.

ग्रामकः 1 A villager. -2 The collective department of celestial pleasures.

ग्रामटिका A wretched or misera-

able village : कतिपयग्रामनटिकानर्थदन-दुर्विज्ञ्य P. R. 1.

ग्रामयति Den P. To invite or call.

ग्रामिक a. (की f.) 1 Rural, rustic. -2 (In music) Chromatic. -3 Rude. -कः 1 The headman of a village; Ms. 7. 116, 118. -2 A villager.

ग्रामिन् a. 1 Rustic, rural. -2 Libidinous. -m. 1 A villager, peasant. -2 The head of a village. -णी The indigo plant.

ग्रामीण a [ग्रामे भवः खञ्] 1 Vulgar, rude. -2 Chromatic. -3 Belonging to a village. -णः 1 A villager; ग्रामीणवध्वस्तमलक्षिता जनैश्चिरं वृतीनामुपरि व्यलोकयन् Si. 12. 37; Amaru. 11. -2 A dog. -3 A crow. -4 A hog.

ग्रामीय a. Belonging to a village. -यः A villager, boor, churl.

ग्रामेय a. (यी f.) Village-born, rustic. -यी A harlot, prostitute.

ग्राम्य a. [ग्राम-यत्] 1 Relating to or used in a village; Ms. 6. 3; 7. 120. -2 Living in a village, rural, rustic; अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति Chand. M. 1. -3 Domesticated, tame (as an animal). -4 Cultivated (opp. वन्य 'growing wild'). -5 Low, vulgar, used only by low people (as a word): चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G., or कटिस्ते हरते मनः S. D. 574, are instances of ग्राम्य expressions. -6 Indecent, obscene. -7 Relating to sexual pleasures. -8 Relating to a musical scale. -म्यः 1 A tame hog. -2 The first two signs of the zodiac, *Aries* and *Taurus*. -म्या The Indigo plant. -म्यं 1 A rustic speech. -2 Food prepared in a village. -3 Sexual intercourse. -4 Acceptance. -Comp. -अश्वः an ass. -कर्मन् n. 1 the occupation of a villager -2. sexual pleasure. -कुंकुमं safflower. -धर्मः 1. the duty of a villager. -2. sexual intercourse, copulation. -3. the right of a villager (as opp. to that of a 'recluse'). -पशुः a domestic animal. -बुद्धि a. boorish, clownish, ignorant. -मृगः a dog. -वल्लभा a harlot, prostitute. -सुखं sexual intercourse, copulation

ग्रावन् a. Hard, solid. -m. 1 A stone or rock; किं हि नामैतदंबुनि मज्जंत्यलाबूनि ग्रावाणः संप्लवंत इति Mv. 1; अपि ग्रावा रोदित्यपि दलति वज्रस्य हृदयं U. 1. 28; Si. 4. 23. -2 A mountain. -3 A cloud.

ग्रीवा [गिरत्यनया, गॄ-वनिप् नि० Un. 1. 152] The neck, the back part of the neck, ग्रीवाभंगाभिरामं मुहुरनुपतति स्यंदने दत्तदृष्टिः S. 1. 7. -Comp. -घंटा a bell hanging down from the neck of a horse.

ग्रीवालिका See ग्रीवा.

ग्रीविन् a. Long-necked, handsome-necked. -m. A camel.

ग्रीष्म a. [ग्रसते रसान्; ग्रस्-मनिन् Un. 1. 147] Hot, warm. -ष्मः 1 The summer, the hot season, corresponding to the months of Jyeshtha and Shâdha; ग्रीष्मसमयमधिकृत्य गीयतां S. 1; R. 16. 54; Bv. 1. 35. -2 Heat, warmth. -ष्मी The नवमल्लिका plant. -Comp. -कालीन a. pertaining to summer. -उद्भवा, -जा, -भवा the Navamallikâ creeper, (double jasmine).

ग्रुच् 1 P. (ग्रोचति) 1 To steal, rob. -2 To go.

ग्रैव (वी f.), ग्रैवेय (यी f.) a. [ग्रीवायां भवः; अण् ढञ् वा] Being on or belonging to the neck; Si. 18. 10. -वं, -यं 1 A collar or necklace. -. A chain worn round the neck of an elephant; नासस्त् करिणां ग्रैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48, 75.

ग्रैवेयक [ग्रीवायां बद्धोऽलंकारः, ढकञ्] 1 A neck-ornament; e g. अस्माकं सखि वाससी न रुचिरे ग्रैवेयकं नोज्ज्वलं S. D. 3. -2 A chain worn round the neck of an elephant.

ग्रैष्म, ग्रैष्मिक a. Relating to summer.

ग्रैष्मक a. (ष्मिका f.) 1 Sown in summer. -2 To be paid in summer (as a debt).

ग्लस् 1 A. (ग्लसते, ग्लस्त) To eat, devour.

ग्लह् 1 U, 10 U. (ग्लहति-ते, ग्लाहयति-ते) 1 To gamble, to win by gambling. -2 To take, receive.

ग्लहः [cf. P. III. 3. 70] 1 A dice-player. -2 A stake, wager, bet; व्यात्युक्षीमभिसरणग्लहामदीव्यन् Si. 8. 32. -3 A die. -4 Gambling, playing. -5 A dice-box. -6 Cast of the dice, game at dice. -7 A chess-man.

ग्लुच् 1 P. (ग्लोचति, ग्लुक्त) 1 To go, move. -2 To steal, rob. -3 To take away, deprive of; बहूनामग्लुचत् प्राणानग्लोचीच्च रणे यशः Bk. 15. 30.

ग्लुंच् 1 P. (ग्लुंचति) 1 To rob. -2 To go.

ग्लेप् 1 A. (ग्लेपते) 1 To be poor or miserable. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To move or go.

ग्लेव् 1 A. (ग्लेवते) To serve, worship.

ग्लेष् 1 A. (ग्लेषते) To seek, search, investigate.

ग्लै 1 P. (ग्लायति, ग्लान) 1 To feel aversion or dislike, be unwilling or disinclined to do anything (with inf.). -2 To be fatigued or wearied, feel tired or exhausted. -3 To despond, sink in spirit, be dejected; Bk. 19. 17, 6. 12. -4 To wane, fade, faint away. -*Caus.* (ग्ल-ग्लापयति, but प्रग्लापयति) 1 To cause to fade away, wither up; S. 3. 18; Ku. 3. 49.-2 To tire out, exhaust. -3 To injure, trouble, hurt. -4 To emaciate, waste; Ku. 5.29; U. 3. 5.

ग्लपनं 1 Withering, drying up. -2 Exhaustion.

ग्लान p. p. [ग्लै कर्तरि क्त] 1 Weary, languid, tired, fatigued, exhausted. -2 Sick, ill. -नं 1 Exhaustion. -2 Disease.

ग्लानिः f. [ग्लै भावे नि] 1 Exhaustion, languor, fatigue; मनश्च ग्लानिमृच्छति Ms. 1. 53; अंगग्लानिं सुरतजनितां Me. 70, 31; Sânti. 4. 4.-2 Decay, decline; आत्मोदयः परग्लानिर्द्वयं नीतिरितीयती Si. 2. 30; यदा यदा हि धर्मस्य ग्लानिर्भवति भारत Bg. 4. 7. -3 Debility, weakness. -4 Displeasure, unwillingness, sickness.

ग्लास्नु a. [ग्लै-स्नु] Languid, wearied.

ग्लौ m. 1 The moon. -2 Camphor. -3 The earth.

घ.

घ *a.* (Used only as the last member of comp.) Striking, killing, destroying : as in पाणिघ, राजघ &c. **—घः** 1 A bell. **–2** Rattling, gurgling or tinkling noise.

घंष् 1 A. (घंषते) 1 To shed or diffuse lustre. –2 To flow, stream.

घग्घ् 1 P. (घग्घति) 1 To laugh –2 To laught at, deride.

घट् I. 1 A. (घटते, जघटे, अघटिष्ट, घटितुं, घटित) 1 To be busy with, strive after, exert oneself for, be intently occupied with anything (with inf., loc., or dat.); **क्षयितुं त्रातुमलं घटस्व** Bk. 10. 40; **अंगदेन समं योद्धुमघटिष्ट** 15. 77, 12. 26, 16. 23; 20. 24; 22. 31. **–2** To happen, take place, be possible; **प्राणैस्तपोभिरथवाऽभिमतं मदीयैः कृत्यं घटेत सुहृदो यदि तत्कृतं स्यात्** Mâl. 1. 9 if it can be effected; **कस्यापरस्यांऽङुमयैः प्रसूनैर्वादित्रसृष्टिर्घटते भटस्य** N 22. 22; **उभयथापि घटते** Ve. 3; **प्रसीदेति ब्रूयामिदमसति कोपे न घटते** Ratn. 2. 19 is not proper &c. **–3** To be united with; Mâl. 2. 8. **–4** To come to, reach. **–*Caus.*** (घटयति) 1 To unite, join, bring together; **इत्थं नारीर्घटयितुमलं कामिभिः** *S*i. 9. 87; **अनेन मैत्रीं घटयिष्यतस्तथा** N. 1. 46; **क्रुधा संधिं भीमो विघटयति यूयं घटयत** Ve. 1. 10; Bk 11. 11. –2 To bring or place near to, bring in contact with, put on; **घटयति घनं कंठाश्लेषे रसान्न पयोधरौ** Ratn. 3. 9; **घटय जघने कांचीं** Gît. 12. **–3** To accomplish, bring about, effect; **तटस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते** Mâl 1. 14; (अभिमतं) **आनीय झटिति घटयति** Ratn. 1. 7; Bh. 2. 120. **–4** To form, fashion, shape, work out, make; **एवमभिधाय वैनतेयं...अघटयत्** Pt.1; **कांते कथं घटितवानुपलेन चेतः** *S*. Til. 3; **घटय भुजबंधनं** Gît. 10. **–5** To prompt, impel; **स्नेहौघो घटयति मां तथापि वक्तुं** Bk. 10. 73. **–6** To rub, touch. **–7** To exert oneself for. **–8** To move, agitate. **–II.** 10 U. (घाटयति, घाटित) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. **–2** To unite, join, bring or collect together. **–3** To shine.

घटः [घट्-अच्] A large [illegible] water-jar, pitcher, jar, [illegible]; **कूपे पश्य पयोनिधावपि घटो गृह्णाति तुल्यं जलं** Bh. 2. 49. **–2** The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ). **–3** An elephant's frontal sinus. **–4** Suspending the breath as a religious exercise. **–5** A measure equal to 20 dronas. **–6** A part of a column. **–7** A border. **–8** A peculiar form of a temple. **–Comp. —आटोपः** covering for a carriage or any article of furniture. **—उद्भवः, —जः, —योनिः, —संभवः** epithets of the sage Agastya. **—ऊधस्** *f.* (forming घटोध्नी) a cow with a full udder : **गाः कोटिशः स्पर्शयता घटोध्नीः** R 2. 49. **—कर्परः** 1. N. of a poet. –2 a piece of a broken jar, pot-sherd : **जीयेय येन कविना यमकैः परेण तस्मै वहेयमुदकं घटकर्परेण** Ghat. 22. **—कारः, —कृत्** *m.* a potter. **—ग्रहः** a water-bearer. **—दासी** a procuress : cf. कुंभदासी. **—पर्यसनं** the ceremony of performing the funeral rites of a *patita* or apostate (who is unwilling to go back to his caste &c.) during his very life-time. **—भेदनकं** an instrument used in making pots. **—राजः** a water-jar of baked clay. **—स्थापनं** placing a water-pot as a type of Durgâ.

घटक *a.* [घटयति घट्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Exerting oneself, striving for; **एते सत्पुरुषाः परार्थघटकाः स्वार्थं परित्यज्य ये** Bh. 2. 74. **–2** Bringing about, accomplishing. **–3** Forming a constituent part, constituent, component. **—कः** 1 A tree that produces fruit without apparent flowers. **–2** A match-maker, an agent who ascertains genealogies and negotiates matrimonial alliances. **–3** A genealogist.

घटनं, —ना [घट् ल्युट्] 1 Effort, exertion. **–2** Happening, occurring **–3** Accomplishment, bringing about, [illegible] **अर्थानघटना.** **–4** [illegible] **ननन [illegible]नर घटनाय [illegible] [illegible]घटनागच्छिनं** [illegible] **–5** Making [illegible] **–6** Motion. **–7** [illegible] Pt. 1. 15[illegible]. **–8** (**ना**) A [illegible] of elephants.

घटा [घट्-णिच् अङ्] 1 An endeavour, effort, exertion. **–2** A number, troop, assemblage; **दलयघनघटा** K. 111 : **कौशिकघटा** U. 2. 29 : 5. 6; Mâl. 5. 19 : **मातंगघटा** *S*i. 1. 64. **–3** A troop of elephants assembled for martial purposes. **–4** An assembly.

घटिकः [घटेन तरति ठन्] A waterman. **—कं** The hip, the posteriors.

घटिका 1 A small water-jar, bucket, a small earthen vessel; **नत्वेयः इमशानघटिका इव वर्जनीयाः** Pt.1. 192; **एष क्रीडति कूपयंत्रघटिकान्यायप्रसक्तो विधिः** Mk. 10. 59. **–2** A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. **–3** A water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikâs of the day. **–4** The ankle.

घटित *p. p.* [घट् णिच् क्त] 1 United, joined, connected : Mâl. 10. 23. **–2** Planned, devised. **–3** Happened. **–4** Effected, produced. **–5** Made or composed of.

घटिन् *m.* The sign Aquarius of the zodiac (also called कुंभ).

घटिंधम *a.* One who blows into a water-jar or pot. **—मः** A potter.

घटिंधय *a.* One who drinks a pitcherful (of water &c.).

घटी 1 A small jar. **–2** A measure of time equal to 24 minutes. **–3** A small water-pot used in calculating the Ghaṭikâs or time of the day. **–Comp. —कारः** a potter. **—ग्रह, —ग्राह** *a.* see घटग्रह. **—यंत्रं** 1. a machine for raising water (largely used in India), the rope and bucket of a well; see अरघट्ट. –2. a contrivance (like a clepsydra) to ascertain the ghaṭikâs or time of the day.

घटिघटः An epithet of Siva.

घटोत्कचः N. of a son of Bhīma by a female demon named हिडिंबा. He was a very powerful person and fought valiantly in the great war between the Pāṇḍavas and Kauravas on the side of the former, but was slain by Karṇa with the Śakti or missile he had received from Indra; cf. Mu. 2. 15.].

घट्ट् 1 A (घट्टते), usually 10 U. (घट्टयति-ते, घट्टित) 1 To shake, stir about; as in वायुघट्टिता तरंगाः. -2 To touch, rub, rub the hands over: विरलतरङ्गघट्टितेन गात्रा Mk. 1. 24, Bk. 14. 2. -3 To smooth, stroke -4 To speak spitefully or malignantly. -5 To disturb.

घट्टः [घट्ट्-घञ्] 1 A landing place, steps on the side of a river leading to the waters (Mar. घाट). -2 Stirring, agitating. -3 A toll-station. -**Comp.** —कुटी a toll station. °प्रभातन्याय see under न्याय. —जीविन् *m.* 1. a ferryman. 2. a man of a mixed tribe; (वैरवर्णा रजकाज्जातः). -3. attendant at a landing place.

घट्टनं Shaking, moving.

घट्टना [घट्ट्-युच्] 1 Shaking, moving, stirring round, agitating. -2 Rubbing. -3 A means of livelihood, practice, business, profession.

घट्टित *a.* [घट्ट् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Shaken. -2 Produced.

घण् 8 U. (घणोति, घणुते) To shine.

घंट् 1. 10. P. (घंटति, घंटयति) 1 To speak. -2 To shine.

घंट *a.* Shining, splendid —टः 1 N of Śiva. -2 A kind of sauce, a kind of dish. -**Comp.** —फलकः a shield with a ringing sound.

घंटा [घंट्-अच्] 1 A bell. -2 A plate of iron or mixed metal struck as a clock.-**Comp.** —अगारं a belfry. —फलकः, -कं a shield furnished with small bells. —ताडः a bellman. —नादः the sound of a bell.—पथः 1. the chief road through a village, a highway, main road; (दशधन्वंतरो राजमार्गो घंटापथः स्मृतः Kauṭilya). -2. N. of Mallinātha's commentary on the Kirātārjunīyam; मल्लिनाथकविः सोऽयं भारविकाव्यमध्ये घंटापथं कलयति स्म निजं मनोज्ञं Malli —शब्दः 1. bell-metal. -2 the sound of a bell.

घंटिका A small bell.

घंटिन् *a.* 1 Furnished with bells. -2 Sounding like a bell. —*m.* An epithet of Śiva.

घंडुः 1 A string of bells tied on an elephant's chest by way of ornament. -2 Heat, light.

घंडः A bee.

घन *a.* [हन् मूर्तौ अप् घनादेशश्च Tv]. 1 Compact, firm, hard, solid; सजातश्च घनाघनः Māl. 9. 30; नाना घनास्थिका Y. 3. 89; R. 11. 18. -2 Thick, close, dense; घनविरलभावः U. 2. 27; R. 8. 91; Amaru. 57. -3 Thick-set, full, fully developed (as breasts); घटयति घनं कंठाश्लेषे रसान्न पयोधरौ Mu. —— ; घनस्तनि चकुचुपदमने सुगमदरुचि-रूषित Git. 7; अगुरु वलुकं भवति गुरु द्वौ घनकुचयुग्मे शशिवदनासौ Śrut. 8; Bh. 1. 8; Amaru. 28. -4 Deep (as sound); Māl. 2. 12; Mu. 1. 21. -5 Uninterrupted, permanent. -6 Impenetrable. -7 Great, excessive, violent. -8 Complete. -9 Auspicious, fortunate. -10 Coarse. gross. -11 Engrossed by, full or replete with; Māl.1.32; निर्वृति° U. 6. 11. —नः A cloud; घनोदयः प्राक् तदनंतरं पयः Ś. 7. 30; घनरुचिरकलापो निःसपत्नोऽस्य जातः V. 4. 10. -2 An iron club, a mace. -3 The body. -4 The cube of a number (in math). -5 Extension, diffusion. -6 A collection, multitude, quantity, mass, assemblage. -7 Talc -8 Phlegm. -9 Any compact mass or substance. -10 Hardness, firmness. -11 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts: thus the padas नमः रुद्रेभ्यः ये repeated in this manner would stand thus:— नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये ये रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यो ये. —नं 1 A cymbal, a bell, a gong. -2 Iron. -3 Tin. -4 Skin, rind, bark. -5 A mode of dancing. -**Comp** —अत्ययः, -अंतः 'disappearance of the clouds', the season succeeding the rains, autumn; (शरद्); R. 3. 37. —अज्ञानी N. of Durgā. —अंबु *n.* rain. —आकरः the rainy season. —आगमः, -उदयः 'the approach of clouds', the rainy season; घनागमः कामिजनप्रियः प्रिये Rs. 2. 1. —आमयः the date-tree. —आश्रयः the atmosphere, firmament. —उत्तमः the face. —उपलः hail. —ओघः gathering of clouds. —कफः hail. —कालः the rainy season. —गर्जितं 1. thunder, peal or thundering noise of clouds, roar of thunder. -2. a deep loud roar. —गोलकः alloy of gold and silver. —घनः the cube of a cube.—जंबालः thick mire.—ज्वाला lightning —तालः a kind of bird (सारंग). —तोलः the Cātaka bird. —धातुः lymph. —ध्वनि *a.* roaring. (—निः) 1. a deep or low tone. -2. the muttering of thunder clouds; Śi. 16. 25. —नाभिः smoke (being supposed to be a principal ingredient in clouds; Me. 5). —नीहारः thick hoar-frost or mist. —पदं the cube root. —पदवी 'the path of clouds', firmament, sky; क्रामद्भिर्घनपदवीमनेकसंख्यैः Ki. 5. 34. —पाषंडः a peacock. —फलं (in geom.) the solid or cubical contents of a body or of an excavation. —मूलं cube root (in math.). —रसः 1. a thick juice. -2. extract, decoction. -3. camphor. -4. water (*m.* or *n.*). —वरं the face. —वर्गः the square of a cube, the sixth power (in math). —वर्त्मन् *n.* the sky; घनवर्त्म सहस्रधेव कुर्वन् Ki. 5. 17. —वल्लिका,-वल्ली lightning. —वातः a thick oppressive breeze or air. —वीथिः the sky. —शब्दः thunder, peal of thunder. —वासः a kind of pumpkin gourd.—वाहनः 1. Śiva. -2. Indra. —श्याम *a.* 'dark like a cloud', deep-black, dark. (—मः) an epithet (1) of Rāma, (2) of Krishṇa. —समयः the rainy season. —सारः 1. camphor; घनसारनीहारहार &c. Dk. 1 (mentioned among white substances). -2. mercury. -3. water. —स्वनः,-शब्दः,-रवः the roaring of clouds. —हस्तसंख्या the contents of an excavation or of a solid (in math).

घनीकृ 8 U. 1 To make compact, harden, thicken, solidify.-2 To congeal, condense.

घनीभू 1 P. To be thickened, condensed or congealed, be increased or deepened; U. 2. 26.

घनीयति Den. P. To long for solid food.

घनाघन *a.* 1 Fond of slaughter, striking down. -2 Cruel, hurting, mischievous. -3 Even, uniform, compact. —नः 1 Indra. -2 A vicious elephant, or one in rut or intoxi-

cation. -3 A thick or raining cloud. -4 Mutual collision or contact.

घंब 1 A. (घंबते) To go, move.

घट् 10 P. (घाटयति) To cover.

घट: A house.

घरट्ट: A grinding stone.

घर्घर *a.* 1 Indistinct, purring, gurgling (as a sound); घर्घररवा पारङ्गनशानं सरित् Mal. 6. 19, U. 4. 29. -2 Murmuring, muttering (as clouds). **—र:** 1 An indistinct or low murmur, a low murmuring or gurgling sound. -2 Noise in general. -3 A door, gate. -4 Creaking, crackling, rattling &c. -5 The pass of a mountain. -6 A sliding door, curtain. -7 Mirth, laughter. -8 An owl. -9 A fire of chaff.

घर्घरा,-री 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A girdle of small bells. -3 The Ganges. -4 A kind of lute. -5 A bell hanging on the neck of a horse. -6 One of the notes in music (*n.* also).

घर्घरिका 1 A bell used as an ornament. -2 A kind of musical instrument. -3 Fried grain.

घर्घरितं The grunting of a hog.

घर्ब् 1 P. (घर्बति) To go.

घर्म: *-a.* [घरति अंगात्; घृ-सेके कर्तरि मक् नि° गुणः Uṇ. 1. 146] Hot. **—र्म:** 1 Heat, warmth : H. 1. 97. -2 The hot season, summer; नि:श्वासहार्यांशुकमाजगाम घर्मः प्रियावेशमिवोपदेष्टुं R. 16. 49. -3 Sweat, perspiration; Śi. 1. 58. -4 A cauldron, boiler -5 Sunshine; U. 2. 9, 3. 5. -6 A cavity in the earth shaped like a boiler. -7 A hot day. -8 Ved. A sacrifice. -9 Juice. -10 Milk (of cows). **—Comp. —अंशु:** the sun; *S.* 5. 14. **—अंत:** the rainy season **—अंबु, अंभस्** *n.*, **—उदक, —जलं** sweat, perspiration; *S.* 1. 30; Mâl 9. 17, 1. 37. **—चर्चिका** eruptions caused by heat and suppressed perspiration. **—छेद:** cessation of heat. **—दीधिति:** the sun; R. 11. 64. **—दुघा, —दुह्** *f.* a cow giving warm milk for offerings. **—द्युति:** the sun; Ki. 5. 41. **—पयस्** *n.* sweat, perspiration; *Si.* 9. 35. **— हिम:** 1. the sun. -2. heat, radiance. **—स्वेद** *a.* Ved. coming with splendour, or showering down water, or coming to the oblation Say); perspiring with heat (B. and R.).

घस् 1. 2. P. (घसति, घस्ति, घस्त) To eat, devour (a defective root used only to form certain tenses of अद्).

घस. The eater. devourer.

घासि: Ved. Food.

घस्मर *a.* [घस् -क्मरच्] 1 Voracious. gluttonous; दावानलो घस्मरः Bv. 1. 34. -2 Devourer, destroyer; दुःशासनचमूघस्मरो द्रोणिरग्नि Ve. 5. 36.

घस्र *a.* [घस् -रक्] Hurtful, injurious. **—स्र:** 1 A day; घस्रा गमिष्यति भविष्यति सुप्रभातं Subhâsh. -2 The sun; Mv. 6. 8. **—स्रं** Saffron.

घास: [घस् कर्मणि घञ्] 1 Food. -2 Meadow or pasture grass: घासाभावात् Pt. 5: घासमुष्टिं परगवे दद्यात् संवत्सरं तु यः Mb. **—Comp. —कुंदं, —स्थानं** a pasture. **—कूटं** hay-rick.

घासि: [घस् बा° इण्] 1 Fire. -2 Grass.

घाट:,-टा [घट् -अच्] The back of the neck. **—ट:** 1 A pitcher. -2 A landing place.

घांटिक: 1 A bell-ringer. -2 A bard who sings in chorus, especially in honour of gods or kings. -3 The Dhattûra plant.

घात: [हन्-णिच् घञ्] 1 A blow, stroke, bruise, hit; ज्याघात S. 3. 13: नयनगस्घात Gît. 10; so पार्ष्णिघात:, शिरोघात &c -2 Killing, hurting, destruction, slaughter; वियोगो मुग्धाक्ष्याः स खलु रिपुघातावधिरभूत् U. 3. 44; पशुघात: Gît. 1; Y. 2. 159; 3. 252. -3 An arrow. -4 Power. -5 The product of a sum in multiplication. (In comp. translated by 'inauspicious'; °दिवस:). **—Comp. —चंद्र:** the moon when in an inauspicious mansion determined by one's natal zodiacal sign. **—तिथि:** an inauspicious lunar day. **—नक्षत्रं** an inauspicious constellation. **—वार:** an inauspicious day of the week. **—स्थानं** a slaughter-house, place for execution.

घातक *a* [हन्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Killing, destroying, a killer, destroyer, murderer &c.

घातन *a.* [हन् णिच् भावे ल्युट्] A killer, murderer. **—नं** 1 Striking, killing, slaughter. -2 Killing (as an animal at a sacrifice), immolating.

घातिः [हन् णिच् इन्] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing birds. **—ती** *f.* A bird-net.

घातिन् *a.* (**नी** *f.*) [हन् णिच् णिनि] 1 Striking, killing. -2 Catching or killing (birds &c.) -3 Destructive. **—Comp. —पक्षिन्, —विहग:** a hawk falcon.

घातुक *a.* (**की** *f.*) [हन् णिच् उकञ्] 1 Killing, destructive, mischievous, hurting. -2 Cruel, savage, ferocious.

घात्य *a.* [हन्-णिच् ण्यत्] Proper or fit to be killed.

घार: See under घृ.

घार्तिक: [घृतेन निर्वृत्त: ठञ्] A kind of dish or cake prepared with clarified butter which is full of small holes; and hence one of the learned fools in the Panchatantra says on seeing the cake served to him; "छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति".

घास: See under घस्.

घु 1 A. (घवते, घुत) To sound, make an indistinct noise.

घु: The indistinct sound of a pigeon.

घुट् I. 6 P. (घुटति, घुटित) 1 To strike again, retaliate. resist. -2 To protect, preserve. -II. 1 A. (घोटते) 1 To come back, return. -2 To barter, exchange.

घुट:, घुटि:,-टी *f.*, **घुटिक:, —का** The ankle.

घुड् 6 P. (घुडति) To prevent, defend.

घुण् I. 1 A., 6 P. (घोणते, घुणति, घुणित) To roll, whirl, stagger, reel. -II. 1 A. To take, receive.

घुण: [घुण्-क] A particular kind of insect found in timber. **—Comp. —अक्षरं,—लिपि:** *f.* an incision in wood or in the leaf of a book made by an insect or worm and resembling somewhat the form of a letter. °न्याय: see under न्याय.

घुंट:, घुंटक:, घुंटिका The ankle.

घुंटिकं Cow-dung found in woods.

घुंड: A large black bee.

घुर् 6 P. (घुरति, घुरित) 1 To sound, make a noise, snore, snort; grunt (as a pig, dog &c.); क: क: कुत्र न घुर्घुरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छूकर: K. P. 7. -2 To be frightful or terrible. -3 To cry in distress.

घुरण: A sound.

घुरघुरायते Den. A. To utter gurgling sounds.

घुरी The nostrils, especially of a hog; घुर्घुरायितघुरीघोरो घुरेच्छूकरः K. P. 7.

घुर्घुरः 1 Guinea-worm. -2 Snorting, growling, grumbling. —रा Growling &c. (as of a dog).

घुर्घुरकः, -रिका A gurgling sound.

घुर्घुरायते Den. A. To murmur, hum, whisper.

घुर्घुटी 1 The grunting of a hog. -2 The mole-cricket.

घुलघुलारवः A sort of pigeon.

घुष् I. 1 P., 10 U. (घोषति, घोषयति-ते, घुषित, घुष्ट or घोषित) 1 To sound, make any sound or noise. -2 To cry or proclaim aloud, announce or declare publicly; स स पापादृते तासां दुष्यंत इति घुष्यतां S. 6. 22; घोषयतु मन्मथनिदेशं Gît. 10; इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः करिणो हस्तिपकाहतः क्वणन् H. 2. 86; R. 9. 10. -3 To praise. -4 To fill with cries, make resonant. -II. 1 A. (घुषते) To be beautiful or brilliant.

घुष a. Sounding.

घुषित a. [घुष् क्त] Proclaimed, sounded, declared; also घुष्ट.

घुष्टं A cart, carriage.

घोषः [घुष्-भावे घञ्] 1 Noise, tumult, cry or sound in general; स घोषो धार्तराष्ट्राणां हृदयानि व्यदारयत् Bg. 1. 19; so रथ°, तूर्य,° शंख° &c. -2 The thundering of clouds; स्निग्धगंभीरघोषं Me. 64. -3 Proclamation. -4 Rumour, report. -5 A herdsman; हैयंगवीनमादाय घोषवृद्धानुपस्थितान् R. 1. 45. -6 A hamlet, station of cowherds; गंगायां घोषः K. P. 2; घोषादानीय Mk. 7. -7 (In gram.) The soft sound heard in the articulation of the soft consonants. -8 A Kâyastha. -9 A vowel. -10 A gnat, mosquito. -11 An epithet of Śiva. —षं Bell-metal.

घोषकः [घोष स्वार्थे क] A crier, proclaimer.

घोषवत् a. Making a sound, sounding. -2 Sonant. —ती A lute

घोषणं, -णा [घुष् भावे ल्युट्] Proclamation, declaring or speaking aloud, public announcement; व्यापातो जयघोषणादिषु बलादस्मद्बलानां कृतः Mu. 3. 26; R. 12. 72. -2 Speaking aloud, making a great noise.

घोषयित्नु 1 A crier, bard, herald. -2 A Brâhmaṇa. -3 A cuckoo. -4 A captive.

घुसृणं Saffron; यत्र स्त्रीणां मसृणघुसृणालेपनोष्णा कुचश्रीः Vikr. 18. 31.

घूकः An owl. -Comp. —अरिः a crow. —नादिनी the Ganges.

घूत्कारः Hooting; Mâl 5. 19; U. 2. 29.

घूर् 4 A. (घूर्यते) To kill, hurt.

घूर्ण् 1 A., 6 P. [घूर्णते, घूर्णति, घूर्णित] To roll about, move to and fro, whirl, turn round, shake, reel, stagger; योषितामतिमदेन जुघूर्णुर्विभ्रमातिशयपूंषि वपूंषि Si. 10. 32; भयात्केचिद्घूर्णुः Bk. 15. 32, 118; Si. 11. 18; अद्यापि तां सुरतजागरघूर्णमानां Ch. P. 5; भूपालाः कमलाविलासमदिरोन्मीलन्मदघूर्णिताः Bv. 4. 42. —*Caus.* (घूर्णयति-ते) To cause to shake, reel or roll about; नयनान्यरुणानि घूर्णयन् Ku. 4. 12; Si. 2. 16; Bh. 1. 89 (with prepositions like आ, वि the root retains the same meaning).

घूर्ण a. Shaking, moving to and fro. —र्णः Whirling, rolling.-Comp. —वायुः a whirlwind.

घूर्णनं, -ना [घूर्ण्-भावे-ल्युट्] Shaking, reeling, whirling or turning round, revolving; मौलिघूर्णनचलत् Gît. 9; घूर्णनामात्रपतनभ्रमणादर्शनादिकृत् S. D.

घूर्णिः [भावे-इन्] Rolling, revolving.

घृ I. 1 P. (घरति, घृत) To sprinkle. -II. 10 U. (घारयति-ते, घारित). To sprinkle over, wet, moisten. -III. 3 P. (जिघर्ति) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine. -IV. 5 U. (घृणोति, घृणुते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To shine.

घारः [घृ-घञ्] Sprinkling, wetting.

घृत a. [घृ-क्त] 1 Sprinkled. -2 Illumined. —तं 1 Ghee, clarified butter; (सर्पिर्विलीनमाज्यं स्याद् घनीभूतं घृतं भवेत् Sây.). -2 Butter. -3 Water. -Comp. —अन्नः,-अर्चिस् m. blazing fire. —अवनिः the spot on the sacrificial post which is smeared with ghee. —आहवनः fire. —आहुतिः f. an oblation of ghee. —आह्वः 1. the Sarala tree. -2. turpentine —उदः 'ocean of ghee' one of the seven oceans. —ओदनः, boiled rice mixed with ghee. —कुल्या a stream of ghee. —केशः 1. fire. -2. one whose locks are unctuous. —दीधितिः fire. —धारा a continuous stream of ghee. —निर्णिज् a. shining. (-m.) fire. —पदी an epithet of the goddess Iḍâ. —पशुः a sacrificial victim represented by ghee. —पूरः,-वरः a kind of sweetmeat; also °पूर्वकः. —पृच् a. accompanied with ghee. —पृष्ट a. having a shining body. —प्रतीकः,-प्रयस् m., प्रसत्तः fire. —मंडः the scum of melted butter. —योनिः fire. —लेखनी a ladle for ghee.

घृतवत् a. Greasy.

घृतिन् a. Containing ghee.

घृतली A cock-roach.

घृण् 8 P. (घृणोति, घृण्ण) To shine, burn. -II 1 A (घृणते) To seize.

घृणः 1 Heat, ardour. -2 Sunshine. -3 A Day.

घृणा [घृ-नक्] 1 Compassion, pity, tenderness; तां विलोक्य वनितावधे घृणां पत्रिणा सह मुमोच राघवः R. 11. 17; 9. 81; Ki. 15. 13. -2 Disgust, aversion, contempt; तत्याज तोषं परपुष्टघुष्टे घृणां च वीणाक्वणिते वितेने N. 3. 60; 1. 20; R. 11. 65. -3 Reproach, censure. -Comp. —आर्चिः m. fire.

घृणालु a. Compassionate, merciful, tender-hearted.

घृणि a. [घृ-निनि°गुणाभावः] 1 Displeasing. -2 Shining. —णिः 1 Heat. sunshine. -2 A ray of light. -3 The sun. -4 A wave. —n. Water. -Comp. —निधिः the sun. (f.) the Ganges.

घृणिन् a. Merciful, tender-hearted, kind; Pt. 1. 424. -2 Censorious, abusive.

घृताची a. 1 Greasy, abounding in ghee. -2 Containing water. -3 Shining. —f. 1 Night. -2 N. of Sarasvatî. -3 N. of an *apsaras*; N. 2. 109 (the following are the principal nymphs of Indra's heaven; घृताची मेनका रंभा उर्वशी च तिलोत्तमा। सुकेशी मंजुघोषाद्याः कथ्यंतेऽप्सरसो बुधैः). -Comp. —गर्भसंभवा large cardamoms.

घृष् 1 P. (घर्षति, घृष्ट) 1 To rub, strike against; अद्यापि तत्कनककुंडलघृष्टमास्यं Ch. P. 11; Pt. 1. 144. -2 To brush, furbish, polish. -3 To crush, grind, pound; द्रौपद्या ननु मत्स्यराजभवने घृष्टं न किं चंदनं Pt. 3. 175. -4 To compete, rival (as in संघर्ष q. v.).

घर्षः 1 Rubbing, friction.-2 Grinding.

घर्षक *a.* Rubbing. **—कः** A polisher.

घर्षण *a.* Rubbing, grinding. **—णं** 1 Rubbing, friction. -2 Grinding, pounding. **—णी** Turmeric.

घर्षित *a.* Rubbed, pounded, brushed.

घृष्ट *a.* [कर्मणि-क्त] Rubbed, &c.

घृष्टिः [कर्तरि-क्तिच्] A hog. **—*f.*** 1 Grinding, pounding, rubbing. -2 Emulation, rivalry, competition.

घृष्विः A hog.

घोंघः Intermediate space.

घोटः ,-घोटकः A horse **—Comp.** —अरिः a buffalo.

घोटी, -घोटिका A mare, horse in general; भर्टीकर्सैंग करिघोटीपदातिजुषि वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

घोण (न) सः A sort of reptile.

घोणा 1 The nose; घोणोन्नतं मुखं Mk 9. 16. -2 The nose of a horse, snout (of a hog); घुर्घुरायमाणघोरघोणन K. 78.

घोणिन् *m.* A hog.

घोंटा The jujube tree. -2 The betel-nut tree. -3 A timber tree.

घोर *a.* [घुर्-अच् Un. 5. 64] 1 Terrific, frightful, horrible, awful; शिवाघोरस्वनां पश्चाद्बुबुधे विकृतेति तां R. 12. 39; or नात्कि कर्मणि घोरे मां नियोजयसि केशव Mb.; घोरं लोके विततमयशः U. 7. 6; Ms. 1. 50; 12. 54. -2 Violent, vehement. -3 Ved. Venerable, awful, sublime. **—रः** N. of *Siva*. **—रा** Night. **—रं** 1 Horror, awfulness. -2 Poison. -3 Venerableness. -4 Magic formulæ and charms. -5 Saffron. **-Comp.** —आकृति, -दर्शन *a.* frightful in appearance, terrific, hideous. (-नः) an owl. —घुष्यं bell metal. —घोरतरः *Siva*. —पुष्पं brass. —रासनः, -रासिन्, -वाशनः, -वाशिन् *m.* a jackal. —रूपः an epithet of *Siva*.

घोलः, —लं Butter-milk having no water in it; (तत्तु सस्नेहमजलं मथितं घोलमुच्यते Susr.).

घ्न *a.* (घ्नी *f.*) (Used only at the end of comp.) Killing, destroying, removing, curing; ब्राह्मणघ्नः, बालघ्नः, वातघ्नः, पित्तघ्नः; depriving one of, taking away; पुण्यघ्न, धर्मघ्न &c.

घ्रंसः Ved. A day.

घ्रा 1 P. (जिघ्रति, जघ्रौ, अघ्रात्-अघ्रासीत्, घ्रात-घ्राण) 1 To smell, smell at, perceive by smell; स्पृशन्नपि गजो हंति जिघ्रन्नपि भुजंगमः H. 3. 14; Bv. 1. 99. -2 To kiss. —*Caus.* (घ्रापयति) To cause to smell; Bk. 15. 102. (Prepositions like अव, आ, उप, वि, सं &c. are added to this root without any material change of meaning: गंधमाघ्राय चोर्व्याः Me. 21. आमोदमुपाजिघ्रंतौ R. 1. 43; see Bk. 2. 10, 14. 12, R. 3. 3; 13. 70; Ms. 4. 208 also).

घ्राण *p. p.* [घ्रा कर्मणि-क्त] Smelt. **—णः, —णं** 1 Smell. -2 Smelling. -3 The nose (also *n.*). **—णं** 1 The act of smelling; घ्राणेन सूकरो हंति Ms. 3. 241.-2 Odour, scent.-3 The nose. बुद्धींद्रियाणि चक्षुःश्रोत्रघ्राणरसनात्वगाख्यानि Sân. K. 26; Ku. 3. 47, R. 6. 27; Ms. 5. 135. **-Comp.** —इंद्रियं the organ or sense of smell; नासाग्रवर्ति घ्राणं T. S. —चक्षुस् *a.* 'having nose for the eyes', blind (who smells out his way). —तर्पण *a.* grateful or pleasant to the nose, fragrant, odorous. (-णं) fragrance, odour. —पाकः a disease of the nose.

घ्रात *p. p.* Smelled smelled at.

घ्रातव्य *a.* To be smelled at. **—व्यं** Odour.

घ्रातिः *f.* 1 The act of smelling; घ्रातिरप्रेयमद्ययोः Ms. 11. 68. -2 Smell. -3 The nose.

घ्रेय *a.* To be smelled at. **—यं** Smell, odour.

ङ.

(No word in general use begins with this letter).

ङः 1 An object of sense. -2 Desire, wish. -3 An epithet of *Siva*.

ङु 1 A. (ङवते) To sound.

च.

च *a.* 1 Seedless. -2 Bad, vile. **—चः** An epithet of *Siva*. -2 Chewing, eating. -3 The moon. -4 A tortoise. -5 A thief. **—*ind.*** A particle expressing 1 Copulation (and, also as well as, moreover) used to join words or assertions together; (in this sense it is used with each of the words or assertions which it joins together; or it is used after the last of the words or assertions so joined, but it never stands first in a sentence); मनो निद्राशून्यं भ्रमति च किमप्यालिखति च Mál. 1. 31; तौ गुरुर्गुरुपत्नी च प्रीत्या प्रतिनंदतुः R. 1. 57; Ms. 1. 64; 3. 5; कुलेन कांत्या वयसा नवेन गुणैश्च तैस्तैर्विनयप्रधानैः R. 6. 79; Ms. 1. 105; 3. 116. -2 Disjunction (but, still, yet); शांतमिदमाश्रमपदं स्फुरति च बाहुः S. 1. 16. -3 Certainty, determination, (indeed, certainly, exactly, quite, having the force of एव); अतीतः पंथानं तव च महिमा वाङ्मनसयोः G. M.;

ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45. -4 Condition (if=चेत्); जीवितुं चेच्छसे (= इच्छसे चेद्) मूढ हेतुं मे गदतः शृणु Mb.; लोभश्चास्ति (अस्ति चेद्) गुणेन किं Bh. 2. 45 v. l. -5 It is often used expletively (पादपूरणार्थे); भीमः पार्थस्तथैव च G. M. (Lexicographers give, besides the above, the following senses of च which are included in the general idea of *copulation*; 1 अन्वाचय joining a subordinate fact with a principal one; भो भिक्षामट गां चानय; see अन्वाचय. -2 समाहार collective combination; as पाणी च पादौ च पाणिपादं. -2 इतरेतरयोग or mutual connection, as प्लक्षश्च न्यग्रोधश्च प्लक्षन्यग्रोधौ. -4 समुच्चय aggregation; as पचति च पठति च). च is frequently repeated with two assertions (1) in the sense of 'on the one hand—on the other hand', 'though—yet', to denote antithesis; न सुलभा सकलेंदुमुखी च सा किमपि चेदमनंगविचेष्टितं V. 2. 9; 4. 3; R 16. 7; or (2) to express simultaneous or undelayed occurrence of two events (no sooner than, as soon as); ते च प्रापुरुदन्वंतं बुबुधे चादिपूरुषः R. 10.6; 3. 40; 11. 50, 81; Ku. 3. 58, 66; S. 6. 7; Mál. 9. 39.

चक् 1 U. (चकति-ते, चकित) 1 To be satiated, be contented or satisfied. -2 To repel, resist. -3 To shine.

चकित *a.* [चक् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Shaking, trembling (through fear); भय°, साध्वस°; Me. 27. -2 Frightened, made to tremble, startled; व्याधानुसारचकिता हरिणीव यासि Mk. 1. 17; Amaru. 46; Me. 14. -3 Afraid, timid, apprehensive; चकितविलोकितसकलदिशा Gît. 2; पौलस्त्यचकितेश्वराः (दिशः) R. 10. 73. -तं 1 Trembling. -2 Alarm, fear. -तं *ind.* With fear, in a startled manner, alarmingly, with awe; चकितमुपैति तथापि पार्श्वमस्य M.1 11; सभयचकितं Gît. 5; Sánti. 4. 4.

चकास् 2 P. (rarely A.) (चकास्ति-स्ते, चकासांचकार, अचकासीत् चकासित) 1 To shine, be bright; गंडश्चंडि चकास्ति नीलनलिनश्रीमोचनं लोचनं Gît. 10; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा Si. 1. 8; Bk. 3. 37. -2 (Fig.) To be happy or prosperous; वितन्वति क्षेममदेवमातृकाश्चिराय तस्मिन् कुरवश्चकासते Ki. 1 17. -*Caus.* To cause to shine, illuminate; Si. 3. 6. -WITH वि to shine, be bright.

चकासित *a.* Shining, splendid, bright.

चकोरः [चक्-तृप्तौ ओरन् Un. 1 64] A kind of bird, the Greek partridge (said to feed on moonbeams); ज्योत्स्नापानमदालसेन वपुषा मत्ताश्चकोरांगनाः Vb. 1. 11; इतश्चकोराक्षि विलोकयेति R. 6. 59; 7. 25; स्फुरदधरसीधवे तव वदनचंद्रमा रोचयति लोचनचकोरं Gît. 10. (चकोरकः also.)

चक्क् 10 P. (चक्कयति) 1 To suffer. -2 To give or inflict pain, trouble.

चक्कल *a.* Round, circular.

चक्कसः Dishonesty, crookedness, fraud.

चक्रं [क्रियते अनेन, कृ घञर्थे क नि° द्वित्वम् Tv.] 1 The wheel of a carriage; चक्रवत्परिवर्तंते दुःखानि च सुखानि च H. 1. 173. -2 A potter's wheel. -3 A sharp circular missile weapon, a disc (especially applied to the weapon of Vishṇu). -4 An oil mill. -5 A circle, ring; कलापचक्रेषु निवेशिताननं Rs. 2. 14. -6 A troop, multitude, collection, Si. 20. 17. -7 A realm, sovereignty. -8 A province, district, a group of of villages. -9 A form of military array in a circle. -10 A circle or depression of the body. -11 A cycle, cycle of years. -12 The horizon. -13 An army, a host. -14 Section of a book. -15 A whirlpool. -16 The winding of a river. -17 An astronomical circle; राशि° the zodiac. -18 Circular flight (of birds &c.). -19 A particular constellation in the form of a hexagon. -20 Range, department in general. -21 The convolutions or spiral marks of the शालिग्राम. -22 A crooked or fraudulent contrivance. -क्रः 1 The ruddy goose (also called चक्रवाक). -2 A multitude, troop, group. -**Comp.** -अंगः 1. a gander having a curved neck. -2. a carriage. -3. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). (-गी) a goose. (-गं) a parasol. -अटः 1. a juggler, snake-catcher. -2. a rogue, knave, cheat. -3. a particular coin, a *dínára*. -अधिवासिन् *m.* the orange tree -आकार,-आकृति *a.* circular, round. -आयुधः an epithet of Vishṇu. -आवर्तः whirling or rotatory motion. -आह्वः, -आह्वयः the ruddy goose; -ईश्वरः 1. lord of the discus', N. of Vishṇu. -2. the officer in charge of a district. -उपजीविन् *m.* an oilman. -कारकं 1. a nail. -2. a kind of perfume. -गंडुः a round pillow. -गतिः *f.* rotation, revolution. -गुच्छः the Asoka tree. -ग्रहणं,-णी *f.* a rampart, an entrenchment. -चर *a.* moving in a circle. (-रः) a juggler. -चारिन् *m.* a chariot. -चूडामणिः a round jewel in a coronet or diadem. -जीवकः, -जीविन् *m.* a potter. -तीर्थं N. of a holy place. -दंष्ट्रः a hog. -धर *a.* 1. bearing or having a wheel. -2. carrying a discus. -3. driving in a carriage.-(रः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; चक्रधरप्रभावः R. 16. 55. -2. a sovereign, governor or ruler of a province -3. a village tumbler or juggler. -4. a snake. -धारा the periphery of a wheel. -नदी the Gaṇḍakí river. -नाभिः the nave of a wheel. -नामन् *m.* 1. the ruddy goose (चक्रवाक). -2. a pyritic ore of iron. -नायकः 1. the leader of a troop. -2. a kind of perfume. -नेमिः *f.* the periphery or circumference of a wheel; नीचैर्गच्छत्युपरि च दशा चक्रनेमिक्रमेण Me. 109. -पाणिः an epithet of Vishṇu. -पादः, -पादकः 1. a carriage. -2. an elephant. -पालः 1. the governor of a province.-2. an officer in charge of a division of an army.-3. horizon. -4. a circle. -5. one who carries a discus. -फलं a kind of discus -बंधुः,-बांधवः the sun. -बालः,-डः वालः,-लं,-डं 1. a ring, circle. -2. a collection, group, multitude, mass कैरवचक्रवालं Bh. 2. 74; प्रकटयसि किमुच्चैरर्चिषां चक्रवालं Rat. 4. 16; Mv 6. 4; Mu. 3. 21.; K. 126, 178 -3.horizon. (-लः) 1. a mythical range of mountains supposed to encircle the orb of the earth like a wall and to be the limit of light and darkness. -2. the ruddy goose. -बालधिः a dog.-भृत् *m.* 1. one who holds a discus. -2 N. of Vishṇu. -भेदिनी night. -भ्रमः,-भ्रमिः *f.* a lathe or grindstone; आरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नोल्लिखितो विभाति R. 6. 32. -भ्रांतिः *f.* revolution of wheels; V. 1. 5. -मंडलिन् *m.* a species of cobra. -मुखः a hog -मुषलः a battle carried on with the discus and club. -यानं a wheel

carriage. —रदः a hog. —वर्तिन् *m.* 1. an emperor, universal monarch, sovereign of the world, a ruler whose dominions extend as far as the ocean (आसमुद्रक्षितीश Ak.); पुत्रमेवंगुणोपेतं चक्रवर्तिनमाप्नुहि *S.* 1. 12; तव तान्वि कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ। आसमुद्रक्षितीशोऽपि भवान् यत्र करप्रदः॥ Udb.: (where there is a pun on the word चक्रवर्तिन्, the other meaning being 'resembling in shape the ruddy goose', 'round'); -2. (hence) head, foremost; आपन्नतः किल महाशयचक्रवर्ती विस्तारयत्यकृतपूर्वमुदारभावं Bv. 1. 70. —वाकः (की *f.*) the ruddy goose; दूरीभूते मयि सहचरे चक्रवाकीमिवैकां Me. 83. °बंधुः the sun. —वाटः 1. a limit, boundary. -2. a lamp-stand. -3. engaging in an action. —वातः a whirlwind, hurricane. —वृद्धिः *f.* 1. interest upon interest, compound interest; Ms. 8. 153, 156. -2. wages for transporting goods in a carriage. —व्यूहः a circular array of troops. —संज्ञं tin. (-ज्ञः) the ruddy goose. —साह्वयः the ruddy goose. —हस्तः an epithet of Vishṇu.

चक्रक *a.* [चक्रमिव कायति कै-क] Wheel-shaped, circular.

—कः Arguing in a circle (in logic).

चक्रवत् *a* [चक्रमस्त्यस्य मतुप् मस्य वः] 1 Wheeled. -2 Circular. -3 Armed with a discus. —*m.* 1 An oilman. -2 A sovereign emperor. -3 N. of Vishṇu.

चक्राकी, चक्रांकी A goose.

चक्रिकः A discus-bearer. —का 1 A heap, troop. -2 A fraudulent device.

चक्रिन् *a.* [चक्रमस्त्यस्य इनि] 1 Having a wheel, wheeled. -2 Bearing a discus. -3 Driving in a carriage. -4 Circular, round. -5 Indicative (सूचक). —*m.* 1 An epithet of Vishṇu; *Si.* 13. 22. -2 A potter. -3 An oilman. -4 An emperor, a universal monarch, absolute ruler. -5 The governor of a province. -6 An ass. -7 The ruddy goose. -8 An informer. -9 A snake. -10 A crow. -11 A kind of tumbler or juggler.

चक्रिय *a.* Going in a carriage, being on a journey.

चक्रीकृ 8 U. To form into a circle, to curve or bend as a bow; Ku. 3. 70.

चक्रीवत् *m.* An ass; *Si.* 5. 8.

चक्ष् 2 A (चष्टे) (Defective in non-conjugational tenses). 1 To see, observe, perceive. -2 To speak, say, tell (with dat. of the person). -3 To abandon, leave.

चक्षणं [चक्ष्-ल्युट् न ख्यादेशः] 1 Ved. 1 Appearance, new aspect. -2 Speaking, saying. -3 Eating a relish to promote appetite.

चक्षणि *a.* Ved. Illuminating, irradiating, brightening.

चक्षन् *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षस् *m.* [चक्ष् असि न ख्यादेशः] 1 A teacher, an instructor in sacred science, a spiritual teacher. -2 An epithet of Bṛhaspati. —*n* 1 Radiance, clearness. -2 The act of seeing, being seen. -3 Look, sight, the eye.

चक्षु *m.* or *n.* Ved. The eye.

चक्षुस् *a.* [चक्ष् करणे उसि Uṇ. 2. 118] Seeing. —*n.* 1 The eye; इदमतमसि न पश्यति दीपेन विना सचक्षुरपि M. 1. 9; कृष्णसारे ददच्चक्षुः *S.* 1. 6; cf. words like घ्राणचक्षुस्, ज्ञानचक्षुस्, नयचक्षुस्, चारचक्षुस् &c. -2 Sight, look, vision, the faculty of sight; चक्षुरायुश्चैव प्रहीयते Ms. 4. 41, 42. -3 Light, clearness. -4 Lustre, splendour. —Comp. —गोचर *a.* visible, being within the range of the eye. —ग्रहणं morbid affection of the eye. —दानं the ceremony of anointing the eyes of an image at the time of consecrating it. —पथः the range of sight, the horizon. —बंधः blinding the sight; Vâs 67. —मलं the excretion of the eyes. —रागः (चक्षूरागः) 1 redness in the eyes. -2 'eye-love', love or liking as expressed by an exchange of glances; पुरश्चक्षूरागस्तदनु मनसोऽनन्यपरता Mâl. 6. 15; चक्षूरागः कोकिलेषु न परकलत्रेषु K. 41 (where the word has sense 1 also). —रोगः (चक्षूरोग.) a disease of the eye. —विषयः 1. the range of sight, ken, presence, visibility; चक्षुर्विषयातिक्रांतेषु कपोतेषु H. 1; Ms. 2. 198. -2. an object of sight, any visible object. -3. the horizon. —श्रवस् *m.* a serpent; Ki. 16. 42; N. 1. 28.

चक्षुष्मत् *a.* 1 Seeing, furnished with eyes, endowed with the faculty of sight; तदा चक्षुष्मतां प्रीतिरासीत्समरसा द्वयोः R. 4. 18; °ता 4. 13. -2 Having a clear sight or good eyes.

चक्षुष्य *a.* [चक्षुषे हितं यत्] 1 Good-looking, agreeable to the sight, pleasing, beautiful; *Si.* 8. 57. -2 Good for the eyes. -3 Produced from the eye. —ष्यः, —ष्या A collyrium or application to the eyes. —ष्या A pleasing or agreeable woman.

चंकुणः,—रः 1 A tree. -2 A carriage. -3 A vehicle in general (*n.* also).

चंक्रमणं *a.* [क्रम् यङ् ल्युट् यङो लुक् Tv.] 1 Moving about, taking exercise. -2 Going slowly or crookedly. -3 Moving or going about, walking; विष चंक्रमण रात्रौ Châṇ. 97; चक्रे स चक्रनिभचंक्रमणच्छलेन N. 1. 144. -4 Going slowly or tortuously. -5 Leap, jump, spring; Pt. 4.

चंक्रमा Going or moving about, walking.

चंग *a.* 1 Handsome, beautiful. -2 Clever. -3 Healthy, sound.

चंगिमन् *m.* Beauty.

चंच् 1 P. (चंचति, चंचित) 1 To move, wave, shake; सनरशिरसि चंचत्पंचचूडश्चमूनां U. 5. 3; Mâl. 5. 23; चंचच्चंचु Nâg. 4; चंचत्पराग Git. 1. -2 To dangle about; विलपति हसति विषीदति रोदिति चंचति मुंचति तापं Git. 4. -3 To leap, jump. -4 To go, move.

चंचः [चंच्-अच] 1 A basket. -2 A measure of length equal to 5 fingers (पंचांगुलं मानं). —चा 1 Anything made of cane (as mat &c.). -2 A straw-man, doll. -3 A puppet of grass or reed. -4 A contemptuous epithet of a man.

चंचत्क *a.* 1 Leaping, jumping. -2 Moving, trembling, shaking.

चंचरिन् *m.* The large black bee; करी करोतीति केन विश्रं सरीसरीति कः। स्थिरी करोतीति केन चंचरीति चंचरी Udb.

चंचरी, —चंचरीकः A large black bee; कुलकथनि नहीयो येसनां चंचरीकः R. G.; कुंदलताया दिङ्मकरंदरसाया अपि चंचरीकः। रसवद्धरागमेजनकारसभावभीतः॥ Vb. 1. 4; Vikr. 1. 2; Bv. 1. 48.

चंचल *a.* [चंच्-अलच्, चंचं गतिं लाति ल

-क वा Tv.] 1 Moving, shaking, trembling, tremulous; श्रुत्वैव भीतहरिणीशिशुचंचलाक्षीं Ch P.27; चचलकुंडल Gît.7; Amaru.79.-2 (Fig.) Inconstant, fickle, unsteady; भोगा मेघवितानमध्यविलसत्सौदामिनीचंचलाः Bh. 3. 54; Ki. 2. 19; मनश्चंचलमस्थिरं Bg. 6. 26. —लः 1 The wind.-2 A lover -3 A libertine. —ला 1 Lightning. -2 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.

चंचु *a.* [चंच्-उन्] 1 Celebrated, renowned, known. -2 Clever (as अक्षरचंचु): ओष्ठेन रागं रागोष्ठविंबमचुंबनचंचुना *Si.* 2. 14; see चुंच. —चुः A deer. —चुः, —चूः *f.* A beak, bill. -Comp. —पुटः, —टं the bill of a bird when shut; चंचुपुटं चपलयंति चकोरपोताः R G.; Bv. 2. 99; अमोचि चंचूपुटमौनमुद्रा विहायसा तेन विहस्य भूयः N. 3. 99; उयलिखचंचुपुटेन पक्षती 2. 2, 4; Amaru. 13. —प्रहारः a peck with the beak. —भृत्-मत्, *m.* a bird. —सूचिः the tailor bird.

चंचुका A beak, bill.

चंचुर *a.* Clever, expert.

चट् I. 1 P. (चटति, चटित) 1 To break, fall off, separate. -2 To rain. -3 To cover. -II. 10 U. (चटयति-ते) 1 To kill, injure. -2 To pierce, break.

चटकः A sparrow.

चटका, चटिका 1 A hen-sparrow. -2 The root of long pepper.

चटनं 1 Cracking, splitting. -2 Falling off in small pieces.

चटुः,-टु *n.* [चट्-उन्] 1 Kind or flattering words, see चाटु. -2 A scream. -3 A devotional posture among ascetics. —टुः The belly.

चटुल *a.* [चट्-उलच्] 1 Trembling, tremulous, unsteady, moving about, shaking; आयस्तमैक्षत जनश्चटुलाग्रपादं *Si.* 5. 6; वासातिमात्रचटुलैः स्मरतः सुनेत्रैः R. 9. 58; चकोरचटुलशफराद्वर्तनप्रेक्षितानि Me. 40; Mu. 3 24; *Si.*5. 10, 13.-2 Fickle, inconstant (as a lover &c.). किं लब्धं चटुल त्वयेह नयता सौभाग्यमेतां दशां Amaru. 14; चटुलप्रेम्णा दयितेन 71. -3 Fine, beautiful, agreeable; इति चटुलचाटुपटुचारु मुरवैरिणो राधिकामधि वचनजातं Gît. 10. —ला Lightning.

चटुलोल, चटूलोल *a.* 1 Tremulous. -2 Lovely, beautiful. -3 Talking sweet words.

चटचटा The sound of the clashing of weapons, cracking of fire &c.

चटचटायते Den. A. To crackle, rattle.

चटचटायनं Crackling.

चण् 1 P. (चणति) 1 To sound. -2 To go. -3 To injure, hurt, kill.

चण *a.* (At the end of comp.) Renowned, celebrated, skilled in, famous for; अक्षरचणः. —णः The chick-pea.

चणकः Chick-pea; उत्पतितोपि हि चणकः शक्तः किं भ्राष्ट्रकं भंक्तुं Pt. 1. 132. -Comp. —अम्लं sour pease. —आत्मजः the sage चाणक्य.

चंड *a.* 1 (*a*) Fierce, violent, impetuous. (*b*) Passionate, angry, wrathful; अथैकधेनोरपराधचंडात् गुरोः कृशानुप्रतिमाद्विभेषि R. 2. 49; M. 3. 20; see चंडी below. -2 Hot, warm, as in चंडांशु. -3 Active, quick. -4 Pungent, acrid. -5 Mischievous evil. -6 Circumcised. —डः 1 An evil being or demon. -2 *S*iva. -3 Skanda. -4 The tamarind tree. —डं 1 Heat, warmth. -2 Passion, wrath. —*adv.* Violently, fiercely, angrily. -Comp —अंशुः, —दीधितिः, —भानुः the sun. —नायिका an epithet of Durgâ —मुंडा a form of Durgâ; (=चामुंडा q v.). —मृगः a wild animal. —विक्रम *a.* of impetuous valour, fierce in prowess.

चंडवत् *a.* Violent, warm. —ती N. of Dugrâ.

चंडा, -डी *f.* 1 An epithet of Durgâ. -2 A passionate or angry woman; चंडी चंडं हंतुमभ्युद्यता मां M. 3. 20; चंडी मामवधूय पादपतितं जातानुतापेव सा V. 4. 38; R. 12. 5; Me. 104. —डी 1 A term of endearment applied to one's mistress. -2 Hurt, injury. -Comp. —ईश्वरः, -पतिः an epithet of *S*iva; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33 —कुसुमः red oleander.

चंडिः *f*, **चंडिका** N. of Durgâ.

चंडिमन् *m.* 1 Passion, violence, impetuosity, wrath -2 Heat, warmth.

चंडिलः A barber.

चंडीकृ 8 U. To enrage, make angry or violent, provoke.

चंडातः The fragrant oleander.

चंडातकः, -कं A short petticoat.

चंडाल *a.* [चंड्-आलच्] Wicked or cruel in deeds, of black deeds (क्रूरकर्मन्); cf. कर्मचंडाल. —लः A general name for the lowest and most despised of the mixed castes originating from a *S*ûdra father and a Brâhmaṇa mother. -2 A man of this caste, an outcast, चंडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 5. 131; 10. 12, 16; 11. 176. -Comp. —वल्लकी the lute of a Chânḍâla, a common or vulgar lute.

चंडालिका 1 The lute of a Chânḍâla. -2 N. of Durgâ.

चंडुः [चंड्-उन्] 1 A rat, mouse. -2 A small monkey.

चत् 1 U. (चतति-ते) 1 To ask, beg, request. -2 To go. —*Caus.* (चातयति-ते) 1 To cause to hide. -2 To scare, terrify.

चतित *a.* (Ved. चत) Hidden; made to disappear.

चातन *a.* Driving away, removing. —नं 1 Tormenting, afflicting. -2 Removing, scaring away.

चतुर् *num. a.* [चत्-उरन् Uṇ. 5. 58] (always in pl.; चत्वारः *m.*; चतस्रः *f.*; चत्वारि *n*) Four; चत्वारो वयमृत्विजः Ve. 1 25; चतस्रोऽवस्था बाल्यं कौमारं यौवनं वार्धकं चेति; चत्वारि शृंगा त्रयो अस्य पादाः &c.; शेषान् मासान् गमय चतुरो लोचने मीलयित्वा Me 110. —*ind.* Four times. [cf. Zend *chathru*, Gr. *tessares*; L. *quatuor*]. [In comp. the र् of चतुर् is changed to a visarga (which in some cases becomes श्, ष् or स्, or remains unchanged) before words beginning with hard consonants]. -Comp. —अंशः a fourth part. —अंग *a.* having 4 members, quadripartite. (—गं) 1. a complete army consisting of elephants, chariots, cavalry, and infantry; एको हि खंजनवरो नलिनीदलस्थो दृष्टः करोति चतुरंगबलाधिपत्यं *S.* Til. 4; [illegible] अहं मंकांबलवानाकाशं वसमानये Subhâsh. -2. a sort of chess. —अंगिन् *a.* having four parts. (—नी) a complete army, see चतुरंग. —अंगुलं 1. the four fingers of the hand.-2. four fingers broad. —अंत *a.* bordered on all sides; भूत्वा चिराय चतुरंतमहीसपत्नी *S.* 4. 19. —अंता the earth. —अशीत *a.* eighty-fourth. —अशीति *a.* or *f.* eighty four. —अस्र, —अस्र *a.* (for अश्रि-स्रि) 1. four cornered, quadrangular; R, 6. 10. -2. symmetrical, regular or handsome in all parts; बभूव तस्याश्चतुरस्रशोभि वपुः Ku. 1. 32. (—स्रः,-स्रं) 1. a square.

-2. a quadrangular figure. -3. (in astr.) N. of the fourth and eighth lunar mansions. —अहं a period of four days. —आत्मन् m. N. of Vishṇu. —आननः,-मुखः an epithet of Brahmâ; इतरतापशतानि यथेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb. —आश्रमं the four orders or stages of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa. —उत्तर a. increased by four. —उषणं the four hot spices, i. e. black pepper, long pepper, dry ginger, and the root of long pepper. —कर्ण (चतुष्कर्ण) a. heard by two persons only; Pt. 1. 99. —कोण (चतुष्कोण) a. square, quadrangular. (-णः) a square, tetragon, any quadrilateral figure. —गतिः 1. the Supreme Soul. -2. a tortoise. —गवः a carriage drawn by four oxen. —गुण a. four times, four-fold, quadruple. —चत्वारिंशत् (चतुश्चत्वारिंशत्) a. forty-four; °शि -शत्तम forty-fourth. —णवत (चतुर्णवत) a. ninety-fourth, or with ninety-four-added; चतुर्णवतं शतं 'one hundred and ninety four'. —दंतः an epethet of Airâvata, the elephant of Indra. —दश a. fourteenth. —दशन् a. fourteen. °रत्नानि (pl.) the fourteen 'jewels' churned out of the ocean; (their names are contained in the following popular Mangalâshṭaka:— लक्ष्मीः कौस्तुभपारिजातकसुरा धन्वंतरिश्चंद्रमा गावः कामदुघाः सुरेश्वरगजो रंभादिदेवांगनाः। अश्वः सप्तमुखो विषं हरिधनुः शंखोऽमृतं चांबुधेः रत्नानीह चतुर्दश प्रतिदिनं कुर्युः सदा मंगलं॥). °विद्या (pl.) the fourteen lores; (they are:— षडंगमिश्रिता वेदा धर्मशास्त्रं पुराणकं मीमांसा तर्कमपि च एता विद्याश्चतुर्दश॥). —दशी the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight. —दिशं the four quarters taken collectively. —दिशं ind. towards the four quarters, on all sides. —दोलः-लं a royal litter. —द्वारं 1. a house with four entrances on four sides. -2. four doors taken collectively. —नवति a. or f. ninety-four. —पंच a. (चतुःपंच or चतुष्पंच) four or five. —पंचाशत् f. (चतुःपंचाशत् or चतुष्पंचाशत्) fifty-four. —पथः (चतुःपथः or चतुष्पथः) (-थं also) a place where four roads meet, a crossway; Ms. 4. 39, 9. 264. (-थः) a Brâhmaṇa. —पद a. (चतुष्पद) 1. having four feet. -2. consisting of four limbs. (-दः) a quadruped. (-दी) a stanza of four lines: पद्यं चतुष्पदी तच्च वृत्तं जातिरिति द्विधा Chand. M. 1. —पाठी (चतुष्पाठी) a school for Brâhmaṇas in which the four Vedas are taught and repeated. —पाणिः (चतुष्पाणिः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —पाद्-द (चतुष्पाद्-द) a. 1. quadruped. -2. consisting of four members or parts. (-m.) 1. a quadruped. -2. (in law) a judicial procedure (trial of suits) consisting of four processes: i. e. plea, defence, rejoinder, and judgment. —पार्श्वं the four sides of a square. —बाहुः an epithet of Vishṇu. (-हु n.) a square. —भद्रं the aggregate of the four ends of human life (पुरुषार्थ); i. e धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष. —भागः the fourth part, a quarter. —भावः N. of Vishṇu. —भुज a. 1. quadrangular. -2. having four arms; Bg. 11. 46. (-जः) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu; R. 16. 3. -2. a quadrangular figure. -3. square. (-जं) a square. —मासं a period of four months; (reckoned from the 11th day in the bright half of आषाढ to the 11th day in the bright half of कार्तिक). —मुख having four faces. (-खः) an epithet of Brahmâ; स्वत्तः सर्वं चतुर्मुखात् R. 10. 22. (-खं) 1. four faces; Ku. 2. 17. -2. a house with four entrances. —मंडलं a four-fold arrangement (of troops &c.). —युगं the aggregate of the four Yugas or ages of the world. —रात्रं (चतूरात्रं) an aggregate of four nights. —वक्त्रः an epithet of Brahmâ. —वर्गः the four ends of human life taken collectively (पुरुषार्थ); i. e. धर्म, अर्थ, काम and मोक्ष; R. 10. 22. —वर्णः 1. the four classes or castes of the Hindus; i. e. ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र: चतुर्वर्णमयो लोकः R. 10. 22. -2 four principal colours. —वार्षिका a cow four years old. —विंश a. 1. twenty-fourth. -2. having twenty-four added; as चतुर्विंशं शतं (124). —विंशति a. or f. twenty-four. —विंशतिक a. consisting of twenty-four. —विद्य a. one who has studied the four Vedas. —विद्या the four Vedas. —विध a. of four sorts or kinds, four-fold. —वेद a. familiar with the four Vedas. (-दः) the Supreme Soul. —व्यूहः N. of Vishṇu. (-हं) medical science. —शालं (चतुःशालं, चतुश्शालं, चतुःशाली, चतुश्शाली) a square of four buildings, a quadrangle enclosed by four buildings; ... चतुःशालमिमं प्रविश्य Mk. 3. 7. —षष्टि a. or f. 1. sixty-four. -2. N. for the Ṛigveda containing 64 Adhyâyas. —कला (pl.) the sixty-four arts. —सप्तति a. or f. seventy-four. —समं an unguent of four things, sandal, agallochum, saffron and musk. —सीमा the boundaries on all four sides. —हायन-ण a. four years old: (the f. of this word ends in आ if it refers to an inanimate object, and in ई if it refers to an animal). —होतृकं the four priests taken collectively.

चतुर्थ a. (र्थी f.) [चतुर्णां पूरणः डट् थुक् च] The fourth. —र्थः The fourth letter of any class. —र्थं A quarter, a fourth part. —Comp. —अंश a receiving a fourth part. (-शः) a quarter or fourth part. —आश्रमः the fourth stage of a Brâhmaṇa's religious life, Sannyâsa. —फलं the second inequality or equation of a planet. —भक्त a. eating the fourth meal. —भाज् a. receiving a fourth part of every source of income from the subjects, as a king: (this is allowed only in times of financial embarrassments, the usual share being a sixth.).

चतुर्थक a. The fourth. —कः A fever that returns or is repeated every four days, a quartan. —र्थिका A weight equal to four Karshas.

चतुर्थी 1 The fourth day of a lunar fortnight. -2 The dative case (in gram.). —Comp. —कर्मन् n. the ceremonies to be performed on the fourth night of the marriage.

चतुर्धा ind. In four ways, four-fold.

चतुष्क a. [चतुरवयवं चत्वारोऽवयवा यस्य वा कन्] 1 Consisting of four. -2. Increased by four; द्विकं त्रिकं चतुष्कं च पंचकं च शतं समं Ms. 8. 142 (i. e. 102, 103, 104, or 105, or interest at the rate of 2 to 5 per cent). —ष्कं 1 The number 'four.' -2 A collection of four. -3 A crossway. -4 A quadrangular courtyard. -5 A hall resting on (four) pillars, a hall or saloon in general; Ku. 5. 68, 7. 9. -6 A necklace of four strings. —ष्की 1 A large four-sided pond. -2 A mosquito curtain.

चतुष्किका The number 'four'.

चतुष्टय *a.* (यी *f.*) [चत्वारोऽवयवा विधा अस्य तयप्] Four fold, consisting of four: पुराणस्य कवेस्तस्य चतुर्मुखसमीरिता । प्रवृत्तिरासीच्छब्दानां चरितार्था चतुष्टयी ॥ Ku. 2. 17. –यं A group or collection of four ; एकैकमप्यनर्थाय किमु यत्र चतुष्टयं H. Pr. 11; Ku. 7. 62; मासचतुष्टयस्य भोजनं H. 1. –2 A square. –3 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. –4 The centre of a circle.

चत्वारिंशत् *f.* Forty

चतुर *a.* [चत्-उरच्] 1 Clever, skilful, ingenious, sharp-witted ; सर्वात्मना रतिकथाचतुरेव दूती Mu. 3. 9; Amaru. 15, 44; मृगया जहार चतुरेव कामिनी R. 9. 69 ; 18. 15. –2 Quick, swift. –3 Charming, beautiful, lovely, agreeable ; न पुरा गतं चतुरं वयः R. 9. 47 ; Ku. 1. 47 ; 3. 5 ; 5. 49. –रः 1 A round pillow. –2 Crooked gait. –3 An elephant's stable. –रं 1 Cleverness, ingenuity. –2 An elephant's stable.

चतुल *a.* Depositing, placing.

चत्वरं [चत्-ष्वरच् Un. 2. 121] 1 A quadrangular place or courtyard. –2 A place where many roads meet; स खलु श्रेष्ठिचत्वरे निवसति Mk. 2. –3 A levelled spot of ground prepared for a sacrifice. –4 A collection of four chariots.

चत्वालः 1 A hole in the ground prepared for an oblation or for the sacrificial fire. –2 Kuśa grass. –3 Womb.

चद् 1 U. [चदति-ते] To ask, beg.

चदिरः [चद्-किरच्] 1 The moon. –2 Camphor. –3 An elephant. –4 A snake.

चन् i. 6. P. [चनति] 1 To sound. –2 To hurt, injure, kill.

चनस् *n.* 1 Food. –2 Delight, satisfaction, pleasure.

चनसित *a.* Ved. Delighted, satisfied, pleased.

चनस्यति Den. P. 1 To like. –2 To eat. –3 To delight in.

चनिष्ठ *n.* Containing or granting much food.

चन *ind.* Not, not also, even not (not used by itself, but found used in combination with the pronoun किम् or its derivatives, such as कश्, कथं, क्व, कदा, कुतः to which it imparts an indefinite sense; see under किम्. *Note.* Some regard चन to be not a separate word, but a combination of च and न.

चंद् 1 P. [चंदति, चंदित] 1 To shine. –2 To be glad or rejoiced.

चंदः 1 The moon. –2 Camphor.

चंदकः The moon. –2 A kind of fish.

चंदनः-नं [चंद् णिच् ल्युट्] Sandal, (the tree the wood, or any unctuous preparation of the wood, held in high estimation as a perfume and refrigerant application); अनलायागुरुचंदनैधसे R. 8. 71; मणिप्रकाराः सरसं च चंदनं शुचौ प्रिये यांति जनस्य सेव्यतां Rs. 1. 2; एवं च भाषते लोकश्चंदनं किल शीतलं । पुत्रगात्रस्य संस्पर्शश्चंदनादतिरिच्यते Pt. 5. 20; विना मलयमन्यत्र चंदनं न प्ररोहति 1. 41. –2 Anything most excellent of its kind. –Comp. –अचलः,–गिरिः,–अद्रिः the Malaya mountain. –उदकं sandal-water. –पुष्पं cloves. –सारः 1. the most excellent sandal-wood. –2. a kind of alkali (वज्रक्षार).

चंदनिन् *a.* Rubbed with, or smelling of, sandal-wood

चंदनीया A kind of yellow pigment (गोरोचना).

चंदिरः [Un. 1. 51] 1 An elephant. –2 The moon, अपि च मानसमंबुनिधिर्यशो विमलशारदचंदिरचंद्रिका Bv. 1. 113; मुहुरिदमुखचंदिरं चिरमिदं चकोरायतां 4. 1.

चंद्र *a.* [चंद् णिच् रक्] Ved. 1 Glittering, bright, shining (as gold). –2 Lovely, beautiful. –द्रः 1 The moon; यथा प्रह्लादनाच्चंद्रः R. 4. 12; हृतचंद्रा तमसेव कौमुदी 8. 37; न हि संहरते ज्योत्स्नां चंद्रश्चांडालवेश्मनि H. 1. 61; मुख°, वदन° &c.; पर्याप्तचंद्रेव शरत्त्रियामा Ku. 7. 26 (for mythological account see सोम). –2 The moon, as a planet. –3 Camphor; विलेपनस्य धिकचंद्रभागतविभावनाथापललापपांडुतां N. 1. 51. –4 The eye in a peacock's tail –5 Water. –6 Gold (*n.* also). –7 A lovely or agreeable phenomenon. –8 A spot similar to the moon –9 The symbol or mark of a Visarga. –10 A reddish kind of pearl. –11 The fifth lunar mansion. –12 The number 'one'. (Used at the end of comp. चंद्र means 'excellent', 'eminent' or 'illustrious'; as पुरुषचंद्रः 'a moon of men', an excellent or illustrious man). –द्रा 1 Small cardamoms. –2 An open hall only furnished with a roof. –3 An awning, a canopy. –Comp. –अंशुः 1. Vishṇu. –2. a moon-beam. –अर्धः the half moon ; Pt. 4. °चूडामणिः, °मौलिः, °शेखरः epithets of Śiva. –आतपः 1. moon-light. –2. awning. –3. an open hall only furnished with a roof. –आत्मजः,–औरसः,–जः,–जातः,–तनयः,–नंदनः,–पुत्रः the planet Mercury. –आनन *a.* moon-faced. (–नः) an epithet of Kârtikeya. –आपीडः an epithet of Śiva. –आभासः 'false moon', an appearance in the sky resembling the real moon. –आह्वयः camphor. –इष्टा a lotus plant, or a collection of lotuses, blossoming during the night. –उदयः 1. moon rise. –2. awning. –3. a mercurial preparation used in medicine. (–या) a kind of medicine for the eyes. –उपलः the moon-stone. –कला 1. a digit of the moon ; राहोश्चंद्रकलामिवाननचरीं दैवात्समासाद्य मे Mâl. 5. 28. –2. the crescent before or after the new moon. –कांतः, –मणिः the moon-stone (supposed to ooze away under the influence of the moon); द्रवति च हिमरश्मावुद्गते चंद्रकांतः U. 6. 12; Śi. 4. 58, Amaru 57; Bh. 1. 21; Mâl. 1. 24. (–तः –तं) the white eatable water-lily blossoming during the night. (–तं) sandal-wood. –कांता 1. a night. –2. the wife of the moon. –3. moon-light. –कांतिः *f.* moon-light. (–*n*) silver. –क्षयः the new-moon-day or the last day of a lunar month (अमा) when the moon is not visible. –गृहं the fourth sign of the zodiac, *Cancer.* –गोलः the world of the moon, lunar sphere. °स्थः a deceased progenitor, the manes. –गोलिका moon-light. –ग्रहणं an eclipse of the moon. –चंचला a small fish. –चूडः, –मौलिः, शेखरः, –चूडामणिः epithets of Śiva; ('having the moon for his crest', 'moon-crested'); रहस्युपालभ्यत चंद्रशेखरः Ku. 5. 58, 86; R. 6. 34. –ताराः (*m. pl.*) 'the wives of the moon', the 27 lunar mansions mythologically regarded as so many daughters of Daksha and married to the moon. –द्युतिः sandal-wood. (–*f.*) moon-light. –नामन् *m.* camphor. –निभ *a.* bright, handsome. –पंचांगं the luni-solar calendar.

—पादः a moon-beam ; Me. 70, Mal. 3. 12. —प्रभा moon-light —बाल 1. large cardamoms –2. moon-light. —बिंदु the sign for the nasal (ँ) —भस्मन् *n.* camphor. —भागा N. of a river in the south. —भासः a sword ; see चंद्रहास. —भूति *n* silver. —मणिः the moon-stone —मंडलं 1 the orb or disc of the moon. –2. the lunar sphere. –3. a halo round the moon. —मुखी a moon-faced (*i. e.* lovely) woman. —रेखा, लेखा the digit or streak of the moon. —रेणुः a plagiarist. —लोकः the world of the moon. —लोहकं, –लौहं, –लौहकं silver. —वंशः the lunar race of kings, the second great line of royal dynasties in India. —वदन *a.* a moon-faced. —व्रतं 1. a kind of vow or penance = चांद्रायण q. v. –2. a regal property or virtue. —शाला 1 a room on the top (of a house &c.): विग्रहतः पुष्पकचंद्रशालाः क्षणं प्रतिश्रुन्मुखराः करोति R. 13. 40. –2. moonlight. —शालिका a room on the top of a house —शिला the moon-stone; Bk. 11. 15. —संज्ञः camphor. —संभवः N. of Budha or Mercury. (—वा) small cardamoms. —सालोक्यं attainment of the lunar heaven. —हन् *m.* an epithet of Râhu. —हासः 1. a glittering sword. –2 the sword of Râvaṇa; हे पाणयः किमिति वांछथ चंद्रहासं B. R. 1. 56, 61. –3. N. of a king of Kerala, son of Sudhârmika. [He was born under the Mûla asterism and his left foot had a redundant toe; for this his father was killed by his enemies, and the boy was left an orphan in a state of destitution. After much exertion he was restored to his kingdom. He became a friend of Krishna and Arjuna when they came to the South in the course of their wanderings with the sacrificial horse.] (—सं) silver.

चंद्रकः 1 The moon. –2 The eye in a peacock's tail. –3 A finger-nail. –4 A circle of the moon's shape (formed by a drop of oil thrown into water). —कं Black pepper.

चंद्रकवत् *m.* A peacock.

चंद्रकिन् *m.* A peacock; Si. 3. 49.

चंद्रमस् *m.* 1 The moon: नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. –2 A month –3 Camphor.

चंद्रिका 1 Moonlight; इतः स्तुतिः का खलु चंद्रिकाया यदब्धिमप्युत्तरलीकरोति N. 3. 116; R. 19. 39; कामुकैः कुमैलकैश्च परिहृत्या चंद्रिका M. 4. –2 (At the end of comp.) Elucidation, thrown light on the subject treated: अलंकारचंद्रिका. काव्यचंद्रिका: cf कौमुदी. –3 Illumination. –4 A large cardamom. –5 The river Chandrabhâgâ. –6 The Mallikâ creeper. –Comp. —अंबुजं the white lotus opening at moonrise. —द्रावः the moon-stone. —पायिन् *m.* the Chakora bird.

चंद्रिन् *a.* Ved 1 Golden, possessing gold. –2 Having the moon. —*m* The planet Mercury (son of the moon)

चांद्रिमा Moonlight.

चंद्रिलः 1 A barber. –2 An epithet of Siva

चंद्रमहः A dog.

चप् I. 1 P. (चपति) To console. soothe. –II. 10 U. (चापयति-ते) 1 To grind, pound, knead. –2 To cheat.

चपटः =चपेट q. v.

चपल *a.* [चुप्-मंदायां गतौ कल उपधोकारस्याकारः Tv. ; cf. Un. 1. 108] 1 Shaking, trembling, tremulous, कुल्यांभोभिः पवनचपलैः शाखिनो धौतमूलाः *S.* 1 15 ; चपलायताक्षी Ch. P. 8. –2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, wavering: Sânti. 2. 12 : चपलमति &c. –3 Frail, transient, momentary; नलिनीदलगतजलमतितरलं तद्वज्जीवितमतिशयचपलं Moha M. 5. –4 Quick, nimble, agile ; (गतं) शैशवाच्चपलमप्यशोभत R. 11. 8. –5 Inconsiderate, rash ; cf. चापल. —लः 1 A fish. –2 Quicksilver. –3 The Châtaka bird. –4 Consumption. –5 A sort of perfume. –6 Black mustard.

चपला 1 Lightning; कुरबककुसुमं चपलासुषमं रतिपतिमृगकानने Git. 7. –2 An unchaste or disloyal wife. –3 Spirituous liquor. –4 Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. –5 The tongue. –6 Long pepper. –Comp. —जनः 1. a fickle or unsteady woman ; *Si.* 9. 16. –2. the goddess of wealth.

चपलक *a.* Wanton, fickle, unsteady &c.

चपलता-त्वं 1 Trembling. –2 Fickleness.

चपलायते Den. A. To move to and fro, tremble.

चपेटः 1 The palm of the hand with the fingers extended. –2 A blow with the open hand.

चपेटा, चपेटिका A blow with the open hand; त्वद्दिर्के गलहस्तयः शिवयाव चपेटिकां ददाति Moh.

चम् 1 P. चमति, चान्त, 1 To drink, sip, drink in; चचाम मधु माध्वीकं Bk. 14 94. –2 To eat.

चमत्करणं, चमत्कारः, चमत्कृतिः *f.* 1 Admiration, surprise. –2 Show. spectacle. –3 Poetical charm, that which constitutes the essence of poetry: चेतश्चमत्कृतिपदं कवितेव रम्या Bv. 3. 16 तदेवेयं वाच्यस्यैव चमत्कारित्वात् K. P. 1. –4 Riot, festive or angry riot

चमत्कारिन् *a.* Astonishing, surprising. –2 Unusual, uncommon.

चमरः [चम्-अरच् Un. 3. 31] A kind of deer. —रः, —रं A chowrie most usually made of the tail of Chamara. —री 1 A shoot, sprout (मंजरी). –2 The female Chamara ; यस्यार्थयुक्तं गिरिराजशब्दं कुर्वंति बालव्यजनैश्चमर्यः Ku. 1. 13, 48 ; Si. 4. 60 ; Me. 53. –Comp. —पुच्छं the tail of a Chamara used as a fan. (—च्छः) a squirrel.

चमरिकः The Kovidâra tree.

चमसः, –सं [चमत्यस्मिन्, चम्-असच् Tv.] 1 A vessel (can, ladle &c.) used at sacrifices for drinking the Soma juice ; Y. 1. 183 (also चमसी). –2 A cake made of barley, rice &c.

चमसिः *f.* A kind of cake.

चमूः *f.* [चम्-ऊ Un 1. 81] 1 An army (in general); पश्यैतां पांडुपुत्राणामाचार्य महतीं चमूं Bg. 1. 3 ; व्रजसीनां चमूनां Me. 43; गजवती जवतीव्रहया चमूः R. 9. 10. –2 A division of an army consisting of 729 elephants, as many cars, 2187 horse, and 3645 foot. –3 Ved. A dish or vessel. –4 A grave. –Comp. —चरः a soldier, warrior. —नाथः, —पः, —पतिः the leader of an army, a general, commander; R. 13. 74. —हरः an epithet of Siva.

चमूरुः A kind of deer; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा *Si.* 1. 8.

चंप् 10 U. (चंपयति-ते) To go, move.

चंपः [चंप्-अच्] The Kovidâra tree. —पं The flower of this tree.

चंपकः [चंप्-ण्वुल्] 1 A tree bearing yellow, fragrant flowers. –2 A kind of perfume. —कं 1 A flower

of this tree; अद्यापि तां कनकचंपकदाम-गौरीं Ch. P. 1. -2 The fruit of a variety of plantain. -Comp. -माला 1. N. of a neck-ornament worn by women. -2. a garland of Champaka flowers. -3. a kind of metre (see App.). -रंभा a species of plantain.

चंपकालुः The jack or bread-fruit tree.

चंपकावती, चंपा, चंपावती N. of an ancient city on the Ganges, capital of the Angas and identified with the modern Bhâgalpura.

चंपालुः=चंपकालु q. v.

चंपूः *f.* A kind of elaborate and highly artificial composition in which the same subject is continued through alterations in prose and verse; गद्यपद्यमयं काव्यं चंपूरित्यभिधीयते S. D. 569; for instance भोजचंपू, नलचंपू, भारतचंपू &c.

चंब् 1 P. (चंबति) To go, move.

चाम्रिष् *a.* Ved. Contained in the sacrificial vessel (as libations) (चमसस्थ); Rv. 1. 56. 1.

चय् 1 A. (चयते) To go to or towards, move.

चर् 1 P. (चरति, चचार, अचारीत्, चरितुं, चरित or sometimes चीर्ण) 1 To walk, move, go about, roam, wander. नष्टाशंका हरिणशिशवो मंदमंदं चरंति S. 1. 15 (चर् may mean here 'to graze' also); इंद्रियाणां हि चरतां Bg. 2. 67; कपयश्चेरुरार्तस्य रामस्येव मनोरथाः R. 12. 59; Ms. 2. 23, 6. 68; 8. 236; 9. 306; 10. 55. -2 (*a*) To perform, do, act; रचयति रेखाः सलिले यस्तु खले चरति सत्कारं Bv. 1. 98. (*b*) To practise, perform, observe; चरतः किल दुश्चरं तपः R. 8. 79; Y. 1. 60; Ms. 3. 30. -3 To act, behave towards, conduct oneself (oft. with loc. of the person); चक्रीणां च कामतः Ms. 5. 90; 9. 287; आत्मवत्सर्वभूतेषु यश्चरेत् Mb.; तस्यां त्वं साधु नाचरः R. 1. 76 (where the root may be also आचर्). -4 To graze; सुचिरं हि चरन् शस्यं H. 3. 9. -5 To eat, consume. -6 To be engaged in, be busy with. -7 To live, continue to be, continue in any state. -8 To spread, be diffused. -9 To live, be, exist. -10 To move, travel through, pervade, go along, follow. -*Caus.* (चारयति) 1 To cause to move or go. -2 To send, direct, move. -3 To drive away. -4 To cause to perform or practise. -5 To cause to copulate. -6 To cause to graze, pasture. -7 To obtain knowledge of, acquaint oneself with. -8 To doubt. [cf L. *curro.*]

चर *a.* (री *f.*) [चर्-अच्] 1 Moving, going, walking; grazing &c.; धर्मारण्यचरेषु प्राणिषु S. 5. 9 -2 Following, practising (at the end of comp.). -3 Trembling, shaking. -4 Moveable, see चराचर below; Ms. 3. 201. Bg. 13 15. -5 Animate; Ms. 5. 29; 7. 15. -6 (Used as an affix) formerly, late; आढ्यचर 'one who was formerly rich' so देवदत्तचरः अध्यापकचर late teacher &c -रः 1 A spy. -2 A wagtail. -3 A game played with dice and men. -4 A cowrie. -5 The planet Mars. -6 (Hence) Tuesday. -7 The seventh Karaṇa in astrology. -8 The Karaṇas taken collectively. -9 The difference of time between two meridians.-10 The first, fourth, seventh, and tenth signs of the zodiac. -Comp. -अचर *a.* 1. moveable and immoveable; चराचराणां भूतानां कुक्षिराधारतां गतः Ku. 6. 67; 2. 5, Bg. 11. 43. -2. wished, desired. -3. shaking, trembling. (-रं) 1. the aggregate of all created things, the world; Ms. 1. 57, 63; 3. 75; Bg. 11. 7; 9. 10. -2. the sky, the atmosphere -3. heaven. (-री) a young woman. -द्रव्यं moveables, goods and chattels. -पुष्टः a mediator. -भं, -भवनं a varying sign of the zodiac; *i. e.* the first, fourth, seventh and tenth. -मूर्तिः *f.* an idol which is carried about in procession.

चरकः 1 A spy. -2 A wandering mendicant, a vagrant.

चरटः The wag-tail.

चरणः-णं [चर्-करणे ल्युट्] 1 A foot; शिरसि चरण एष न्यस्यते वारयैनं Ve. 3. 38; ज्ञात्वा काममवध्योऽसि चरणं स्विदमुद्धृतं 39. -2 A support, pillar, prop. -3 The root of a tree. -4 The single line of a stanza. -5 A quarter. -6 A school or branch of any of the Vedas; *e. g.* चरणगुरवः Mv. 1, Mâl. 1; Pt. 4. 3. -7 A race. -8 (In prosody) A dactyl. -णः 1 A foot-soldier. -2 A ray of light. -णं 1 Moving, roaming, wandering. -2 Performance, practising; Ms. 6. 75. -3 Conduct of life, behaviour (moral). -4 Accomplishment. -5 Eating, consuming. -6 Course. -7 Acting, dealing, managing, conduct. -8 Fixed observance of any class, age (as priesthood &c). -Comp. -अमृतं,-उदकं water in which the feet of a (revered) Brâhmaṇa or spiritual guide have been washed. -अरविंदं,-कमलं,-पद्मं a lotus-like foot. -आयुधः a cock -आस्कंदनं trampling, treading under foot. -गत *a.* fallen at the feet, prostrate. -ग्रंथिः *m.*, -पर्वन् *n.* the ankle. -न्यासः a foot-step. -पः a tree. -पतनं falling down or prostration (at the feet of another); Amaru. 17. -पतित *a.* prostrate at the feet; Me. 105. -पातः 1. tread, trampling. -2. foot-fall. -3. prostration. -शुश्रूषा,-सेवा 1. prostration. -2. service, devotion.

चरणिः A man (मनुष्य); Rv. 8. 24. 23.

चरण्यु *a.* Ved. moving, moveable (चरणशील).

चरथ *a.* Ved. 1 Moving, living. -2 Moveable. -थः,-थं 1 Going, moving. -2 Moveableness. -3 Life. -4 A way.

चरम *a* [चर्-अमच् Uṇ. 5. 69] 1 Last, ultimate, final; चरमा क्रिया 'the final or funeral ceremony.' -2 Posterior, back; पृष्ठं तु चरमं तनोः Ak. -3 Old (as age). -4 Outermost. -5 Western, west. -6 Lowest, least. -मं *ind.* At last; at the end.-Comp. -अचलः,-अद्रिः,-क्ष्माभृत् *m.* the western mountain behind which the sun and moon are supposed to set. -अवस्था the last state (old age). -कालः the hour of death. -वयस् *a.* old, aged; Mâl 6. 2.

चरिः [चर्-इन्] An animal.

चरित *p.p.* [चर् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Wandered or roamed over, gone. -2 Performed, practised. -3 Attained. -4 Known. -5 Offered; *S.* 4. 21. -6 Acted, behaved; *S.* 5. 16. -तं 1 Going, moving, course. -2 Acting, doing, practice, behaviour, acts, deeds; उदारचरितानां H. 1. 70; सर्वं खलस्य चरितं मशकः करोति 1.81. -3 Life, biography, adventures, history; उत्तरं रामचरितं तत्प्रणीतं प्रयुज्यते U. 1. 2; दिवौकसस्त्वच्चरितं लिखंति *S.* 7. 5; so दशकुमारचरितं &c. -4 Nature. -5 Fixed law, due or proper observance. -Comp. -अर्थ *a.* 1. that has ac-

complished its end or desired object, successful; रावणं गर्वोद्धं चरितार्थमिवानवत् R. 12. 87, चरितार्थैव भारती 10. 36, Ki. 13. 62.–2. satisfied, contented. –3. effected, accomplished. –4. significant, true to its sense. Ku. 2. 17. –5. appropriate, fit; Ku. 4. 45. °ता the attainment of the desired object; S. 5.

चरितव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be gone. –2 To be followed, practised or performed &c.

चरित्रं [चर् इत्र] 1 Behaviour, habit, conduct, practice, acts, deeds. –2 Performance, observance. –3 History, life, biography, account, adventures –4 Nature, disposition. –5 Duty, established or instituted observance. Ms. 2. 20, 9. 7. –6 A foot, leg. –7 Going. **–त्रा** The tamarind tree. **–Comp.** **–बधकः** a friendly pledge.

चरिष्णु *a.* [चर्-इष्णुच्] Moveable, active, wandering about; Ms. 1. 56.

चरीत्रं Behaviour, conduct, practice &c.

चर्य *a.* [चर्-कर्मणि यत्] To be gone; to be practised &c. **–र्या** 1 Going about, moving, walking about; driving or going in a carriage; रथ° U 5. –2 Course, motion; as in राहुचर्या. –3 Behaviour, conduct, deportment. –4 Practice, performance, observance; Ms. 1. 111; व्रतचर्या, तपश्चर्या.–5 Regular performance of all rites or customs. –6 Eating. –7 A custom, usage; Ms. 6. 32. –8 Pervading; visiting. **–र्यं** 1 Going about. –2 Behaviour, conduct.

चरुः [चर् उन्] 1 An oblation of rice or barley boiled for presentation to the gods and the manes: अनवस्रावी निरुष्मपक्व ओदनश्चरुरिति याज्ञिकाः (It is often boiled in milk and is called पयश्चरु; cf. R. 10. 51, 54, 56; or sprinkled over with butter or ghee.) –2 A kind of vessel in which an oblation is prepared.–3 A cloud.–**Comp.** **–चेलिन्** *m.* N. of Siva. **–स्थाली** a vessel for boiling rice &c for presentation to the gods and the manes.

चर्कृतिः *f.* Ved. Mention, praise, glory; Rv. 5. 74. 9.

चर्च् 1 P. (चर्चति) To go or move.

चर्च् I. 10. U. (चर्चयति-ते चर्चित). To read, read carefully, peruse, study. –II. 6 P. (चर्चति, चर्चित) 1 To abuse, condemn, censure, menace. –2 To discuss, consider, investigate. –3 To injure, hurt. –4 To anoint, smear.

चर्चः [चर्च्-अच्] Considering, deliberation.

चर्चक *a* [चर्च्-ण्वुल्] Repeating.

चर्चनं [चर्च् ल्युट्] 1 Studying, repetition, reading repeatedly. –2 Smearing the body with unguents.

चर्चरिका, चर्चरी [चर्च्-ब० अरन् गौरा० ङीष्] 1 A kind of song. –2 Striking the hands to beat time (in music). –3 The recitation of scholars. –4 Festive sport, festive cries or merriment. –5 A festival. –6 Flattery. –7 Curled hair –8 Triple symphony. –9 Alternate recitation of a poem by two persons.

चर्चरीकः 1 Siva. –2 Decoration or curling of the hair.

चर्चा, चर्चिका 1 Repetition, recitation, study, repeated reading, perusal.–2 Discussion, inquiry, investigation. –3 Reflection. –4 Smearing the body with unguents; अंगचर्चामरचयं K. 157; श्रीखंडचर्चा विष Git. 9. –5 An epithet of the goddess Durga.

चर्चिः *f.* [चर्च् भावे इन्] 1 Repetition. –2 Investigation (विचारणा).

चर्चिक्यं 1 Anointing the body. –2 An unguent.

चर्चित *p. p.* 1 Anointed, smeared, perfumed, scented &c.; चंदनचर्चितनीलकलेवरपीतवसनवनमाली Git. 1; Rs. 2. 21. –2 Discussed, considered, investigated. –3 Sought, desired. **–तं** Anointing, smearing.

चर्चस् *m.* N. of one of the nine treasures of Kubera.

चर्तन *a.* Ved. Stringing together. **–नं** A hook, or pin.

चर्त्य *a.* 1 To be strung or tied. –2 To be hurt or injured.

चर्पटः [चृप्-अटन्] The open palm of the hand with the fingers extended; cf. चपेट. –2 A quantity of bubbles or specks.

चर्पटी A thin cake or biscuit of flour (पिष्टकभेद).

चर्ब् 1 P. (चर्बति) 1 To go, move, –2 To eat.

चर्भटः A kind of cucumber.

चर्भटी 1 Noise of merriment. –2 Chcumber. –3 A proud or arrogant saying.

चर्म 1 A shield. –2 Ved. A skin.

चर्मण्वती N. of a river flowing into the Ganges, the modern Chambal.

चर्मन् *n.* [चर्-मनिन् Uṇ. 4 144] 1 Skin (of the body). –2 Leather, hide; Ms. 2. 41, 174. –3 The sense of touch. –4 A shield; Si. 18. 21. **–Comp.** **–अंतः** a piece or strap of leather. **–अंभस्** *n.* lymph. **–अवकर्तनं** working in leather. **–अवकर्तिन्**, **–अवकर्तृ** *m.* a shoe-maker. **–कारः**, **–कारिन्**, **–कृत** *m* 1. a shoe-maker, currier. –2. a mixed caste (from a Chāṇḍāla woman and a fisherman). **–कारकः** a worker in leather. **–कीलः**, **–लं** a wart. **–चटकः**, **–का**, **–चटिका**, **–चटी** a bat. **–चित्रकं** white leprosy. **–जं** 1. hair. –2. blood. **–तरंगः** a wrinkle. **–तिल** *a.* covered with pimples. **–दंडः**, **–नलिका**, **–नासिका** a whip. **–दलं**, **–दूषिका** a kind of leprosy, cutaneous disease. **–द्रुमः**, **–वृक्षः** the Bhūrja tree. **–पट्टिका** a flat piece of leather for playing upon with dice. **–पत्रा** a bat, the small house-bat. **–पादुका** a leather shoe. **–प्रभेदिका** a shoemaker's awl. **–प्रसेवकः**, **–प्रसेविका** a bellows. **–बंधः** a leather band or strap. **–मुंडा** an epithet of Durgā. **–यष्टिः** *f.* a whip. **–वसनः** 'clad in skin', N. of Siva. **–वाद्यं** a drum, tabor &c **–संभवा** large cardamoms. **–सारः** lymph, serum.

चर्मण्य *a.* Leathern. **–ण्यं** Leather-work.

चर्ममय *a.* Leathern.

चर्मरुः, चर्मारः A shoe-maker, a worker in leather, currier.

चर्मिक *a.* [चर्म-ठन्] Armed with a shield.

चर्मिन् *a* (णी *f.*) [चर्म-इनि] 1 Armed with a shield. –2 Leathern. **–m.** 1 A soldier armed with a shield. –2 Plantain. –3 The Bhūrja tree.

चर्या See under **चर्**.

चर्व् 1 P., 10 U. (चर्वति, चर्वयति-ते, चर्वित) 1 To chew, chop, eat, browse, bite; लांगूलं गाढतरं चर्वितुमारब्धवान् Pt. 4; यस्यैतच्च न कुक्कुरैरहरहर्जंघांतरं चर्व्यते Mk. 2. 11. –2 To suck up. –3 To relish, taste.

चर्वणं, -णा [चर्व् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Chewing, eating. -2 Sipping, tasting. -3 Food which must be chewed, solid food. -4 (Fig.) Tasting, relishing, enjoying; प्रमाणं चर्वणैव च स्वाभिन्ने विदुषां मतं S. D. 57; (com. = चर्वणा आस्वादनं तच्च स्वादः काव्यार्थसंभेदादात्मानंदसमुद्भव इत्युक्तप्रकारं); so also: निष्पन्नया चर्वणस्यास्य निष्पत्तिरुपचारतः 58.

चर्वः [चर्व्-अङ्] 1 A blow with the flat of the hand (said to be also चर्वन् *m.*) -2 Chewing.

चर्वित *p. p.* [चर्व् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Chewed, bitten, eaten. -2 Tasted. **-Comp.** -चर्वणं (lit.) chewing the chewed; (fig.) tautology, useless repetition, profitless reiteration. -पात्रं a spitting pot.

चर्व्य *p.* [चर्व् कर्मणि ण्यत् यत् वा] To be chewed, chewable -र्व्यं Solid food, such as requires mastication.

चर्षणि *a.* [कृष् अनि आदेश्च चः Tv] Ved.1 Seeing, observing. -2 Moving, moveable. -3 Swift active, -णिः A man.-*f.* A disloyal. woman (बंधकी).

चल् I. 1 P. (चलति, rarely चलते, चचाल, अचालीत्, चलितुं, चलित) 1 To shake, tremble, move, throb, palpitate, stir; छिन्नशैलः क्षणं भुजाः Bk. 14. 40; सपक्षाद्रिरिवाचालीत् 15. 24; 6. 84. -2 (*a*) To go, move on, walk, stir or move (from one's place). पदात्पदमपि चलितुं न शक्नोति Pt. 4; चलत्येकेन पादेन तिष्ठत्येकेन बुद्धिमान् Chān. 32; चचाल बाला स्तनभिन्नवल्कला Ku. 5. 84; Mk. 1. 56. (*b*) To proceed (on one's way), depart, set out, start off; चेलुश्चीरपरिग्रहाः Ku. 6. 92 v1 -3 To be affected, to be disturbed, confused or disordered (as mind), be agitated or perturbed; मुनेरपि स्तनस्तस्य दर्शनाच्चलते मनः Pt. 1. 400; लोभेन बुद्धिश्चलति H. 1. 140. -4 To deviate or swerve (with abl.); चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29; to fall off, leave; Ms. 7. 15; Y. 1. 361.—*Caus.* (च-चा-लयति, चलित, चालित) 1 To cause to move, shake, stir; R. 8. 53. -2 To drive away, dismiss, remove or expel from; चाणक्ये चलिताधिकारा मुखे Mu. 4. 15. -3 To lead away from.-4 To cherish, foster (चालयति only). -5 To disturb, agitate; सुजनं जनाश्चलयितुं क ई- ... 15. 40. -II. 6 P. (चलति, ...) To sport, play, frolic about.

चल *a.* [चल् अच्] 1 (*a*) Moving, trembling, shaking, tremulous, rolling (as eyes &c); चलापांगां दृष्टिं स्पृशसि S. 1. 24 चलकाकपक्षकैरमात्यपुत्रैः R 3. 28 waving; Bh. 1. 16. (*b*) Moveable (opp. स्थिर), moving; चले लक्ष्ये S. 2. 5; परिचयं चललक्ष्यनिपातने R. 9. 49. -2 Unsteady, fickle, inconstant, loose, unfixed; दयितास्वनवस्थितं नृणां न खलु प्रेम चलं सुहृज्जने Ku. 4. 28; प्रायश्चलं गौरवमाश्रितेषु 3 1.-3 Frail, transitory, perishable; चला लक्ष्मीश्चलाः प्राणाश्चलं जीवितयौवनं Bh.3.128.-4 Confused.—लः 1 Trembling, shaking, agitation. -2 Wind. -3 Quicksilver. -4 The supreme being. —ला 1 Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.-2 Lightning. -3 A kind of perfume. **-Comp.** —अचल *a.* 1. moveable and immoveable. -2. fickle, unsteady, very transitory (=अतिचल); चलाचले च संसारे धर्म एको हि निश्चलः Bh. 3. 128; लक्ष्मीमिव चलाचलां Ki. 11. 30 (चलाचल =चंचल Malli.); कस्य न भवति चलाचलं धनं Mk. 2. 14; N. 1. 60. (-लः) a crow. —आतंकः rheumatism. —आत्मन् *a.* inconstant, fickle-minded. —इंद्रिय *a.* 1. sensitive. -2. sensual. —इषुः one whose arrow flies unsteadily or misses the mark, a bad archer. —कर्णः the true distance of a planet from the earth.—चंचुः the Chakora bird. —चित्त *a.* fickle-minded. —दलः,-पत्रः the Asvattha tree.—संधिः moveable articulation of the bones.

चलन *a.* [चल् भावे ल्युट्] Moving, tremulous, trembling, shaking.—नः 1 A foot. -2 A deer. —नं 1 Trembling, shaking or shaking motion; चलनात्मकं कर्म T. S.; हस्त°, जानु° &c.; तरलदृगंचलचलनमनोहरवदनजनितरतिरागं Git. 11. - 2 Turning or leaving off. -3 Roaming, wandering. —नी 1 A short petticoat worn by common women. -2 The rope for tying an elephant.

चलनकं [चलनं संज्ञायां कन्] A short petticoat worn by low women. —निका Silken fringes.

चलित *p p.* [चल्-क्त] 1 Shaken, moved, stirred, agitated. -2 Gone, departed; एष मुनिवरस्तस्य चलितः. -3 Attained. -4 Known, understood. -5 Removed, displaced, (see चल्). —तं 1 Shaking, moving. -2 Going, walking. -3 A kind of dance; चलितं नाम नाट्यमंतरेण M. 1.

चलु. [चल्-उन्] A mouthful (of water).

चलुकः [चलुना मीयते कन् Tv.] 1 Water taken up in the hollowed palm for rinsing the mouth. -2 A handful or mouthful (of water); cf. चुलुक.

चलद्विषः The Kokila or Indian cuckoo.

चालिः A cover, wrapper.

चष् I. 1 U. (चषति-ते) To eat. -II. 1 P. (चषति) To kill, injure, hurt.

चषकः-कं [चष्-करणे क्वन्] A vessel used for drinking spirits, a goblet, a wine-glass: च्युतैः शिरस्त्रैश्चषकोत्तरेव R. 7. 49; मुखं लालाक्लिन्नं पिबति चषकं सासवमिव Santi. 1. 29; Ki. 9. 56, 57; Mâl.5.18.—कं 1 A kind of spirituous liquor. -2 Honey.

चषतिः [चष्- भावे अति] 1 Eating. -2 Killing. -3 Decay, infirmity, decline.

चषालः 1 A wooden ring on the top of a sacrificial post. -2 An iron ring at the base of tha post. -3 A hive.

चह् 1 P., 10 U. (चहति, चहयति-ते) 1 To be wicked. -2 To cheat, deceive. -3 To be proud or haughty. -4 To grind, pound.

चाकचक्यं Brilliancy, lustre.

चाक्र *a.* (क्री *f.*) [चक्रेण निर्वृत्तं अण्] 1 Carried on with the discus (as a battle). -2 Circular. -3 Relating to a wheel.

चाक्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चक्रेण चरति ठक्] 1 See चाक्र above. -2 Relating to a company or circle. —कः 1 A potter. -2 An oil-maker; Y. 1. 165 (=तैलिक according to Mit.; शाकटिक or cartman according to others). -3 A proclaimer. -4 A bard, chorister. -5 A coachman, driver.

चाक्रिणः The son of a potter or oil-maker.

चाक्रेय *a.* [चक्र-ढञ्] Relating to a wheel.

चाक्षुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [चक्षुषा गृह्यते, चक्षुस्-अण्] 1 Depending on, or produced from, sight. -2 Belonging to the eye, visual, optical. M. 1. 4. -3 Visible, to be seen. —षः N. of the

sixth Manu. **–षं** Knowledge dependent on vision. **–Comp. –ज्ञानं** ocular evidence or proof.

चक्ष्म *a.* Ved. **1** Seeing, a seer. **–2** Forbearing, gracious, kind-

चांगः 1 Wood-sorrel. **–2** Whiteness or beauty of the teeth.

चांचल्यं [चंचल-ष्यञ्] 1 Unsteadiness, quick motion, rolling, tremour (as of the eyes &c.); Bv. 2. 60. **–2** Fickleness. **–3** Transitoriness.

चाटः [चट्-भेदे अच्] A rogue or cheat, swindler, one who wins the confidence of the person he wishes to deceive; Y. 1. 336; (चटाः =प्रतारकाः विश्वास्य ये परधनमपहरंति Mit.); Pt. 1. 343.

चाटकैरः A young sparrow.

चाटुः,–टु *n.* **1** [चट्-उण्] Pleasing or agreeable words, sweet or coaxing speech, flattery (especially of a lover to his sweet-heart); प्रियः प्रियायाः प्रकरोति चाटुं Rs. 6. 14; विरचितचाटुवचनरचनं चरणरचितप्रणिपातं Gît. 11; Amaru. 83; Pt. 1. 175; Sânti. 3. 14; Ch. P. 20; (the greater part of the 10th canto of गीतगोविंद consists of such coaxing). **–2** Distinct or clear speech. **–3** Endearing words or acts; Mâl. 10. 1. **–Comp. –उक्तिः** *f.* 1. flattering or coaxing language. –2. service. **–उल्लोल, –कार** *a.* speaking agreeably or sweetly, flatterer; शिप्रावातः प्रियतम इव प्रार्थनाचाटुकारः Me. 31. **–पटु** *a.* skilful in using flattering or coaxing language, an accomplished flatterer. **–बटुः** a jester, buffoon. **–लोल** *a.* elegantly tremulous. **–शतं** a hundred entreaties, repeated coaxing; पटुचाटुशतैरनुकूलं Gît. 2; गजपुंगवस्तु धीरं विलोकयति चाटुशतैश्च भुंक्ते Bh. 2. 31.

चाटुकः, कं Pleasing or grateful discourse.

चाणकीन *a.* [चणकस्य भवनं क्षेत्रं, खञ्] Fit for, or sown with, the chick-pea.

चाणक्यः N. of a celebrated writer on civil polity; also known as विष्णुगुप्त, कौटिल्य; see कौटिल्य.

चाणूरः A celebrated wrestler in the service of Kamsa. When Krishṇa was taken by Akrûra to Mathurá, Kamsa sent this redoubtable wrestler to fight with him; but in the duel which ensued, Krishṇa whirled him round and round several times and smashed his head. **–Comp. –मर्दनः, –सूदनः** N. of Krishṇa.

चांडं Violence, force.

चांडालः (ली *f.*) [चंडाल एव स्वार्थे अण्] An out-cast; see चंडाल; चांडालः किमयं द्विजातिरथवा Bh. 3. 56; Ms. 3. 239; 4. 79; Y. 1. 93.

चांडालिका 1 =चंडालिका q. v. **–2** N. of Durgá.

चातकः (की *f.*) [चत् याचने कर्तरि ण्वुल्] N. of a bird which is supposed to live only on rain-drops; सूक्ष्मा एव पतंति चातकमुखे द्वित्राः पयोबिंदवः Bh. 2. 121; see also 2. 51 and R. 5. 17. **–Comp. –आनंदनः** 1. the rainy season. –2. a cloud.

चातुर *a.* (री *f.*) [चतुर एव स्वार्थे अण्] 1 Relating to four. **–2** Clever, able, shrewd. **–3** Speaking well, flattering. **–4** Drawn by four (as a carriage). **–5** Governing, ruling. **–6** Visible, perceptible. **–रः** A small round pillow. **–रं** A four-wheeled carriage. **–री** Skill, dexterity, ability; तद्वद्टचातुरीतुरी N. 1. 12.

चातुरक *a.* **1** Flattering. **–2** Perceptible, visible. **–3** Governing. **–कः** A small round pillow.

चातुरिकः A charioteer, coachman.

चातुरक्षं [चतुर्भिरक्षैर्निष्पाद्यते अण्] Four casts in playing at dice. **–क्षः** A small round pillow.

चातुरर्थिकः [चतुर्षु अर्थेषु विहितः ठक्] (In gram.) A suffix added to words in four different senses.

चातुराश्रमिक *a.* (की *f.*), [चतुर्षु आश्रमेषु विहितः ठक्], चातुराश्रमिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Being in one of the four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुराश्रम्यं The four periods of the religious life of a Brâhmaṇa; see आश्रम.

चातुरिकः [चातुरीं रथचर्यां वेत्ति ठक्] A coachman, driver.

चातुर्थक,–चातुर्थिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चतुर्थे अह्नि भवः ठक् वुञ् वा] 1 Quartan, occurring every fourth day. **–कः** A quartan ague.

चातुर्थाह्निक *a.* (की *f.*) Belonging to the fourth day.

चातुर्दश *a.* Appearing on the fourteenth day. **–शं** A demon (Sk.) (चतुर्दश्यां दृश्यते इति).

चातुर्दशिकः One who studies on the fourteenth day of a lunar fortnight (that being a day of अनध्याय q. v.).

चातुर्भौतिक *a.* Consisting of four elements.

चातुर्मास *a.* [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवः अण्] Produced in four months. **–सी 1** N. of a sacrifice (इष्टि). **–2** The day of full moon at this sacrifice.

चातुर्मासक *a.* (सिका *f.*) One who performs the Châturmâsya sacrifice.

चातुर्मास्यं [चतुर्षु मासेषु भवो यज्ञः, ण्य] N. of a sacrifice performed every four months; *i. e.* at the beginning of कार्तिक, फाल्गुन and आषाढ.

चातुर्यं [चतुरस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Skill, cleverness, dexterity, shrewdness. **–2** Loveliness, amiableness, beauty; भ्रूचातुर्य Bh. 1. 3.

चातुर्वर्ण्यं *a.* [चतुर्वर्ण-ष्यञ्] Suited to the four tribes, or belonging to them. **–र्ण्यं** 1 The aggregate of the four original castes of the Hindus; एवं सामासिकं धर्मं चातुर्वर्ण्येऽब्रवीन्मनुः Ms. 10. 63; Bg. 4. 13. **–2** The duties of these four castes.

चातुर्विद्य *a.* (द्यी) Knowing the four Vedas. **–द्यं** The four Vedas; also चातुर्वैद्य.

चातुर्विध्यं Four kinds (collectively), a four-fold division.

चातुर्होत्र *a.* Conducted by the four priests. **–त्रं** 1 A sacrifice performed by four priests. **–2** The office or duties of these priests. **–3** The four priests taken collectively.

चातुर्होत्रियः A sacrifice performed by four priests.

चातुष्कांडिक *a.* Divided into four parts.

चातुष्टय *a.* [चतुष्टयं वेत्ति, अण्] Knowing or familiar with the चतुष्टय.

चात्रं [चाय् करणे ष्ट्रन्] A cylinder of catechu-wood used in producing the sacred fire.

चात्वालः [cf. Uṇ. 1. 113] **1** A hole in the ground to receive an oblation or the sacred fire. **–2** Kuśa grass (दर्भ).

चांदनिक *a.* (की *f.*) [चदनेन संपद्यते ठक्] 1 Made of or derived from sandal. -2 Perfumed with sandal juice &c.

चांद्र *a.* (द्री *f.*)[चंद्रस्येदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; गुरुकाव्यानुगां बिभ्रच्चांद्रीमभिनभः श्रियं Si. 2. 2. -द्रः 1 A lunar month. -2 The bright fortnight (शुक्लपक्ष). -3 The moon-stone. -द्रं 1 The vow called चांद्रायण q.v.-2 Fresh ginger.-3 The lunar mansion called मृगशीर्ष. -द्री Moonlight. **-Comp.** -आख्यं fresh ginger. -भागा the river Chandrabhâgâ. -मास a lunar month. -व्रतिकः one who observes the चांद्रायण vow q v.

चांद्रकं Dried ginger.

चांद्रमस *a.* (सी *f.*) [चंद्रमस इदम् अण्] Relating to the moon, lunar; लब्धोदया चांद्रमसीव लेखा Ku. 1. 25; चंद्रं गता पद्मगुणान्न भुंक्ते पद्माश्रिता चांद्रमसीमभिख्यां 1. 43; R. 2. 39; Bg. 8. 25. -सी N. of the wife of Brihaspati. -सं 1 The constellation मृगशिरस्. -2 The stars in Orion.

चांद्रमसायनः, -निः [चंद्रमसोऽपत्यं फिञ्] The planet Mercury.

चांद्रायणं[चंद्रस्यायनमिवायनमत्र पूर्वपदात् संज्ञायां णत्वम् संज्ञायां दीर्घः स्वार्थे अण् वा Tr.] A religious observance or expiatory penance regulated by the moon's age (the period of its waxing and waning); (in it the daily quantity of food, which consists of fifteen mouthfuls at the full moon, is diminished by one mouthful every day during the dark fortnight till it is reduced to zero at the new moon, and is increased in like manner during the bright fortnight); cf. Y. 3. 324 *et seq.* and Ms. 11. 217.

चांद्रायणिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 One who performs the चांद्रायण vow.

चापः [चपस्य वंशभेदस्य विकारः अण् Tv.] 1 A bow; ताते चापद्वितीये वहति रणधुरां को भयस्यावकाशः Ve. 3. 5; so चापपाणिः 'with a bow in hand.' -2 The rain-bow. -3 (In geom.) An arc of a circle. -4 The sign of the zodiac called *Sagittarius.*

चापिन् *a.* [चापोऽस्त्यस्य इनि] Armed with a bow. -*m.* 1 N. of Siva. 2 The sign of the zodiac *Sagittarius.*

चापल्यं, -लं [चपलस्य भावः कर्म वा अण् पक्षे ष्यञ्] 1 Quick motion, swiftness. -2 Fickleness, unsteadiness, transitoriness: Ki. 2. 41. -3 Inconsiderate or rash conduct, rashness, rash act; धिक् चापलं U. 4; तद्गुणैः कर्णमागत्य चापलाय प्रचोदितः R. 1. 9; स्वचित्तवृत्तिरिव चापलेभ्यो निवारणीया K. 101; Ku. 3. 41. -4 Restiveness (as of a horse); पुनः पुनः सूतनिषिद्धचापलं R. 3. 42. -5 Boldness; Ku. 5. 40. -6 Agitation, tremour.

चामरः, -रं [चमर्याः विकारः तत्पुच्छनिर्मितत्वात्] (also -रा-री sometimes) 1 A *chowrie* or bushy tail of the Chamara (Bos Grunniens) used as a fly-flap or fan, and reckoned as one of the insignia of royalty (and sometimes used as a sort of streamer on the heads of horses); व्याधूयंते निचुलतरुभिर्मंजरीचामराणि V. 4. 4; अइयमासीत् त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16; Ku. 7. 42; H. 2. 29; Me. 35; चित्रन्यस्तमिवाचलं हयशिरस्यायामवच्चामरं V. 1. 4; S. 1. 8. **-Comp.** -ग्राहः, -ग्राहिन् *m.* a person who carries a *chowrie.* -ग्राहिणी a waiting girl who carries in her hand a *chowrie* and waves it over the head of a king &c.; पृष्ठे लीलावलयरणितं चामरग्राहिणीनां Bh. 3. 61. -पुष्पः, -पुष्पकः 1. the betel-nut tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -3. the mango tree.

चामरिकः A person who carries a *chowrie.*

चामरिन् *m.* [चामर-इनि] A horse.

चामीकरं [चमीकरे स्वर्णाकरभेदे भवम् अण् Tv.] 1 Gold; तप्तचामीकरांगदः V. 1. 14; R. 7. 5; Si. 4. 24; Ku. 7. 49.-2 The Dhattúra plant.**-Comp.** -प्रख्य *a.* like gold.

चामुंडा A terrific form of Durgâ; Mâl. 5. 25; (the word is thus derived; यस्माच्चंडं च मुंडं च गृहीत्वा त्वमुपागता। चामुंडेति ततो लोके ख्याता देवी भविष्यसि ॥).

चांपिला The river Champâ; (perhaps the modern Chambal).

चांपेयः 1 The Champaka tree. -2 The Nâgakesara tree. -यं 1 Filament, especially of a lotus flower. -2 Gold. -3 The Dhattûra plant; (*m.* also in the last two senses).

चांपेयकं A stamen or filament.

चाम्यं Food.

चाय् 1 U (चायति-ते) 1 To observe, discern, see; तं पार्वतीयप्रमदाश्चचायिरे विकारशून्यैः रितिविभ्रमेक्षणाः Si. 12. 51. -2 To worship honour.

चायनीय *a.* To be worshipped.

चायितृ *a.* Ved. Observing, seeing.

चायु *a.* [चाय्-उण्] Worshipping, adoring, honouring.

चारः [चर एव अण्]1 Going, walking, gait, wandering about; मंदश्चारशीघ्रः V.5.2; क्रीडाशैले यदि च विचरेत् पादचारेण गौरी Me. 60 walk on foot. -2 Motion, course, progression; मंगलचारः; शनिचार, राहु° &c.-3 A spy, scout, secret emissary; Ms. 7. 184; 9. 261; see चारचक्षुस् below. -4 Performing, practising. -5 A prison. -6 A bond, fetter. -रं An artificial poison. **-Comp.** -अंतरितः a spy. -ईक्षणः, -चक्षुस् *m.* 'using spies as eyes', a king (or a statesman) who employs spies and sees through their medium; चारचक्षुर्महीपतिः Ms. 9. 256; cf. Kâmandaka:—गावः पश्यंति गंधेन वेदैः पश्यंति च द्विजाः। चारैः पश्यंति राजानश्चक्षुर्भ्यामितरे जनाः॥ also Râm.:—यस्मात्पश्यंति दूरस्थाः सर्वानर्थान्नराधिपाः। चारेण तस्मादुच्यंते राजानश्चारचक्षुषः॥ -चण,-चंचु *a.* graceful in gait, of graceful carriage. -ज्या the sine of the ascensional difference. -पथः a place where two roads meet. -भटः a valorous man, warrior. -भटी courage. -वायुः summer-air, zephyr.

चारक *a.* [चारयति चर्-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Acting, doing, proceeding. -कः 1 A spy. -2 A herdsman. -3 A leader driver. -4 An associate. -5 A groom, cavalier. -6 A prison, निगडितचरणा चारके निरोद्धव्या Dk. 32. -7 A bond, fetter. -8 Going, motion. -9 A wandering Brâhmanical student.

चारणः [चारयति कीर्तिं चर्-णिच् ल्यु] 1 A wanderer, a pilgrim. -2 A wandering actor or singer, a dancer, mimic, bard; Ms. 12. 44. -3 A celestial singer, heavenly chorister; S. 2. 14. -4 A reader of scriptures. -5 A spy. **-Comp.** -दाराः female dancers, actresses.

चारणत्वं The art of dancing.

चारथ *a.* Ved. Wandering, going.

चारिका A female attendant.

चारित *a.* 1 Caused to go. -2 Distilled &c.

चारितार्थ्यं Attainment of an object, successfulness.

चारित्रं [चर्-णित्रन् Un. 4. 171; चरित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण् वा] (also written चारित्र्यं) 1 Conduct, behaviour, manner of acting. -2 Good name or character, reputation, probity, uprightness, good conduct; अनृतं नाभिधास्यामि चारित्रभ्रंशकारणं Mk 3.26,25: चारित्र्यविहीन आढ्योपि च दुर्गतो भवति 1.43. -3 Chastity, purity of life (of women). -4 Disposition, temperament. -5 Peculiar observance or practice. -6 Hereditary observance. **—त्रा** The tamarind tree. **-Comp.—कवच** *a.* clad in the armour of chastity. **—देवता** the presiding deity of virtue or chastity; U. 7.

चारिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Walking, going, moving, being, living; पाद°, मृग°. -2 Acting, proceeding, doing. -3 Living or feeding on. **—m.** A foot-soldier.

चारु *a.* (रु or र्वी *f.*) [चरति चित्ते चर् उण्, cf. Un. 1. 3] 1 Agreeable, welcome, beloved, esteemed, dear (with dat. or loc.); वरुणाय or वरुणे चारुः. -2 Pleasing, lovely, beautiful, elegant, pretty; प्रिये चारुशीले मुंच मयि मानमनिदानं Git. 10; सर्वं प्रिये चारुतरं वसंते Rs. 6. 2; चकासतं चारुचमूरुचर्मणा *Si.* 1. 8; 4. 49. **—रुः** An epithet of Brihaspati. **—रु** *n.* Saffron. **-Comp.—अंगी** a beautifully formed woman. **—घोण** *a.* handsome-nosed. **—दर्शन** *a.* good-looking, lovely. **—धामा, -धारा, -रावा** *Sachî*, Indra's wife. **—नेत्र, -लोचन** *a.* having beautiful eyes. (**-नेत्रः,-नः**) a deer. **—पुटः** a particular time in music. **—फला** a vine, grape. **—लोचना** a woman with lovely eyes. **—वक्त्र** *a.* having a beautiful face. **—वर्धना** a woman. **—व्रता** a female who fasts for a whole month. **—शिला** 1. a jewel, gem. -2. a beautiful slab of stone. **—शील** *a.* of a lovely disposition or character. **—हासिन्** *a.* sweet-smiling.

चार्चिक *a.* Conversant with the repetition (of the Veda).

चार्चिक्यं 1 Perfuming the person, smearing with sandal &c. -2 An unguent.

चार्म *a.* (र्मी *f.*) [चर्मणा परिवृतः अण्] 1 Leathern. -2 Covered with leather (as a car). -3 Shielded, provided with a shield.

चार्मण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) Covered with skin or leather. **—र्णं** [चर्मिणां समूहः अण्] A multitude of hides or shields.

चार्मिक *a.* (र्का *f.*) [चर्मणा निर्वृत्तः ठक्] Made of leather. Ms. 8. 289.

चार्मिणं [चर्मिणां समूहः अण्] A number of men armed with shields.

चार्वाकः [चारुः लोकसंमतो वाको वाक्यं यस्य, पृषो० Tv.] 1 N. of a sophistical philosopher (said to have been a pupil of Brihaspati), who propounded the grossest form of atheism or materialism (for a summary of the doctrines of Chârvâka, see Sarva. S. 1.). -2 N. of a Râkshasa described in the Mahâbhârata, as a friend of Duryodhana and an enemy of the Pândavas. [When Yudhishthira entered Hastinapura in triumph, he assumed the form of a Brahmana and reviled him and the assembled Brahmanas, but he was soon detected, and the real Brahmanas, filled with fury, are said to have killed him on the spot. He also tried to deceive Yudhishthira at the end of the great war by telling him that Bhima was slain by Duryodhana; see Ve. 6].

चार्वी 1 A beautiful woman. -2 Moonlight. -3 Intelligence. -4 Splendour, lustre, brilliancy. -5 N. of the wife of Kubera.

चालः [चल्-ण] 1 The thatch or roof of a house. -2 The blue jay. -3 Being moveable.

चालकः A restive elephant.

चालनं [चल्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Causing to move, shaking, wagging (as a tail). -2 Loosening. -3 Muscular action. -4 Causing to pass through a sieve, sifting. -5 A sieve. **—नी** A sieve, strainer.

चालनीय *a.* 1 To be moved. -2 To be loosened or shaken; also **चाल्य** in the same sense.

चाषः-सः [चष् भक्षणे स्वार्थे णिच् अच्] The blue jay; Mâl. 6. 5; Y. 1. 175.

चि I. 5 U. (चिनोति, चिनुते, चिकाय-य, चिच्ये-क्ये, अचैषीत्-अचेष्ट, चेतुं, चित; *caus.* चाययति, चापयति, also चययति, चपयति, *desid.* चिचीषति, चिकीषति). 1 To collect, gather, accumulate (said to govern two accusatives being a द्विकर्मक root, but this use is very rare in classical literature); वृक्षं पुष्पाणि चिन्वती. -2 To gather for oneself, acquire, gain; चिचीषतां जन्मवतामलघ्वीं भुते Ki. 3. 11. 2. 19, Mv. 3. 4. -3 To search, look out for; Bk. 2. 46. -4 To pile or heap up, place in a line; पर्वतानिव ते भूमावचैषुर्वानरोत्तमान् Bk. 15. 76 -5 To set, inlay, cover or fill with, see चित. **—***pass.* To bear fruit, grow, increase, thrive, prosper. सिच्यते चीयते चैव लता पुष्पफलप्रदा Pt. 1. 222 bears fruit; चीयते बालिशस्यापि सत्क्षेत्रपतिता कृषिः Mu. 1.3; गजकुल तव सैव शुभ्रता चीयते न च न चापचीयते K. P. 10. -II. 3 P. (चिकेति) Ved. 1 To observe, see, perceive. -2 To look steadfastly upon. -3 To be intent upon. -4 To seek for, search, investigate, make inquiries, search through. -III. 1 A. (चयते) To detest, hate. -2 To revenge, take vengeance on. -IV. 1 U. (चायति-ते) 1 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with acc.). -2 To respect, honour. -3 To observe; cf. चाय्.

चयः [चि-अच्] 1 An assemblage, collection, multitude, heap, mass; चयस्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा *Si.* 1. 3; मृदां चयः U. 2. 7 a lump of clay; कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5 a braid of hair; so चमरीचयः *Si.* 4. 60; कुसुमचय, तुषारचय &c. -2 A mound of earth raised to form the foundation of a building. -3 A mound of earth raised from the ditch of a fort. -4 A rampart. -5 The gate of a fort. -6 A seat, stool. -7 A pile of buildings, any edifice. -8 Stacked wood. -9 A cover, or covering. -10 Arranging or keeping the sacred fire; cf. अग्निचय. -11 The amount by which each term increases, the common increase or difference of the terms (in a progression).

चयनं [चि भावे-ल्युट्] 1 The act of collecting (especially flowers &c.). -2 Piling, heaping. -3 Keeping the sacred fire. -4 Stacking wood.

चित *p. p.* [चि-क्त] 1 Collected, piled up, heaped, gathered. -2 Hoarded, accumulated. -3 Got, acquired. -4 Covered with, full of; कृमिकुलचितं Bh. 2. 9. -5 Set or inlaid with. **—तं** A building.

चिता 1 A funeral pile, pyre; कुरु संप्रति तावदाशु मे प्रणिपातांजलियाचितश्चितां Ku. 4. 35; चिताधिरोहणं R. 8. 57; चिताभस्मन् Ku. 5. 69. -2 A heap,

assemblage, multitude. -**Comp.** —अग्निः the funeral fire. —चूडकं a pyre.

चितिः *f.* [चि-आधारे क्तिन्] 1 Collecting, gathering.-2 A heap, multitude, quantity.-3 A layer. pile, stack.-4 A funeral pile. -5 An oblong with quadrangular sides. -6 The understanding. —*m.* The thinking mind.

चितिका 1 A pile, stack. -2 A funeral pile. -3 A small chain (or girdle) worn as an ornament round the loins.

चित्य *a.* 1 To be arranged in order or built up. -2 Constructed upon a foundation (as fire).—त्यं 1 The place at which a corpse is burnt. -2 A monument. —त्या 1 A funeral pile. -2 Piling up, building (as an altar).

चेय *pot. p.* 1 To be piled up. -2 To be gathered or collected.

चिकित *a.* [चि ज्ञाने कर्मणि क्त] Known, understood.

चिकितान *a.* [कित् ज्ञाने कानच्] Knowing, perceiving, understanding.

चिकितु *a.* [कित् उन् वेदे द्वित्वम्] Ved. Knowing, experienced. —*f.* Understanding, intellect.

चिकित्वन् *m.* Ved. Intellect, wisdom.

चिकित्वस् *a.* Ved. Knowing, conversant or familiar with, experienced.

चिकित्वित् *a.* Knowing, conversant with; making known.

चिकित्सकः [कित् स्वार्थे सन् ण्वुल्] A physician, doctor; उचितवेलातिक्रमे चिकित्सका दोषमुदाहरंति M. 2; Bh. 1. 87, Y. 1. 162.

चिकित्सनं Healing, practising medicine.

चिकित्सा [कित् स्वार्थे सन् भावे अ] 1 Administering remedies or medicine, medical treatment, curing, healing. -2 (In the system of medicine) Therapeutics, one of the six sections (or स्थानानि) of medicine.

चिकित्सित *a.* [कित् स्वार्थे सन् कर्मणि क्त] Healed, cured. —तं Healing, curing.

चिकिन *a.* Flat-nosed.

चिकिलः Mud, a slough, mire.

चिकीर्षक *a.* [कृ-सन् ण्वुल्] Wishing or meaning to do, desirous of

चिकीर्षित *a.* Wished, desired, purposed. —तं Design, intention, purpose.

चिकीर्षु *a.* Desirous of doing anything, desirous for; Bg. 1. 23; 3.25.

चिकुर *a.* 1 Moving, tremulous, fickle, unsteady. -2 Inconsiderate, rash.—रः 1 The hair of the head; मम रुचिरे चिकुरे कुरु मानद...कुसुमानि Gît. 12; so घनचयरुचिरे रचयति चिकुरे तरलिततरुणानने 7. -2 A mountain. -3 A musk-rat. -4 A reptile, snake. -**Comp.** —उच्चयः, —कलापः, —निकरः, -पक्षः, -पाशः,-भारः,-हस्तः a mass or tuft of hair; यस्याश्चोरश्चिकुरनिकरः कर्णपूरो मयूरः P. R. 1. 22.

चिकूरः The hair.

चिक्क् 10 U. (चिक्कयति-ते) 1 To give or inflict pain, distress. -2 To feel pain.

चिक्क *a.* Flat-nosed. —क्कः The musk-rat. —क्का 1 A mouse. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कण *a.* (णा or णी *f.*) [चिक्-क्विप् चिक्, तं कणति, कण्-शब्दे अच् Tv.] 1 Smooth, glossy. -2 Slippery. -3 Bland. -4 Unctuous, greasy; लघु परिचायतामेनां भवान् मा कस्यापि तपस्विन इंगुदीतैलचिक्कणशीर्षस्य हस्ते पतिष्यति S. 2. —णः The betel-nut tree. —णा An excellent cow. —णं A betel-nut.

चिक्कणा,-णी 1 The betel-nut tree. -2 A betel-nut.

चिक्कसः Barley-meal.

चिक्किण =चिक्कण q. v.

चिक्किरः [चिक् बा° इरच्] A mouse.

चिक्लिदं Moisture; freshness. —दः The moon.

चिखल्लः Mud, mire.

चिंगटः A shrimp or prawn.

चिचिंडः A sort of gourd.

चिच्छिलाः (*m.* pl.) N. of a country and its people.

चिंचा 1 The tamarind tree, or its fruit. -2 The Gunjâ plant.

चिट् 1 P., 10 U. (चेटति, चेटयति-ते) To send forth or out (as a servant.)

चित् 1 P., 10 A. (चेतति, चेतयते, चेतित) 1 To perceive, see, notice, observe: नैषनचेतन्नरस्यंतं Bk. 17. 16. माणमात्मानं न चेतयते Dk. 154: कादंबरीरसभरेण समस्त एव मत्तो न किंचिदपि चेतयते जनोयं K. 240. -3 To regain consciousness. -4 To aim at, intend, design (with dat.). -5 To desire or long for. -6 To be anxious about, care for, be intent upon, be engaged in. -7 To resolve upon. -8 To appear, shine. -9 To be regarded as. -10 To make attentive, remind of. -11 To teach, instruct. -12 To form an idea, be conscious of, understand, comprehend, think, reflect upon.

चित् *f.* [चित्-संपदा° भावे क्विप्] 1 Thought, preception.-2 Intelligence, intellect, understanding; Bh. 2. 1; 3. 1. -3 The heart, mind. -4 The soul, spirit, the animating principle of life. -5 Brahman. -**Comp.** —आत्मन् *m.* 1. the thinking principle or faculty. -2. pure intelligence, the Supreme Spirit. —आत्मकं consciousness. —आभासः the individual soul (जीव) (which still sticks to worldly defilements). —उल्लासः gladdening the heart or spirit. —घनः the Supreme Spirit or Brahman. —प्रवृत्तिः *f.* reflection, thinking. —रूप *a.* 1. consisting of intelligence. -2. wise, intelligent, of a liberal mind. -3. amiable, good-hearted. (—पं) pure intelligence, the Supreme Being.—शक्तिः *f.* mental power, intellectual capacity.—स्वरूपं the Supreme spirit. —*ind.* 1 A particle added to किं and its derivatives (such as कद्, कथं, क, कदा, क्व, कुतः &c.) to impart to them an indefinite sense; क्वचित् somewhere; केचित् some &c. -2 The sound चित्.

चिन्मय *a.* Consisting of pure intelligence, spiritual (as the Supreme spirit). —यं 1 Pure intelligence. -2 The Supreme spirit.

चिन्मात्रं Pure intelligence.

चित्त *p.p.* [चित्-क्त] 1 Observed, perceived. -2 Considered, reflected or meditated upon. -3 Resolved. -4 Intended, wished, desired. -5 Visible, perceptible. —त्तं 1 Observing, attending. -2 (*a*) Thought, thinking, attention; (*b*) desire, intention, aim; मच्चित्तः सततं भव Bg. 18. 57: अचेत-

-4 The heart (considered as the seat of intellect). -5 Reason, intellect, reasoning faculty. -Comp. -अनुवर्तिन् a. acting according to one's will, humouring. -अपहा रक, -अपहारिन्, -आकर्षिन्, -हारिन् a. 1. 'hearts-tealing,' attractive, captivating. -2. pleasing, aggreeable, beautiful. -आभोग: attention of the mind to its own feelings, exclusive attachment to one thing. -आसंग: attachment, love. -उद्रेक: pride, arrogance. -ऐक्यं agreement, unanimity. -उन्नति:, -समुन्नति: f. 1. noble-mindedness. -2. pride, arrogance. -कलित a. anticipated, expected, calculated. -चारिन् a. acting according to the will of another. -ज:, -जन्मन् m., -भू:, -योनि: 1. love, passion. -2. Cupid, the god of love; चित्तयोनिरभवत्पुनर्नवः R. 19. 46; सोयं प्रसिद्धविभवः खलु चित्तजन्मा Mál. 1. 20. -ज्ञ a. knowing the mind of another. -नाश: loss of conscience. -निर्वृति: f. contentment, happiness. -प्रमाथिन् a. moving or touching the heart, exciting passion or love. -प्रशम a. composed, tranquil. (-म:) tranquility of heart. -प्रसन्नता joy, pleasure. -भेद: 1 difference of view. -2. inconsistency, inconstancy. -मोह: infatuation of the mind. -राग: affection, passion, desire. -विकार: change of thought or feeling. -विक्षेप: distraction of the mind. -विप्लव:, -विभ्रम: aberration, disturbance or derangement of mind, madness, insanity. -विश्लेष: breach of friendship. -वृत्ति: f. 1. disposition or state of the mind, inclination, feeling; एवमात्माभिप्रायसंभावितेष्टजनचित्तवृत्तिः प्रार्थयिता विडंब्यते S. 2. -2. thinking, imagining. -3. inward purpose, emotion. -4. (in Yoga phil.) inward working of the mind, mental vision; योगश्चित्तवृत्तिनिरोधः Yoga S. -वेदना affliction, anxiety. -वैकल्यं bewilderment of the mind, distraction. -संस्थ a. pervading the heart, penetrating the soul. -हारिन् a. fascinating, attractive, agreeable.

चित्तवत् a. 1 Reasonable, endowed with reason. -2 Kind-hearted, amiable.

चित्ति: f. [चित् भावे क्तिन्] 1 Thinking, thought, reflection. -2 Understanding, wisdom. -3 Devotion. -4 Intention, aim, purpose. -5 A wise person. -6 Fame, celebrity (ख्याति).

चित्तिन् a. Ved. Intelligent, wise.

चेतक a. 1 Causing to think. -2 What thinks or feels, sentient. -की N. of a plant (हरीतकी).

चेतन a. (नी f.) [चित्-ल्यु] 1 Animate, alive, living, sentient, feeling; चेतनाचेतनेषु Me. 5 animate and inanimate. -2 Visible, conspicuous, distinguished. -न: 1 A sentient being, a man. -2 Soul, mind. -3 The supreme soul. -4 An animal in general. -ना 1 Sense, consciousness; चुलुकयति मदीयां चेतनां चंचरीकः R. G.; U. 3. 31; Mál. 9. 12, R. 12. 74; चेतनां प्रतिपद्यते regains one's consciousness. -2 Understanding, intelligence; पश्चिमाद्यामिनीयामात्प्रसादमिव चेतना R. 17. 1. -3 Life, vitality, animation; Bg. 13. 6. -4 Wisdom, reflection. -नं 1 Appearance. -2 The thinking principle, the mind.

चेतनावत् a. Animate, having consciousness.

चेतस् n. [चित् करणे असुन्] 1 Consciousness, sense. -2 Thinking soul, reasoning faculty. -3 The mind, heart, soul; चेतः प्रसादयति Bh. 2. 23; गच्छति पुरः शरीरं धावति पश्चादसंस्तुतं चेतः S. 1. 34. -4 Will. -Comp. -जन्मन्, -भव:, -भू: m. 1. love, passion. -2. the god of love. -विकार: disturbance of the mind, emotion, agitation.

चेतोमत् a. Living, sentient.

चित्र a. [चित्र्-भावे अच्; चि-ष्ट्रन् वा Un. 4. 163] 1 Bright, clear. -2 Variegated, spotted, diversified. -3 Amusing, interesting, agreeable; Mál. 1. 4. -4 Various, different, manifold; Pt. 1. 136; Ms. 9. 248; Y. 1. 288. -5 Surprising, wonderful, strange; किमत्र चित्रं R. 5. 33; S. 2. 15. -6 Perceptible, visible. -7 Conspicuous, excellent, dstinguished. -8 Rough, agitated (as the sea, opp. सम). -9 Clear, loud, perceptible (as a sound). -त्र: 1 The variegated colour. -2 A form of Yama. -3 The Asoka tree. -4= चित्रगुप्त q. v. below. -त्रं 1 A picture, painting, delineation; चित्रे निवेश्य परिकल्पितसत्त्वयोगा S. 2. 9; पुनरपि चित्रीकृता कांता S. 6. 20, 13, 21 &c. -2 A brilliant ornament or ornament. -3 An extraordinary appearance, wonder. -4 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -5 Heaven, sky. -6 A spot. -7 The white or spotted leprosy. -8 (In Rhet.) The last of the three main divisions of Kávya (poetry). (It is of two kinds शब्दचित्र and अर्थ-वाच्य-चित्र, and the poetical charm lies mainly in the use of figures of speech dependent on the sound or sense of words. Mammata thus defines it:— शब्दचित्रं वाच्यचित्रमव्यंग्यं त्ववरं स्मृतं K. P. 1. As an instance of शब्दचित्र may be cited the following verse from R.G. निखातिपुत्रनेत्राय त्र्यधिशाखवशात्मने । गोत्रारिगोत्रजैत्राय गोत्रारये ते नमो नमः ॥. -9 Anything bright which strikes the eye. -10 Playing upon words, punning, using conundrums, riddles &c. -त्रं ind. Oh!, how strange!, what a wonder! चित्रं बधिरो नाम व्याकरणमध्येष्यते Sk. -Comp. -अक्षी, -नेत्रा, -लोचना a kind of bird commonly called Sáriká. -अंग a. striped, having a spotted body. (-ग:) 1. a kind of snake. -2. N. of Arjuna. (-गं) 1. vermilion. -2. yellow orpiment. -अंगद a. decked with brilliant bracelets. (-दा) N. of a wife of Arjuna and mother of Babhruváhana. -अंगदसू: f. an epithet of Satyavati, mother of Vyása. -अन्नं rice dressed with coloured condiments; Y. 1. 304. -अपूप: a kind of cake. -अर्पित a. committed to a picture, painted. °आरंभ a. painted; R. 2. 31; Ku. 3. 42. -आकृति: f. a painted resemblance, portrait. -आयसं steel. -आरंभ: a painted scene, outline of a picture; V. 1. 4. v. l. -उक्ति: f. 1. agreeable or eloquent discourse; जयंति ते पंचमनादमित्रचित्रोक्तिसंदर्भविभूषणेषु Vikr. 1. 10. -2. a voice from heaven. -3. a surprising tale. -ओदन: boiled rice coloured with turmeric &c. -कंठ: a pigeon. -कथालाप: telling agreeable or charming stories. -कंबल: 1. painted cloth used as an elephant's housing. -2. a variegated carpet. -कर. 1. a painter. -2. an actor. -कर्मन् n. 1. an extraordinary act. -2. ornamenting, decorating. -3. a picture; Mu. 2. 4. -4. magic. (-m.). 1. a magician, one who works wonders. -2.

a painter. °विद् *m.* 1. a painter. -2. a magician. —कायः 1. a tiger in general. -2. a leopard or panther. —कारः 1. a painter. -2. N. of a mixed tribe; (स्थपतेरपि गांधिक्यां चित्रकारो व्यजायत Parâśara). —कूटः N. of a hill and district near Prayâga; R. 12. 15, 13. 47, U. 1. —कृत् *a.* astonishing, surprising. (*-m*) a painter. —कोलः a kind of lizard. —क्रिया painting. —क्षत्र *a.* Ved. having manifold power, or one whose wealth is visible. —ग,-गत *a.* 1. painted, drawn in a picture. -2. coloured, variegated. —गंधं yellow orpiment. —गुप्तः one of the beings in Yama's world recording the vices and virtues of mankind; Mu. 1. 20. —गृहं a painted room. —जल्पः a random or incoherent talk, talk on various subjects. —तंडुल a medicinal plant said to possess anthelmintic virtues. —त्वच् *m.* the Bhûrja tree. —दंडकः the cotton-plant. —न्यस्त *a.* painted, drawn in a picture: Ku. 2. 24.—पक्षः the francoline partridge.—पटः,-हः 1. a painting, a picture. -2. a coloured or chequered cloth. —पदं *a.* 1. divided into various parts. -2. full of graceful expressions. —पादा the bird called Sârikâ —पिच्छकः a peacock. —पुंखः a kind of arrow. —पृष्ठः a sparrow. —प्रतिकृतिः *f.* representation in colours, a painting, picture. —फलकं a tablet for painting, a picture-board., —बर्हः a peacock. —भानु *a.* of a variegated colour, shining with light. (-नुः) 1. fire. -2. the sun; (चित्रभानुर्विभातीति दिने रवौ रात्रौ वह्नौ K. P. 2 given as an instance of one of the modes of अंजन). -3. N. of Bhairava. -4. the Arka plant. -5. *S*iva. -6. an epithet of the *As*vins. -7. the first year of the first cycle of Jupiter. —भूत *a.* painted. —मंडलः a kind of snake. —मृगः the spotted antelope.—मेखलः a peacock. —योधिन् *a.* fighting in a wonderful manner. (*-m.*) an epithet of Arjuna. —रथः 1. the sun. -2. N. of a king of the Gandharvas, one of the sixteen sons of Kasyapa by his wife Muni; अत्र मुनेस्तनयचित्रसेनादीनां पंचदशानां भ्रातॄणामधिको —लिखित *a.* 1. painted. -2 dumb, motionless (as in a picture). —लेख *a.* of beautiful outlines, highly arched; रुचिरस्तव कलावती रुचिरचित्रलेखे भ्रुवौ Git. 10. (-खा) 1. a portrait, picture.-2. N. of a friend and companion of Usha, daughter of Bâṇa. [When Usha related to her her dream, she suggested the idea of taking the portraits of all young princes in the neighbourhood; and on Usha's recognising Aniruddha, Chitralekha, by means of her magical power, conveyed him to her palace]. —लेखकः a painter. —लेखनिका a painter's brush. —वदालः the sheat-fish. —वनं N. of a forest near the Gandakî. —वाजः a cock. —विचित्र *a.* 1. variously coloured, variegated.-2. multiform. —विद्या the art of painting. —शाला a painter's studio. —शिखंडिन् *m.* an epithet of the seven sages:—मरीचि, अंगिरस्, अत्रि, पुलस्त्य, पुलह, क्रतु and वसिष्ठ. °जः an epithet of Brihaspati. —शिरस् *m.*, -शीर्षकः a kind of venomous insect. —श्रीः great or wonderful beauty. —संस्थ *a.* painted. —हस्तः a particular position of the hands in fighting.

चित्रक *a.* 1 Bright, lovely, agreeable. -2 Brave, powerful. —कः 1 A painter. -2 A tiger in general. -3 A small hunting leopard. -4 N. of a tree.—कं 1 A sectarial mark on the forehead. -2 A particular manner of fighting. -3 N. of a wood near the mountain Raivataka.

चित्रयति Den.P. 1 To make variegated, paint. -2 To regard as wonderful.

चित्रल *a.* Variegated, spotted. —लः The variegated colour.

चित्रा [चित्र्-अच्] 1 N. of the fourteenth lunar mansion consisting of one star; हिमनिर्मुक्तयोर्योगे चित्राचंद्रमसोरिव R. 1. 46. -2 A kind of snake. -3 Worldly illusion, unreality. —Comp. —अटीरः 1. the moon. -2. the forehead spotted with the blood of a goat offered as a victim to a deity. —ईशः the moon. —मघा the dawn.

चित्रिकः The month Chaitra.

चित्रिणी N. for a woman 'endowed with various talents and excellences', one of the four divisions शंखिनी and हस्तिनी or करिणी. The Ratimanjarî thus defines चित्रिणी:—भवति रतिरसज्ञा नातिखर्वा न दीर्घा तिलकुसुमसुनासा स्निग्धनीलोत्पलाक्षी। घनकठिनकुचाढ्या सुंदरी बद्धशीला सकलगुणविचित्रा चित्रिणी चित्रवक्त्रा ॥ 5.

चित्रित *a.* 1 Variegated, spotted. -2 Painted.

चित्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [चित्र्-णिनि; चित्र-अस्त्यर्थे इनि वा] 1 Wonderful. -2 Variegated. -3 Having variegated (black and gray) hair.

चित्रीकृ 8 U. 1 To feel wonder. -2 To adorn, embellish.

चित्रीकरणं, -कारः Wonder, surprise.

चित्रीकृत *a.* Painted, embellished.

चित्रीयते Den. A. 1 To cause wonder, to be an object of wonder; एवमुत्तरोत्तरभावैश्चित्रीयते जीवलोकः Mv. 5; Bk. 17. 64; 18. 23. -2 To wonder.

चित्र्य *a.* To be honoured or worshipped.

चिंत् 10 U. (चिंतयति-ते, चिंतित) 1 To think, consider, reflect, ponder over; तच्छ्रुत्वा पिंगलकश्चिंतयामास Pt. 1 चिंतय तावत्केनापदेशेन पुनराश्रमपदं गच्छाम: *S*.2.-2 To think of, have an idea of, bring before the mind; तस्मादेतत् (वित्तं) न चिंतयेत् H. 1; तस्मादस्य वधं राजा मनसापि न चिंतयेत् Ms. 8. 381, 4. 258; Pt. 1. 135; Ch. P. 1. -3 To mind, take care of, look to; तातस्त्वां चिंतयिष्यति *S*. 4.; cf. also R. 1. 64; U. 1. 19. -4 To call to mind, remember. -5 To find out, devise, discover, think out; कोऽप्युपायश्चिंत्यतां H. 1. -6 To regard as, esteem. -7 To weigh, discriminate. -8 To discuss, treat of, consider.

चिंतक *a.* [चिंत्-ण्वुल्] Thinking upon, reflecting on (at the end of comp); as दैव° an astrologer; उपाय°.

चिंतनं,-ना [चिंत्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thinking, thinking of, having an idea of; मनसाऽनिष्टचिंतनं Ms. 12. 5. -2 Thought, reflection. -3 Anxious thought.

चिंता [चिंत्-भावे अ] 1 Thinking, thought. -2 Sad or sorrowful thought, care, anxiety; चिंताजडं दर्शनं *S*. 4. 5; so वीतचिंतः 12. -3 Reflection, consideration.-4 (In Rhet.) Anxiety, considered as one of the

201. -Comp. —आकुल *a.* full of care, disturbed in mind, anxious. —कर्मन् *n.* anxiety —पर *a.* thoughtful, anxious. —मणिः 1. a fabulous gem supposed to yield to its possessor all desires, the philosopher's stone; काचमूल्येन विक्रीतो हंत चिंतामणिर्मया *Sânti* 1. 12; अपि चिंतामणिश्चिंतापरिश्रममपेक्षते Mâl. 10. 22; तङ्कलुब्धे हृदि मेऽस्ति लब्धुं चिता न चिंतामणिमप्यनर्घ्यं N. 3. 81, 1. 145. -2. N. of Brahmâ. —वेश्मन् *n.* a council-hall.

चिंतित *a.* 1 Thought, reflected. -2 Devised, found out. —तं 1 Reflection, thought. -2 Care, attention.

चिंतितिः *f.*, चिंतिया Consideration, reflection, thought.

चिंत्य *pot. p.* [चिंत् कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be considered or thought over. -2 To be discovered, to be devised or found out. -3 Conceivable, comprehensible. -4 Requiring consideration, doubtful, questionable, यच्च क्वचिदस्फुटालंकारत्वे उदाहृतं (यः कौमारहरः &c.) एतच्चिंत्यं S. D. 1.

चिंतिडी The tamarind tree.

चिपट *a.* Flat-nosed. —टः Rice or grain flattened.

चिपिटः *a.* See चिपट.-**Comp.** —ग्रीव *a.* short-necked. —नास,- नासिक *a.* flat-nosed.

चिपिटकः, चिपुटः Flattened rice.

चिप्पः A disease of the finger-nail; also चिप्य.

चिबु (बु) कं The chin; चिबुकं सुदृशः स्पृशामि यावत् Bv. 2. 34; Y. 3.98.

चिमिः A parrot; also चिमिकः.

चिर *a.* [चि-रक्] Long, lasting a long time, existing from a long time, old; चिरविरह चिरकालः चिरमित्रं &c. —रं A long time. *Note.*— The singular of any of the oblique cases of चिर may be used adverbially in the sense of 'long', 'for a long time,' 'after a long time,' 'long since,' 'at last,' 'finally;' न चिरं पर्वते वसेत् Ms. 4. 60; ततः प्रजानां चिरमात्मना धृतां R. 3. 35, 62; Amaru. 79; कियच्चिरेणार्यपुत्रः प्रतिपत्तिं दास्यति *S.*6; R. 5. 64; प्रीतास्मि ते सौम्य चिराय जीव R. 14.59; Ku. 5. 47; Amaru. 3; चिरात्सुतस्पर्शरसज्ञतां ययौ R. 3. 26; 11. 63, 12. 87; चिरस्य वाच्यं न गतः प्रजापतिः *S.* 5. 15; चिरे कुर्यात् *S*at. Br. -**Comp.** —आयुस् *a.* long-lived. (—*m.*) a god. —आरोधः a protracted siege, blockade. —उत्थ *a.* existing for a long time. —कार,-कारिक,-कारिन्,-क्रिय *a.* acting slowly, delaying, tarrying, dilatory. —कालः a long time. —कालिक,-कालीन *a.* 1. of long standing, old, long-continued. -2. chronic (as a disease). —जात *a.* born long ago, old. —जीविन *a.* long-lived (—*m.*) 1. an epithet of seven persons who are considered to be 'deathless'; अश्वत्थामा बलिर्व्यासो हनुमांश्च बिभीषणः। कृपः परशुरामश्च सप्तैते चिरजीविनः॥ -2. N. of Vishnu. -3. a crow. -4. N. of two plants जीवक &c. शाल्मलि. —पाकिन् *a.* ripening late. —पुष्पः the Bakula tree. —मित्रं an old friend. —मेहिन् *m.* an ass. —रात्रं a period of many nights, a long time. °उषित *a.* having lodged for a long time. —विप्रोषित *a.* long banished, a long sojourner. —सूता, -सूतिका a cow that has borne many calves. —सेवकः an old servant. —स्थ, -स्थायिन्,-स्थित *a.* lasting, long, enduring, continuing; durable.

चिरंजीव *a.* Long lived. —वः An epithet of Kâma.

चिरंटी, चिरिंटी [चिरेण अटति पितृगृहं त्यक्त्वा भर्तृगेहं अट् अच् पृषो॰ Tv.] 1 A woman married or single who continues to reside after maturity in her father's house. -2 A young woman (in general).

चिरत्न *a.* (त्नी *f.*) [चिरे भवः चिर-त्न] Of long standing, old, ancient.

चिरंतन *a.* (नी *f.*) [चिरं भवार्थे ट्युल् तुट् च] Of long standing, old, ancient, स्वहस्तदत्ते मुनिमासनं मुनिश्चिरंतनस्तावदभिन्यवीविशत् *Si.* 1. 15; चिरंतनः सुहृद् &c.

चिरायति Den. P.; also चिरायते To delay, tarry; कथं चिरयति पांचाली Ve. 1 : किं चिरायितं भवता; संकेतके चिरयति प्रवरो विनोदः Mk. 3.3.

चिरिः A parrot.

चिरि 5 P. (चिरिणोति) To kill, hurt, injure (used only in the Veda).

चिरुः The shoulder-joint.

चिर्भटिः A sort of cucumber.

चिल् 6 P. (चिलति) To put on clothes.

चिलमी (मि) लिका 1 A kind of necklace. -2 A fire-fly. -3 Lightning.

चिल्ल् 1 P. (चिल्लति, चिल्लित) 1 To become loose, be slack or flaccid. -2 To act wantonly, sport.

चिल्ल *a.* [चिल्ल्-अच्] Blear-eyed. —ल्लः 1 A blear-eye or sore eye. -2 The (Brahmany) kite. चिल्ला also in this sense: वचनभ्रष्टो गृहकपोतश्चिल्लाया मुखे पतितः M. 1: ... English "From the frying-pan into the fire". -Comp. —आभः a petty thief, a pick-pocket.

चिल्लका, -चिल्लिका, चिल्ली A cricket; cf झिल्लिका.

चिविः The chin.

चिविट =चिपिट q. v.

चिहण *a.* =चिक्कण q. v.

चिहुर =चिकुर q. v.

चिह्न् 10 U. (चिह्नयति-ते) To mark, stamp (properly a Denom. from the noun चिह्न).

चिह्नं 1 Mark, spot, stamp, symbol; emblem, badge, symptom; ग्रामेषु यूपचिह्नेषु R. 1. 44; 3. 55; संनिपातस्य चिह्नानि Pt. 1. 177. -2 A sign, indication; प्रसादचिह्नानि पुरःफलानि R. 2. 22; प्रहर्षचिह्न 2. 68. -3 A sign of the zodiac. -4 Stamp, print, impression; पद °. -5 Aim, direction. -**Comp.** —कारिन् *a.* 1. marking, spotting. -2. striking, wounding, killing. -3. frightful, hideous.

चिह्नित *a.* 1 Marked, signed, stamped, bearing the badges of an office; Y. 2. 85; 1. 319; दिवा चरेयुः कार्यार्थं चिह्निता राजशासनैः Ms. 10. 55, 2. 170.-2 Branded. -3 Known, designated.

चीक् 1. 10. P. (चीकति, चीकयति) 1 To endure, bear, suffer. -2 To be impatient. -3 To touch.

चीत्कारः An onomatopoetic word, the cry of certain animals, particularly of the ass or elephant; स विषीदति चीत्कारादर्द्दभस्ताडितो यथा H. 2. 31; वैनायकश्चिरं वो वदनविधुतयः पांतु चीत्कारवत्यः Mâl. 1. 1.

चीनः [चि-नक् पृषो॰ दीर्घः] 1 N. of a country, the modern China. -2 A kind of deer. -3 A sort of cloth. -4 A thread. —नाः (*m.* pl.) The rulers or people of China. —नं 1 A banner. -2 A kind of bandage for the corners of the eyes.-3 Lead. -**Comp.** —अंशुकं,-वासस् *n.* China-cloth, silk, silken cloth; चीनांशुक-

मिव केतोः प्रतिवातं नीरमनस्य S. 1. 34; Ku. 7. 3; Mâl. 6. 5; Amaru. 75. —कर्पूरः a kind of camphor. —जं steel. —पट्टं lead. —पिष्टं 1. red lead. -2. lead. —वंगं lead.

चीनाकः A kind of camphor.

चीभ् 1 A. (चीभते) 1 To coax, wheedle, flatter. -2 To boast, swagger.

चीरं [चि-क्रन् दीर्घश्च; Uṇ. 2. 26] 1 A rag, a tattered cloth, a long stripe or garment; Ms. 6. 6. -2 A bark. -3 A cloth or garment in general. -4 A necklace of pearls consisting of four strings. -5 A stripe, stroke, line. -6 A manner of writing with strokes. -7 Lead. -8 A crest. -9 The dress of a Buddhist priest. **-Comp** —परिग्रह, -वासस् *a.* 1. clothed in bark; Ku. 6. 92; Ms. 11. 102. -2. dressed in rags or tatters. (*-m.*) an epithet of *S*iva. —भवंती the elder sister of a wife (?).

चीरकः A manner of writing, see चीर above.

चीरित *a.* Having strips, ragged.

चीरिन् *a.* [चीर-इनि] Clothed in bark, garments or rags.

चीरिः *f.* [चि बा० क्रि दीर्घश्च] 1 A veil for covering the eyes. -2 A cricket. -3 The hem of an under-garment.

चीरि (रु) का A cricket.

चीर्ण *a.* (चर्-नक् पृषो° अत ईत्वम्) 1 Done, performed, observed. -2 Studied, repeated. -3 Split, divided. **-Comp.** —पर्णः the Kharjûra and Nimba trees.

चीलिका A cricket.

चीव् I. 1 U. (चीवति-ते) 1 To wear, cover. -2 To take or receive. -3 To seize. -II. 10 U. (चीवयति-ते) 1 To shine. -2 To speak.

चीवरं [चि-ष्वरच् नि० दीर्घः; चीव्-अरच् वा; cf. Uṇ. 3. 1] 1 A garment (in general); a tatter, rag; प्रेतचीवरवसा स्वनोग्रया R. 11. 16. -2 The dress of any mendicant, particularly of a Buddhist mendicant; चीवराणि परिधत्ते Sk.; चीरचीवरपरिच्छदां Mâl. 1; प्रक्षालितमेतन्मया चीवरखंडं Mk. 8.

चीवरिन् *m.* 1 A Buddhist or Jaina mendicant. -2 A mendicant

चुक्क् 10 U. (चुक्कयति-ते) To inflict or suffer pain.

चुक्कारः The roaring of a lion.

चुक्रः [चक्-रक् अत उत्वं च Uṇ. 2. 15] 1 A kind of cane or sorrel. -2 Sourness. —क्रं Sourness, acidity. **-Comp.** —अम्लं vinegar made by the acetous fermentation of grain. (—म्ला) 1. a tamarind tree. -2. a kind of sour rice-gruel. —फलं the tamarind fruit. —वास्तूकं wood-sorrel.

चुक्रकं, चुक्रिका A kind of wood-sorrel.

चुक्रा The tamarind tree.

चुक्रिमन् *m.* Sourness.

चुक्षा 1 Injuring, killing. -2 Washing.

चुचिः The female breast; udder.

चुचुकः,-कं, चूचूकं The nipple of the breast.

चुंचु *a.* (At the end of certain comp.) Celebrated, famous, renowned, skilled in; अक्षर°, चार° &c. —चुः 1 The musk-rat or shrew. -2 A mixed caste born of a Brâhmaṇa father and Vaideha female.

चुंचुरी A game played with tamarind seeds instead of dice.

चुट् I. 6. 10. P. (चुटति, चोटयति) To cut off, divide. -II. 1. 10. P. (चोटति, चोटयति) To become small, to be diminished, wane.

चुट्ट् 10 P. (चुट्टयति) To become small or shallow (as a river.)

चुड् I. 6 P. (चुडति) To conceal or hide.

चुड्ड् 1 P. (चुड्डति) 1 To dally, sport. -2 To hint one's meaning. -3 To act or do.

चुण् 6 P. (चुणति) To cut off, pierce.

चुंट् I. 1. 10. P. (चुंटति, चुंटयति) To cut off. -II. 1. P. To become small.

चुंड् I. 1 P. To become small. -II. 10 P. To cut off.

चुंटा, -डा A small well or reservoir.

चुत् 1 P. (चोतति) To ooze, trickle, see च्युत्.

चुतः The anus.

चुद् I. 10 U. (चोदयति-ते, चोदित) 1 To send, direct, throw forward, urge or drive on, push on; चोदयाश्वान् S. 1. -2 To prompt, inspire, impel, animate, excite; R. 4. 24. -3 To hasten, accelerate. -4 To question, ask. -5 To press with a request. -6 To put forward, adduce, as an argument or objection. -7 To enjoin, lay down; Ms. 2. 165. -8 To request, solicit. -9 To help on. -10 To bring or offer quickly. -11 To fix, settle, direct. -12 To be quick. -II. 1 U. Ved. (चोदति ते) 1 To impel, incite. -2 To offer quickly (Soma). -3 To hasten, be quick.

चोद *a.* [चोदयतीति चुद्-अच्] Animating, inspiring, promoting &c. —दः A whip or goad.

चोदक *a.* [चुद् ण्वुल्] Driving, urging. —कः 1 Directing, invitation. -2 (in gram.) परिग्रह q. v.

चोदन *a.* [चुद्-भावे ल्युट्] Driving, impelling. —नं 1 The act of driving. -2 Invitation. -3 Order, rule, precept.

चोदना 1 Sending, directing, throwing. -2 Urging or driving onward. -3 Prompting, inciting, encouraging, inspiration. -4 A precept, sacred commandment, scriptural injunction. **-Comp.** —गुडः a ball for playing with.

चोदित *p. p.* 1 Sent, directed. -2 Urged on, driven. -3 Incited, prompted, inspired. -4 Put forward as an argument. -5 Thrown, cast. -6 Appointed. -8 Ordered, directed.

चोद्य *a.* [चुद्-ण्यत्] 1 To be driven or impelled. -2 To be sent, thrown, or directed. -3 To be mentioned. —द्यं 1 Objecting, asking a question. -2 An objection. -3 Wonder, surprise.

चुंदी A procuress, bawd.

चुप् 1 P. (चोपति) To move slowly, creep or steal along.

चोपन *a.* Moving, stirring. —नं Moving slowly.

चुबुकः The chin.

चुंब्रं The mouth, face.

चुंब् I. 1. 10. U. (चुंबति-ते, चुंबयति-ते, चुंबित) 1 To kiss (fig. also); श्लिष्यति चुंबति जलधरकल्पं हरिरुपगत इति तिमिरमनल्पं Gît. 6; प्रियामुखं किंपुरुषश्चुचुंबे Ku. 3. 38, Amaru. 16; H. 4. 132. -2 To touch softly, or graze;

–With परि to kiss; Rs.6.18; Amaru. 77. –II. 10 P. To hurt, kill.

चुंबः, बा [चुंब्-भावे घञ् अच् वा] A kiss.

चुंबकः [चुंब्-ण्वुल्] 1 A kisser. –2 A lecher, a lustful man, libertine. –3 A rogue, cheat. –4 One who has kissed or dipped in a variety of subjects, a superficial scholar. –5 A loadstone. –6 The upper part or middle of a balance.

चुंबनं [चुंब् भावे ल्युट्] Kissing, a kiss; चुंबनं देहि मे भार्ये कामचांडालतृप्तये R. G.

चुंबित p.p. 1 Kissed. –2 Touched softly.

चुंबिन् a. 1 Kissing, sipping; Mâl. 9. 7. –2 Touching, grazing; Bh. 3. 95.

चुर् 10 U. (चोरयति-ते, चोरित) 1 To rob, steal; Ms. 8. 333; V. 3. 17. –2 (Fig.) To bear, have, possess, take, assume; अचूचुरच्चंद्रमसोभिरामतां Si. 1. 16.

चुर a. Stealing, robbing &c.

चुरणं Robbing, theft.

चुरा Theft.

चो (चौ) रः 1 A thief, robber; सकलं चोर गतं त्वया गृहीतं V. 4. 16; इंदीवरदलप्रभाचोरं चक्षुः Bh. 3. 67. –2 Any dishonest dealer. –3 One that steals or captivates the heart.–Comp. —कर्मन् n. theft. —गत a. robbed. —रूपः a clever thief.

चो (चौ) रिका Theft, robbery; °विवाह Mâl. 1 secret marriage.

चोरित a. Stolen, robbed. —तं Theft.

चोरितकं 1 Petty theft, larceny. –2 Anything stolen.

चुरिः –री f. A small well.

चुल् 10 P. (चोलयति) 1 To raise or elevate. –2 To rise, increase. –3 To dip, dive or plunge into.

चुलुकः [चुल्-उकञ्] 1 Deep mud. –2 A mouthful of water or the hand hollowed to hold water or anything; ममौ स भद्रं चुलुके समुद्रः N. 8. 45; ज्ञात्वा विधातुश्चुलुकात् प्रसूतिं Vikr. 1. 37. –3 A small vessel. —कं Water in which pulse has been steeped.

चुलुकिन् m. A porpoise.

चुलुंप् 1 P. (चुलुंपति) 1 To swing, rock, move to and fro, agitate. –With उद् 1. to swing. –2. to agitate: अंभोधिर्नाल्किकेलीरिव चुलुकैरुच्चुलुंपत्यपो ये Mv. 5. 8.

चुलुंपः Fondling children.

चुलुंपा A she-goat.

चुल्ल् 1 P. (चुल्लति) 1 To play, sport, to make amorous gestures. –2 To conjecture.

चुल्ल a. Blear-eyed. —ल्लः A blear eye.

चुल्लकः The palm of the hand hollowed as in the act of holding water. —की 1 A kind of water-pot. –2 A porpoise.

चुल्लिः A fire-place.

चुल्ली 1 A fire-place. –2 A funeral pile. –3 A large apartment or hall composed of three divisions, one looking north, another east, and the third west.

चुस्तः,-स्तं [च क बा० सुट्] 1 The burnt exterior of roast meat. –2 Fried meat. –3 Chaff. –4 Rind.

चूचुकं, चूचूकं The nipple of a breast; Si. 7. 19.

चूडः Ved. 1 A protuberance. –2 The ceremony of tonsure.

चूडकः A well.

चूडा 1 The hair on the top of the head, a single lock on the crown of the head (left after the ceremony of tonsure); R. 18. 51; U. 5. 36; 5. 3; 4. 20. –2 The ceremony of tonsure. –3 The crest of a cock or peacock; Pt. 2. 73. –4 Any crest, plume or diadem. –5 The head. –6 Top, summit. –7 A room on the top of a house. –8 A well. –9 An ornament (like a bracelet worn on the wrist). –Comp. —करणं, -कर्मन् n. the ceremony of tonsure; Ms.2. 35.—पाशः a mass of hair; चूडापाशे नवकुरबकं Me. 65. —मणिः, –रत्नं 1. a jewel worn on the top of the head, a crest jewel (fig. also). –2. best, excellent (usually at the end of comp.). —लक्षणं tonsure.

चूडार-ल a. 1 Having a single lock of hair on the crown of the head. –2 Crested. —लं The head.

चूडिक, चूडिन् a. 1 Having a lock of hair on the head. –2 Crested.

चूडाम्लं Vinegar prepared from fruits.

चूण् 10 P. (चूणयति) 1 To contract. –2 To drink.

चूतः [चूष्-क्त, चोषति रसं चुत-अच् वा पृषो° Tv.] 1 The mango tree; ईषद्बद्धरजःकणाग्रकपिशा चूते नवा मंजरी V. 2. 7; चूतांकुरास्वादकषायकंठः Ku. 3. 32; one of the 5 arrows of Cupid; see पंचबाण. —तं The anus.

चूतकः 1 The mango tree. –2 A small well.

चूतिः f. The anus.

चूर् 4 A. (चूर्यते) To burn.

चूरी-चूरिका A small well.

चूर्ण् 10 U. (चूर्णयति-ते, चूर्णित) 1 To reduce to powder, pulverize, pound. –2 To bruise, crush.

चूर्णः-र्णं [चूर्ण् कर्मणि अच्] 1 Powder. –2 Flour. –3 Dust. –4 Aromatic powder, pounded sandal, camphor &c; भवति विफलप्रेरणा चूर्णमुष्टिः Me. 68. —र्णः 1 Chalk. –2 Lime. –3 Pounding. –Comp. —कारः a lime-burner. —कुंतलः a curl, curly hair; समं केरलकांतानां चूर्णकुंतलवल्लिभिः Vikr. 4. 2. —खंडः डं 1. gravel, pebble. –2. lime-stone nodule. —पदं a peculiar exercise, walking backwards and forwards. —पारदः vermilion. —मुष्टिः f. a handful of perfume or powder. —योगः perfumed powder.

चूर्णकः [चूर्ण स्वार्थे क] Grain fried and pounded. —कं 1 A fragrant powder. –2 A style of prose-composition which is easy, does not contain hard letters, and has very few compounds; अकठोराक्षरं स्वल्पसमासं चूर्णकं विदुः Chand. M. 6. –3 Explaining in prose the purport of a foregoing verse.

चूर्णनं Crushing, pounding.

चूर्णिः-र्णी f. 1 Pounding, powder. –2 A sum of hundred cowries. –3 N. of Patanjali's Mahâbhâshya on the Sûtras of Pâṇini. –4 A selection of an unanswerable argument. –Comp. —कृत् m. 1. an epithet of Patanjali. –2. an annotator, commentator.

चूर्णिका 1 Grain fried and powdered. –2 A style of prose composition.

चूर्णित a. 1 Pounded, pulverized. –2 Crushed, bruised, smashed, shattered to pieces; Ku. 5. 24.

चूर्णिन् a. Made or mixed up with anything powdered.

चूर्णीकृ 8 U. 1 To reduce to powder, pound, grind. –2 To bruise, smash.

चूर्णीभू 1 P. To become dust, fly off into minute particles.

चूर्तिः *f.* Going.

चूलः Hair. **—ला** 1 An upper room. -2 A crest. -3 The crest of a comet; cf. चूडा.

चूलिकं A cake of flour fried with ghee.

चूलिन् *a.* Having a crest.

चूलिका [चुल् समुच्छ्राये ण्वुल् पृषो०दीर्घः] 1 The crest or comb of a cock. -2 The root of an elephant's ear. -3 (In dramas) The hinting or indication of the occurrence of any event by characters behind the stage, अंतर्जवनिकासंस्थैः सूचनार्थस्य चूलिका S. D. 310; *e. g.* in the beginning of the 4th act of Mv.

चूष् 1 P. (चूषति, चूषित) To drink, suck up or out.

चूषा 1 A leathern girth (for an elephant). -2 Sucking. -3 A girdle.

चूष्यं [चूष् कर्मणि ण्यत्] Any article of food to be sucked.

चोषः 1 Sucking. -2 Inflammation (in medicine). -3 Drying up.

चोषणं Sucking, suction.

चोष्यं =चूष्य q. v.

चृत् I. 6 P. (चृतति) 1 To hurt, kill. -2 To tie, bind or connect together. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (चर्तति, चर्तयति-ते) To light, kindle.

चेकितानः 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 N. of a Yâdava prince, who fought on the side of the Pândavas in the great war.

चेटः (डः) [चिट अच्, वा टस्य डः] A servant.

चेटकः 1 A servant, slave; any one who does a set task. -2 A paramour.

चेटि (डि) का, चेटिः (टी) (डी) *f.* A female slave or servant.

चेद् *ind.* If, provided that, although (never used at the beginning of a sentence); अयि रोषमुरीकरोषि नो चेत्किमपि त्वां प्रति वारिधे वदामः Bv. 1. 44; Ku. 4. 9; इति चेद् —न 'if it be urged that...(we reply) not so' (frequently used in controversial works): सन्निधानमात्रेण राजप्रभृतीनां दृष्टं कर्तृत्वमिति चेन्न S. B; अथ चेद् but if.

चेदिः (*m. pl.*) N. of a country; ... चेदीनां भवांस्तमवमंस्त मा *S*i. 2. 95, 63. **—Comp. —पतिः, —भूभृत्** *m.*, **—राज्** *m.*, **—राजः** N. of *S*isupâla, son of Damaghosha and king of the Chedis; *S*i. 2. 96; see शिशुपाल.

चेल् 1 P. (चेलति) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, be disturbed, tremble.

चेलं 1 A garment; कुसुंभारुणं चारु चेलं वसाना Jag. -2 (At the end of comp.) Bad, wicked, vile; भार्याचेलं 'a bad wife.' **—Comp. —आक्नः** a moth. **—प्रक्षालकः** a washerman.

चेलिका A bodice.

चेलुकः A Buddhist novice.

चेल्ल् 1 P. (चेल्लति) To go or move. -2 To shake, tremble.

चेष्ट् 1 A. (चेष्टते, चेष्टित) 1 To move about, stir, be active, show signs of life; यदा स देवो जागर्ति तदेदं चेष्टते जगत् Ms. 1. 52; Mâl. 8. 8; *S*. 6. 27. -2 To make effort, endeavour, exert oneself, struggle. -3 To perform, do (anything). -4 To frequent. -5 To behave, act. -WITH वि 1. to stir, move, be in motion, move about. -2. to act, behave.

चेष्टं 1 Moving the limbs, gesture. -2 Acting.

चेष्टक *a.* [चेष्ट्-ण्वुल्] Making efforts. **—कः** A particular mode of sexual enjoyment or coitus.

चेष्टनं 1 Motion. -2 Effort, exertion. -3 Performing, doing.

चेष्टा [चेष्ट्-अङ्] 1 Motion, movement; किमस्माकं स्वामिचेष्टानिरूपणेन H. 3; Mâl. 5. 7. -2 Gesture, action; चेष्टया भाषणेन च नेत्रवक्त्रविकारैश्च लक्ष्यतेऽन्तर्गतं मनः Ms. 8. 26. -3 Effort, exertion. -4 Behaviour; Pt. 1. 150. -5 Action, deed, performing. **—नाशः** destruction of the world. **—निरूपणं** observing a person's movements.

चेष्टित *p. p.* [चेष्ट्-कर्तरि क्त] Moved, stirred &c **—तं** 1 Motion, gesture, act. -2 Doing, action, behaviour; कपोलपाटलादेशि बभूव रघुचेष्टितं R. 4. 68; तत्तत्कामस्य चेष्टितं Ms. 2. 4 doing or work.

चैतन्यं [चेतनस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Spirit, life, intelligence, vitality, sensation. -2 Soul, spirit, mind; U. 1. 36. -3 Consciousness, feeling, sensation, sense; U. 1. 48. -4 (In Vedânta phil.) The supreme spirit considered as the essence of all being and source of all sensation. **—न्यः** N. of a modern reformer of the Vaishnava faith.

चैत्तसिक *a.* Relating to the mind.

चैत्त *a.* [चित्तस्येदं अण्] Belonging to the mind, mental. **—त्तं** Memory.

चैत्तिक *a.* Mental, intellectual.

चैत्य *a.* Relating to a pile. **—त्यः** 1 The individual soul. -2 A pile of stones forming a land-mark. -3 A monument, tomb-stone. -4 A sacrificial shed. -5 A place of religious worship, altar, sanctuary, -6 A temple. -7 A reflection. -8 A religious fig-tree or any tree growing by the side of streets; Me. 23. (रथ्यावृक्ष Malli.)-**Comp. —तरुः, -द्रुमः, -वृक्षः** a fig-tree standing on a sacred spot. **—पालः** the guardian of a sanctuary. **—मुखः** a hermit's water-pot.

चैत्रः [चित्रा; चित्रमेव स्वार्थे अण्; चित्रायां भवः अण् वा] 1 N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation Chitrâ (corresponding to March-April). -2 A Buddhist mendicant. -3 One of the seven ranges of mountains dividing the continent into Varshas. **—त्रं** A temple, monument for the dead. **—Comp. —आवलिः** *f.* the full-moon-day of Chaitra. **—सखः** an epithet of the god of love.

चैत्रकः The month चैत्र.

चैत्रिः, चैत्रिकः, चैत्रिन् *m.* The month called Chaitra.

चैत्री The day of full-moon in the month of Chaitra.

चैत्ररथं (थ्यं) N. of the garden of Kubera; एको ययौ चैत्ररथप्रदेशान् सौराज्यरम्यानपरो विदर्भान् R. 5. 60.

चैद्यः N. of *S*isupâla; अभिचैद्यं प्रतिष्ठासुः *S*i. 2. 1.

चैल *a.* Made of cloth. **—लं** A piece of cloth, garment. **—लः** A month. **—Comp. —धावः** a washerman.

चैलकः A Buddhist mendicant.

चैलिकः A piece of cloth.

चोक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Honest. -3 Clever, dexterous, skilful. -4

Pleasing, agreeable, delightful. -5 Sharp, pungent, keen.

चोचं 1 A bark, rind. -2 Skin, hide. -3 The cocoa-nut. -4 The uneatable part of a fruit. -5 The fruit of the fan-palm. -6 A plantain.

चोचकः A bark in general.

चोटी A petticoat.

चोडः A bodice; चोडी also.

चोलः (*m. pl.*) [चुल् कर्मणि घञ्] N. of a country in southern India, the modern Tanjore. —लः,-ली 1 A short jacket, a bodice. -2 A garment reaching to the feet. —लं A garment. -**Comp.**—उंडुकः a diadem, turban.

चोलकः 1 A breast-plate. -2 A bark-dress. -3 A bodice. —कं Bark, rind.

चोलकिन् *m.*1 A soldier armed with a breast-plate. -2 The orange tree. -3 The wrist. -4 The shoot of a bamboo.

चोलं (लों) डुकः A fillet for the head, a turban, tiara or diadem.

चोस्कः An excellent horse.

चौक्ष *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Pleasant, agreeable, lovely.

चौड (डी *f.*), चौल (ली *f.*) *a.* [चूडा प्रयोजनमस्य चूडा॰ णः वा डस्य लः] 1 Crested. -2 Relating to tonsure. —डं,-लं The ceremony of tonsure.

चौर्यं 1 Theft, robbery. -2 Trickery.-3 Secrecy, concealment. -**Comp.** —रतं secret sexual enjoyment: Pt. 1. 174.—वृत्तिः *f.* the habit of robbery

चौर्यकं Theft, stealing.

च्यु I. 1 A. (च्यवते,च्युत) 1 To fall or drop down, slip, sink (fig. also): S. 2. 8. -2 To come out of, flow or issue from, drop, trickle or stream forth from; स्वतश्च्युतं वह्निमिवाद्रिरंबुदः R. 3. 58; Bk 9. 71. -3 To deviate or swerve from, fall off or away from, leave (duty &c.); (with abl.) अस्माद्धर्मान्न च्यवेत Ms. 7. 98, 12. 71-72. -4 To lose, be deprived of; अच्योष्ट सत्त्वान्नृपतिः Bk. 3. 20, 7. 92. -5 To vanish, disappear, perish, be at an end: R. 8. 66; Ms. 12. 96. -6 To decrease. -7 To bring about, make, form, create.-8 To cause to go away, cause to forget.—*Caus.*(च्यावयति-ते)1 To cause to move, excite, agitate. -2 (A.) To move oneself, be shaken or moved. -3 To remove, drive away, expel. -4 To deprive, take away: Pt. 1. 240. -5 To cause to fall. -II. 10 P. (च्यावयति) 1 To suffer, bear. -2 To laugh.

च्यवनं 1 Moving, motion. -2 Being deprived of, loss; deprivation. -3 Dying, perishing. -4 Sinking, falling. -5 Departure, deviation. -6 Flowing, trickling.

च्यावन *a.* Causing to fall. —नं Expulsion, driving away.

च्युत *p. p.* [च्यु-क्त च्युत्-क वा] 1 Fallen down,, slipped, fallen. -2 Removed, expelled. -3 Strayed, erred, deviated from. -4 Deprived. -5 Broken, disordered. -6 Dropped, oozed out. -7 Lost, gone, perished; R. 5. 45. -8 Moved, shaken. -**Comp.** —अधिकार *a.* dismissed from office. —आत्मन् *a.* of a depraved soul, evil-minded ; Ku. 5. 81.

च्युतिः *f.* [च्यु-भावे क्तिन्] 1 Falling down, a fall. -2 Deviation from. -3 Dropping, oozing. -4 Losing, deprivation: धैर्यच्युतिं कुर्यात् Ku. 3. 10. -5 Vanishing, perishing. -6 The vulva. -7 The anus. -8 Quick motion.

च्युत् 1 P. (च्योतति) 1 To drop, flow, ooze, trickle, stream forth ; इदं शोणितमभ्यमं संप्रहारेऽच्युतत्तयोः Bk. 6. 28. -2 To drop or fall down, slip; इदं कवचमच्योतीत् Bk. 6. 29. -3 To cause to drop or stream forth. -4 To wet thoroughly, moisten.

च्योतं 1 Sprinkling, pouring. -2 Dropping, falling. -3 Trickling, oozing.

च्युपः The face, mouth.

च्युस् 10 P. (च्योसयति) 1 To laugh. -2 To suffer. -3 To leave. -4 To hurt, kill.-5 To loose.

च्यूतः The mango tree.

च्यौत्न *a.* [च्यु गतौ करणे त्नण्] 1 Animating, enlivening. -2 A goer. -3 Oviparous. -4 Abandoned; wicked, void of virtue. —त्नं 1 Shaking, concussion. -2 Enterprise. -3 Management. -4 Strength.

छ.

छ *a.* 1 Pure, clean. -2 Trembling, unsteady. —छः 1 A part, fragment, -2 Cutting, dividing. —छा 1 Covering, concealing. -2 An infant, a child. -3 Quick-silver. —छं A house.

छगः (गी *f.*) A goat.

छगणः-णं, Dry cow-dung.

छगलः 1 A goat. -2 N. of the sage Atri. -3 N. of a country. —ला, -ली A she-goat. —लं A blue cloth. -**Comp.** —अंत्रिका,-आंत्रिः a wolf.

छगलकः A goat.

छटा 1 Mass, lump, number, assemblage; सटाच्छटाभिन्नघनेन *Si.* 1. 47; Mâl. 10. 10. -2 A collection of rays of light, lustre, splendour, light; *Si.* 8. 38; Mâl. 5. 23. -3 A continuous line, streak; छातेवरांबुच्छटा K. P.1. -**Comp.** —आभा lightning. —फलः the betel-nut tree.

छत्रः A mushroom.—त्रं 1A parasol, an umbrella; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R.3.16; Ms. 7. 96. -2 Concealing the faults of one's teacher. -**Comp.** —धरः,-धारः the bearer of an umbrella. —धारण 1. carrying or bearing an umbrella Ms. 2. 178. -2. carrying an [illegible] la as a type of royal authority. [illegible] 1. a king over whom an umbrella is carried as a mark of dignity, sovereign, emperor. -2. N. of an ancient king in जंबुद्वीप. —भंगः 1. 'destruction of the royal parasol', loss of dominion, deposition. -2. dependence. -3. wilfulness. -4. a forlorn condition, widowhood.

छत्रकः 1 A temple in honour of Śiva.-2 A bee-hive of a conical form. -3 A king-fisher. -त्रिका Mushroom. —कं A mushroom.

छत्रा, छत्राकः A mushroom; Ms. 5. 19; Y. 1. 176; also छत्राकी-कं.

छत्रिकः The bearer of an umbrella.

छत्रिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Having or bearing an umbrella. —*m.* A barber.

छत्वरः 1 A house. -2 A bower, arbour.

छद् 10 U. (छदति-ते, छादयति-ते, छन्न, छादित) 1 To cover, cover over, veil; हैमैश्छन्ना Me. 76; चक्षुः खेदात्सलिलगुरुभिः पक्ष्मभिश्छादयंती Me. 90; छन्नोपांतः...काननाम्रैः 18. -2 To spread anything (as a cover), cover oneself. -3 To hide, conceal; Pt. 1. 287; (fig.); keep secret; ज्ञानपूर्वं कृतं कर्म छादयंते ह्यसाधवः Mb.; छन्नं दोषमुदाहरंति Mk. 9. 4.

छदः, -छदनं 1 A covering, cover; अल्पच्छद, उत्तरच्छद &c. -2 A wing; अन्यभृतच्छदच्छवे: Śi. 16. 50; च्छदहेम कषन्निवालसत् N. 2. 69. -3 A leaf. -4 A sheath, case. -Comp. —पत्रः the Bhūrja tree.

छदिः *f.*, -छदिस् *n.* [छद्-कि-इस् वा] 1 The roof of a carriage. -2 The roof or thatch of a house.

छद्मन् *n.* [छादयते स्वरूपमनेन; छद् -मनिन् Uṇ. 4. 144] 1 A deceptive dress, a disguise. -2 A plea, pretext, guise; ब्रह्मछद्मा सामर्थ्यसारः Mv. 2. 25; पलितछद्मना जरा R. 12. 2; Śi. 2. 21; कुतोऽन्यथा स्रवत्येष स्वेदच्छद्मामृतद्रवः Ratn. 2. 17. -3 Fraud, dishonesty, trick; छद्मना परिददामि मृत्यवे U. 1. 46; Ms. 4. 199; 9. 72. -4 The thatch or roof of a house. -Comp. —तापसः a religious hypocrite. —रूपेण *ind.* incognito, in disguise. —वेशिन् *m.* a player, a cheat, one dressed in disguise.

छद्मिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [छद्मन्-इनि] 1 Fraudulent, deceitful. -2 Disguised (at the end of comp.); *e. g.* ब्राह्मणछद्मिन् disguised as a Brāhmaṇa.

छन्न *a.* [छद्-क्त नि०] 1 Covered. -2 Hidden, concealed, secret &c. see छद्. -3 Desolate, solitary. -4 Private. —न्नं A secret.

छनच्छन् *ind.* An imitative sound, expressive of the noise of falling drops &c.; छनच्छनिति बाष्पकणाः पतंति Amaru. 89.

छंद् 10 U. (छंदयति ते, छंदित) 1 To please, gratify.-2 To persuade, coax. -3 To cover. -4 To be delighted in.

छंद *a.* [छंद्-अच्] 1 Pleasing, fascinating, inviting, alluring. -2 Private, solitary, secret.-3 Praising. -4 Wish, desire, fancy, liking, will; विज्ञाप्यतां देवी यत्ते छंद इति V. 3 just as you like: Pt. 1. 69. -2 Free will, one's own choice, whim, free or wilful conduct; षष्ठे काले त्वमपि दिवसस्यात्मनश्छंदवर्ती V. 2. 1; Gît. 1; Y. 2. 195; स्वच्छंदं according to one's free will, independently.-3 (Hence) subjection, control.-4 Meaning, intention, purport. -5 Poison. -6 Appearance, look, shape. -7 Pleasure, delight.-Comp. —अनुवृत्तं,-त्तिः indulgence of whims, humouring, compliance.

छंदकः 1 An epithet of Vāsudeva. -2 A protector.

छंदन *a.* Pleasing, charming.

छंदस् *n.* [छंदयति असुन्] 1 Wish, desire, fancy, will, pleasure; (गृह्णीयात्) मूर्खं छंदोऽनुवृत्तेन याथातथ्येन पंडितं Chāṇ. 33. -2 Free will, free or wilful conduct. -3 Meaning, intention. -4 Fraud, trick, deceit. -5 The Vedas, the sacred text of the Vedic hymns; स च कुलपतिराद्यश्छंदसां यः प्रयोक्ता U. 3. 48; बहुलं छंदसि frequently used by Pāṇini; प्रणवश्छंदसामिव R. 1. 11; Y. 1. 143; Ms. 4. 95. -6 A metre; ऋक्छंदसा आशास्ते S. 4; गायत्री छंदसामहं Bg. 10. 35; 13. 4. -7 Metrical science, prosody; (regarded as one of the six Vedângas or auxiliaries to the Vedas, the other five being शिक्षा, व्याकरण, कल्प, निरुक्त and ज्योतिष). -Comp. —कृतं any metrical part of the Vedas or other sacred compositions; यथोदितेन विधिना नित्यं छंदस्कृतं पठेत् Ms. 4. 100. —ग: (-छंदोगः) 1. a reciter in metre. -2. a student or chanter of the Sâmaveda; Ms. 3. 145; (छंदोगः सामवेदाध्यायी) —भंगः a violation of the laws of metre. —विचितिः *f.* 'examination of metres', N. of a work on metres, sometimes ascribed to Daṇḍin; छंदोविचित्यां सकलस्तत्प्रपंचो निदर्शितः Kāv. 1. 12.—वृत्तं a metre in general.—स्तुभ् *m.* N. of Aruṇa.

छंदस्य *a.* Ved. 1 Fit for hymns, metrical. -2 Made at will.

छंदित *a.* Gratified, pleased.

छंदु *a.* Ved. Pleasing, lovely.

छम् 1 P. (छमति) To eat, consume.

छमच्छमित An imitative word for the sound of 'crackling', or 'rattling.'

छमंडः 1 An orphan. -2 A single man; one who has no relative.

छंप् 1. 10. P. (छंपति, छंपयति) To go, move.

छर्द् 10 U. (छर्दयति, छर्दित) To vomit.

छर्दः, छर्दनं, छर्दिः *f.*, **छर्दिका** Vomiting, sickness.

छर्दिस् *f.* [छर्द्-भावे इसि] 1 Vomiting -2 A secure place or residence. -3 A house.

छलः,-लं [छल्-अच्] 1 Fraud, trick, deceit, deception; विग्रहे शठ पलायनच्छलानि R. 19. 31; छलमत्र न गृह्यते Mk. 9. 18; Y. 1. 61; Ms. 8. 49, 187; Amaru. 16; Śi. 13. 11. -2 Roguery, knavery.-3 A plea, pretext, guise, semblance (often used in this sense to denote an उत्प्रेक्षा); असुरक्षाहि बहुच्छलाः श्रियः Ki. 2. 39; परिखावलयच्छलेन या न परेषां ग्रहणस्य गोचरा N. 2. 95; प्रत्यर्घ्य पूजामुपदाच्छलेन R. 7. 30, 6. 54, 16. 28; Bk. 1. 1; Amaru. 15; Māl. 9. 1. -4 Intention. -5 Wickedness. -6 A family. -7 Design, device. -8 Fiction, circumvention.

छलक *a.* Delusive, cheating.

छलयति Den. P. To outwit, deceive, cheat; बलिं छलयते Gît. 1; शैवाललोलांश्छलयंति मीनान् R. 16. 61; Bg. 10. 36; Amaru. 41.

छलिकं A kind of drama or dancing; छलिकं दुष्प्रयोज्यमुदाहरंति M. 2.

छलनं, -ना [छल् णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Deceiving, cheating, outwitting. -2 Fraud, trick.

छलित *a* Cheated, deceived &c. —तं Deceiving, cheating.

छलिन् *m.* A cheat, swindler, rogue.

छल्लिः, -ल्ली *f.* [छद्-क्विप् तां लाति ला-क गौरा° ङीष्] 1 Bark, rind. -2 A spreading creeper. -3 Offspring, progeny, posterity.

छविः *f* [छयति असारं छिनत्ति तमो वा छो-वि किच् वा ङीप्; cf. Uṇ. 4. 56] 1 Hue, colour of the skin, complexion; हिमकरोदयपांडुमुखच्छविः R. 9. 38;

छविः पांडुरा *S.* 3. 10; Me. 33; U. 6. 27. **-2** Colour in general. **-3** Beauty, splendour, brilliance; छविकरं मुखचूर्णमृतुश्रियः R. 9. 45. **-4** Light, lustre. **-5** Skin, hide.

छष् 1 U. (छषति-ते) To hurt, injure, kill.

छाग *a.* (गी *f.*) Relating to a goat or she-goat; Y. 1. 258. **—गः** (गी *f.*) **1** A goat; ब्राह्मणश्छागतो यथा (वंचितः) H. 4. 53; Ms. 3. 269. **-2** The sign Aries of the zodiac. **—गं 1** The milk of a she-goat. **-2** An oblation. **-Comp. —भोजिन्** *m.* a wolf. **—मुखः** an epithet of Kârtikeya. **—रथः, —वाहनः** an epithet of Agni, the god of fire.

छागणः A fire of dried cowdung.

छागल *a.* (ली *f.*) Coming from or relating to a goat. **—लः** A goat.

छागिका A she-goat.

छात *a.* **1** Cut, divided. **-2** Feeble, thin, emaciated (*p. p.* of छो q. v.).

छात्रः [छत्रं गुरोर्वैगुण्यावरणं शीलमस्य Sk.; छत्रा° ण] A pupil, disciple. **—त्रं** A kind of honey. **-Comp. —गंडः** an indifferent poetical scholar, knowing only the beginnings of stanzas. **—दर्शनं** fresh butter prepared from milk one day old. **—व्यंसकः** a roguish or dull-witted pupil.

छात्रकं Honey in the comb or hive.

छादं [छद्-अच्] A thatch, roof.

छादनं [छद्-ल्युट्] **1** A cover, screen (fig. also); विनिर्मितं छादनमज्ञतायाः Bh. 2. 7. **-2** Concealing. **-3** A leaf. **-4** Clothing. **-5** Darkening. **—नी** Hide, skin.

छादित *a.* See छन्न.

छाद्मिक *a.* [छद्मना चरति व्यवहरति ठक्] Fraudulent. **—कः** A rogue; Ms. 4. 105.

छांदस *a.* (सी *f.*) [छंदः अधीते वेत्ति वा पक्षे अण्] **1** Vedic, peculiar to the Vedas; as छांदसः प्रयोगः. **-2** Studying or familiar with the Vedas. **-3** Metrical. **—सः** A Brâhmaṇa versed in the Vedas.

छांदसीय *a.* Metrical, familiar with metres.

छांदोमिक *a.* Belonging to the छंदोमस् (as a day or सूक्त).

छाया [छो-णUṇ.4.109] **1** Shade, shadow (changed at the end of Tat. com. into छायं when बाहुल्य or thickness of shade is meant; *e. g.* इक्षुच्छायनिषादिन्यः R. 4. 20; so 7. 4. 12. 50; Mu. 4. 21): छायामधः सानुगतां निषेव्य Ku. 1. 5; 6. 46; अनुभवति हि मूर्ध्ना पादपस्तीव्रमुष्णं शमयति परितापं छायया संश्रितानां *S.* 5. 7; R. 1. 75, 2. 6. 3. 70; Me. 67. **-2** A reflected image, a reflection: छाया न मूर्छति मलोपहतप्रसादे शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा *S.* 7. 32. **-3** Resemblance, likeness. **-4** A shadowy fancy, hallucination. **-5** Blending of colours. **-6** Lustre, light; छायामंडललक्ष्येण R. 4. 5; रत्नच्छायाव्यतिकरः Me. 15. 35. **-7** Colour; Mâl. 6. 5. **-8** Colour of the face, complexion; केवलं लावण्यमयी छाया त्वां न मुंचति *S.* 3; मेघैरंतरितः प्रिये तव मुखच्छायानुकारी शशी S. D.; Pt. 5. 88. **-9** Beauty क्षामच्छायं भवनं Me. 80, 104. **-10** Protection. **-11** A row, line. **-12** Darkness. **-13** A bribe. **-14** N. of Durgâ. **-15** The shadow of a gnomon as indicating the sun's position. **-16** The Sun. **-17** Nightmare. **-18** N. of a wife of the sun (she was but a shadow or likeness of संज्ञा, the wife of the Sun; consequently when संज्ञा went to her father's house without the knowledge of her husband, she put छाया in her own place. छाया bore to the Sun three children:—two sons Sâvarṇi and *S*ani, and one daughter Tapanî). **—यः** One who grants shade. **-Comp. —अंकः** the moon. **—आत्मन्** *m.* a reflected image or form. **—करः** the bearer of an umbrella. **—ग्रहः** a mirror. **—तनयः, —सुतः —आत्मजः** Saturn, son of छाया. **—तरुः —द्रुमः** a large umbrageous tree; Me. 1; *S.* 4. 11. **—द्वितीय** *a.* 'accompanied only by one's shadow', alone. **—पथः** the galaxy, the atmosphere; R. 13. 2. **—भृत्** *m.* the moon. **—मानः** the moon. (**—नं**) a measure of shadow. **—मित्रं** a parasol. **—मृगधरः** the moon. **—यंत्रं** a sun-dial.

छायामय *a.* Reflected, shadowy.

छालः, —लं Bark; a bark-garment.

छिः *f.* [छो-बा° कि] Abuse, reproach.

छिक्का Sneezing.

छित *a.* See छात.

छिद् 7 U. (छिनत्ति, छिंते, चिच्छेद, अच्छिदत्, अच्छैत्सीत्, अच्छित्त, छेत्स्यति, छेत्तुं, छिन्न) **1** To cut, cut or lop off, hew, mow, tear, pierce, break asunder, rend, split, divide: नैनं छिंदंति शस्त्राणि Bg. 2. 23; R. 12. 80; Ms. 4. 69. 70; 9. 276; Y. 2. 302. **-2** To disturb, interrupt (as sleep). **-3** To remove, drive off, destroy, expel, annihilate; तृष्णां छिंधि Bh. 2. 77; एतन्मे संशयं छिंधि मनिमं संप्रमुह्यति Mb; राघवो रथमप्राप्तां तामाशां च सुरद्विषां। अर्धचंद्रमुखैर्बाणैश्चिच्छेद कदलीसुखं ॥ R. 12. 96; Ku. 7. 16. **-4** To take away, remove, deprive of; न नः किंचिद छिद्यते S. B. we do not lose anything [cf. L. *scindo*].

छित्तिः *f.* [छिद्-क्तिन्] Cutting, dividing.

छित्वर *a.* (री *f.*) [छिद्-ष्वरप् इषो° दस्य तः] **1** Fit for cutting. **-2** Hostile, fraudulent, roguish.

छिद् *a.* (At the end of comp.) Cutting, dividing, destroying, removing, splitting &c.; श्रमच्छिदामाश्रमपादपानां R. 5. 6; पंकच्छिदः फलस्य M. 2. 8. **—***m.* The divisor, denominator.

छिदकं [छिद्-क्वुन्] **1** Indra's thunderbolt. **-2** A diamond.

छिदा Cutting, dividing.

छिदिः *f.* **1** An axe. **-2** Indra's thunderbolt. **-3** Cutting off.

छिदिरः [छिद्-किरच् Uṇ. 1. 51] **1** An axe. **-2** A sword. **-3** Fire. **-4** A rope, cord.

छिदुर *a.* [छिद्-कुरच्] **1** Cutting, dividing, removing; *S*i. 6. 8. **-2** Easily breaking. **-3** Broken, disordered, deranged; संलक्ष्यते न च्छिदुरोऽपि हारः R. 16. 62. **-4** Hostile. **-5** Roguish, knavish.

छिद्र *a.* [छिद्-रक्, छिद्र-अच् वा] Pierced, containing holes. **—द्रं 1** A hole, slit; cleft, fissure, rent, pit, opening, crack; नव छिद्राणि तान्येव प्राणस्यायतनानि तु Y. 3. 99; Ms. 8. 239; अयं पटश्छिद्रशतैरलंकृतः Mk. 2. 9; so काष्ठ°, भूमि° &c. **-2** A defect, flaw, blemish; त्वं हि सर्षपमात्राणि परच्छिद्राणि पश्यसि। आत्मनो बिल्वमात्राणि पश्यन्नपि न पश्यसि ॥ Mb. **-3** A vulnerable or weak point, weak side, imperfection, foible; नास्य छिद्रं परो विद्याद्विद्याच्छिद्रं परस्य तु। गूहेत् कूर्म इवांगानि रक्षेद्विवरमात्मनः ॥ Ms. 7. 105, 102; छिद्रं निरूप्य सहसा प्रविशत्यशंकः H. 1. 81

(where छिद्र means a hole also); Pt. 3. 39 ; Pt.2. 38 ; *Proverb*: छिद्रेष्वनर्था बहुलीभवंति ' misfortunes never come single'.-4 (Astr.) N. of the eighth house.-**Comp.** -अनुजीविन्,-अनुसंधानिन्,-अनुसारिन्,-अन्वेषिन *a*. 1. looking out for faults or flaws. -2. seeking the weak points of another, picking holes, censorious; सर्पाणां दुर्जनानां च परच्छिद्रानुजीविनां Pt.1.-अंतर *m*.a cane, reed. -आत्मन् *a*. one who exposes his weak points to the attack of others.-कर्ण *a*. having the ear pierced. -दर्शन *a*. 1. exhibiting faults.-2. seeking the weak points. -दर्शिन् *a*. observing faults, a captious critic.

छिद्रयति Den. P. To perforate, bore, pierce through.

छिद्रित *a*. [छिद्र कर्मणि क्त] 1 Having holes. -2 Bored, perforated.

छिद्वर =छित्वर q. v.

छिन्न *p. p.* [छिद्-क्त] 1 Cut, divided, rent, chopped, riven, torn, broken. -2 Destroyed, removed ; see छिद्. -3 Decaying, declining. -4 Exhausted, tired, fatigued. -न्ना A whore, harlot.-**Comp.**-केश *a*. shorn, shaven. -द्रुमः a riven tree. -द्वैध *a*. whose doubt is dispelled. -नासिक *a*. noseless.-भिन्न *a*. cut up through and through, mutilated, mangled, cut up. -मस्त,-मस्तक *a*. decapitated. (-स्ता-का) a headless form of Durgâ. -मूल *a*. cut up by the roots ; R. 7. 43. -श्वासः a kind of asthma. -संशय *a*. ' one whose doubt is dispelled', free from doubt, confirmed.

छेत्तृ *a*. 1 Cutter. -2 A wood-cutter. -3 Destroying, removing (doubts &c.).

छेदः [छिद् भावे घञ् अच् वा]1 Cutting, felling down, breaking down, dividing; अभिज्ञाश्छेदपातानां क्रियंते नंदनद्रुमाः Ku. 2. 41; छेदो दंशस्य दाहो वा M. 4. 4; R. 14. 1; Ms. 8. 270, 370; Y. 2. 223, 240. -2 Solving, removing, dissipating, clearing; as in संशयच्छेद. -3 Destruction, interruption; निद्राच्छेदाभिताम्रा Mu. 3.21. -4 Cessation, end, termination, disappearance as in धर्मच्छेद *S*. 2. 5. -5 A distinguishing mark. -6 A cut, an incision, cleft. -7 Deprivation, want, deficiency. -8 Failure: संततिच्छेद *S*. 6. -9 A piece, bit, cut, fragment, section; बिसकिसलयच्छेदपाथेयवंतः Me. 11, 59; अभिनवकरिदंतच्छेदपांडुः कपोलः Mâl. 1. 22; Ku. 1. 4; *S*. 3. 6; R. 12. 100. -10 (In math.) A divisor, the denominator of a fraction. -**Comp.** -करः a wood-cutter.

छेदक *a*. [छिद्-ण्वुल्] Cutting off, dividing &c. -कः The denominator of a fraction.

छेदन *a*. [छिद् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Cutting asunder, dividing, splitting. -2 Destroying, solving, removing. -नं 1 Cutting, tearing, cutting off, splitting, dividing; Ms.8. 280, 292, 322. -2 A section, portion, bit, part. -3 Destruction, removal. -4 Division.

छेदि *a*. [छिद्-इन्] 1 Cutting. -2 Breaking. -दिः 1 A carpenter. -2 Indra's thunderbolt.

छेदित *a*. Cut, divided, split &c.

छेदिन् *a*. 1 Cutting or tearing off, dividing. -2 Destroying,removing.

छेद्य *p.p.*[छिद्-ण्यत्] To be cut or divided, divisible. -द्यं Amputation.

छुछुंदरः (री *f*.) The musk-rat; Y. 3. 215 ; Ms. 12. 65.

छुट् 6. 10. P. (छुटति, छोटयति) To cut, clip off.

छुड् 6 P. (छुडति) To cover, hide, screen.

छुद्रं [छद्-रक् पृषो°] 1 Retaliation, counteraction.-2 A ray (of light).

छुप् 6 P. (छुपति) To touch.

छुपः *a*. [छुप् कर्तरि क, घञर्थे क वा] Active, zealous, swift. -पः 1 Touch. -2 A shrub, bush. -3 Combat, war. -4 Air, wind.

छुबुकं Ved. The chin; see चिबुक.

छुर् I. 1 P. (छोरति, छुरित) 1 To cut, divide. -2 To engrave. -II. 6 P. (छुरति, छुरित) 1 To cover, smear, daub, inlay, coat, envelop. -2 To intermix. -*Caus*. (छोरयति, छुरयति) 1 To inlay, set with mosaic ornaments. -2 To overspread. -3 To besmear; Mâl. 9. 30.

छुरणं 1 Smearing, anointing; ज्योत्स्नाभस्मच्छुरणधवला राचिकापालिकीयं K. P. 10.-2 Overspreading ; U. 6.4.

छुरा [छुर्-क] Lime.

छुरिका A knife.

छुरित *p. p.* [छुर्-क्त] 1 Set, inlaid -2 Overspread, coated, covered over with ; अनेकधातुच्छुरिताश्मराशेः *Si*. 3. 4, 7 ; इंदुकिरणच्छुरितमुखीं K. 10. -3 Blended, intermixed ; परस्परेण छुरितामलच्छवी *Si*. 1. 22. -4 Besmeared, anointed ; Ve. 1. 1. -5 Cut.

छुरी, छूरिका, छूरी A knife.

छृद् I. 1 P., 10 U. (छर्दति, छर्दयति -ते) To kindle.-II. 7 P. (छृणत्ति, छृन्त) 1 To play. -2 To shine. -3 To vomit. -*Caus*. (छर्दयति-ते) 1 To pour out. -2 To spit out, eject, vomit. -3 To kindle, light.

छृष् 1 P.,10 U. (छर्षति, छर्षयति-ते) To beg, request.

छेक *a*. [छो-बा० डेकन् Tv.] 1 Tame, domesticated (as a beast). -2 Citizen, town-bred. -3 Shrewd, trained in the acuteness and vice of towns. -कः 1 A bee. -2 A kind of अनुप्रास see below. -**Comp.** -अनुप्रासः one of the five kinds of अनुप्रास, ' the single alliteration ', which is a similarity occurring *once* (or singly) and in more than one way among a collection of consonants ; *e. g.* आदाय बकुलगंधानंधीकुर्वन्पदे पदे भ्रमरान् । अयमेति मंदमंदं कावेरीवारिपावनः पवनः ॥ S. D. 634.-अपह्नुतिः *f*. a figure of speech; one of the varieties of अपह्नुति. The Chandrâloka thus defines and illustrates it:- छेकापह्नुतिरन्यस्य शंकातस्तस्य निह्नवे । प्रजल्पन्मत्पदे लग्नः कांतः किं न हि नूपुरः 5. 27.-उक्तिः *f*. insinuation, *double entendre*.

छेकाल, छेकिल *a*. =छेक q. v.

छेमंडः An orphan.

छेलकः A goat.

छैदिकः A cane.

छो 4 P. (छ्यति, अच्छात्-अच्छासीत्, छात, or छित, *caus*. छाययति) To cut, cut asunder, mow, reap; Bk.14.101, 15. 40.

छोटिका Snapping the thumb and fore-finger together (Mar. चुटकी)

छोटिन् *m*. [छुट्-णिनि] A fisherman.

छोरणं Abandoning, leaving.

छोलंगः A citron, lime.

छ्यु 1 A. (छ्यवते) To go, move approach.

ज.

ज *a.* [जि-जन्-जु-जा ड] 1 (At the end of comp.) Born from or in, produced or caused by, descended from, growing in, living or being at or in &c.; अत्रिनेत्रज, कुलज, जलज, क्षत्रियज, अंडज, उद्भिज्ज &c. -2 Prepared from, made of. -3 Belonging to, connected with, peculiar to. -4 Swift. -5 Victorious, conquering. **—जः** 1 A father. -2 Production, birth. -3 Poison. -4 An imp or goblin. -5 A conqueror. -6 Lustre. -7 N. of Vishṇu. -8 N. of *S*iva. -9 Enjoyment. -10 Speed, swiftness. -11 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet (गण).

जंस् 10 P. (जंसयति) 1 To protect. -2 To liberate, release, set free.

जकुटः 1 The Malaya mountain. -2 A dog. **—टं** A pair.

जक्ष् 2 P. (जक्षिति, जाक्षित or जग्ध) 1 To eat, eat up, destroy, consume; Bk. 4. 39; 13. 28; 15. 46, 18. 19; Me. 21. -2 To laugh.

जक्षणं, जक्षिः Eating, consuming.

जगत् *a.* (ती *f.*) Moving, moveable; सूर्य आत्मा जगतस्तस्थुषश्च Rv. 1. 115 .1; इदं विश्वं जगत्सर्वमजगच्चापि यद्भवेत् Mb. **—*m.*** Wind, air. **—*n.*** The world, the universe; जगतः पितरौ वंदे पार्वतीपरमेश्वरौ R. 1. 1. -2 'The world of the soul', body; Mâl. 5. 2. **—ती** (*dual*) Heaven and the lower world. **—Comp. —अंबा,-अंबिका** N. of Durgâ. **—आत्मन्** *m.* the Supreme spirit. **—आदिः,-आदिजः** the Supreme deity. **—आदिजः** an epithet of *S*iva. **—आधारः** 1. time. -2. air, wind. **—आयुः, -आयुस्** *m.* wind. **—ईशः, -पतिः** the lord of the universe,' the Supreme deity; an epithet of Vishṇu and *S*iva. **—उद्धारः** salvation of the world. **—कर्तृ, -धातृ** *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmâ. **—कारणं** the cause of the universe. **—गुरुः** 1. the Supreme deity. -2. *S*iva. -3. Nârada. -4. Brahmâ. -5. Vishṇu. **—चक्षुस्** *m.* the sun. **—जीवः** a living being. **—त्रयं** the three worlds *i.e.* heaven, earth and the lower world. **—दीपः** the sun. **—धात्री** 1. Durgâ. -2. Sarasvatî. **—नाथः** 1. the lord of the universe -2. Vishṇu. -3. Dattâtreya. -4. N. of a country. -5. N. of an idol at Jagannâtha. -6. N. of a poet. **(—थौ)** Vishṇu and *S*iva. **(—था)** N. of Durgâ. **—निवासः** 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu; जगन्निवासो वसुदेवसद्मनि *Si.* 1. 1. -3. worldly existence. **—प्रभुः** 1. an epithet of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, and *S*iva. -2. an Arhat of the Jainas. **—प्राणः,-बलः** wind. **—बीजं** N. of *S*iva. **—मातृ** *f.* 1. Durgâ. -2. Lakshmî. **—योनिः** 1. the Supreme Being. -2. an epithet of Vishṇu. -3. of *S*iva. -4. of Brahmâ. **(-निः *f.*)** the earth. **—वंद्यः** N. of Krishṇa. **—विनाशः** the expiration of Yugas. **—वहा** the earth. **—साक्षिन्** *m.* 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. the sun. **—सेतुः** the Supreme Being. **—स्रष्टृ** *m.* 1. the creator of the world. -2. Brahmâ. -3. *S*iva.

जगती 1 The earth; (समीहते) नयेन जेतुं जगतीं सुयोधनः Ki. 1. 7; समतीत्य भाति जगती जगती 5. 20. -2 People, mankind. -3 A cow. -4 The site of a house. -5 A field planted with jambu. -6 A kind of metre; (See App.). **—Comp. —अधीश्वरः, -ईश्वरः** a king; N. 2. 1. **—धरः** a mountain. **—रुह्** *m.* a tree.

जगदः An attendant, guardian.

जगनुः (न्नुः) 1 Fire. -2 An insect. -3 An animal.

जगरः [जागर्ति युद्धेऽनेन जागृ-अच् पृषो° Tv.] An armour.

जगल *a.* Roguish, tricky, knavish. **—लं** 1 Cowdung. -2 An armour. -3 A kind of liquor (*m.* also in the last two senses).

जग्ध *a.* [अद् कर्मणि-क्त] Eaten. **—ग्धं** 1 A place where a person has eaten. -2 Eating, dinner, food.

जग्धिः *f.* [अद्-क्तिन्] 1 Eating; Mâl. 6. 19. -2 Food, victuals.

जग्मि *a.* [गम्-किन् द्वित्वम्] 1 Going, being in constant motion. -2 Going to, hastening or drawing towards. **—ग्मिः** Wind, air.

जघनं [वक्रं हंति हन् यङ् अच् पृषो°, Up. 5. 32] 1 The hip and the loins, the buttocks; घटय जघने कांचीमंच स्रजा कबरीभरं Gît. 12. -2 The pudenda. -3 Rear-guard, the reserve of an army. **—Comp. —अर्धः** 1. the hinder part. -2. rear-guard. **—कूपकौ** (dual) the hollows of the loins of a handsome woman. **—गौरवं** weight of the hips; *S.* 3. 8. **—चपला** 1. an unchaste or libidinous woman; पत्यौ विदेशयाते परमसुखं जघनचपलायाः Pt. 1. 173. -2. a woman active in dancing.

जघनिन् *a.* Having large buttocks.

जघन्य *a.* [जघने भवः यत्] 1 Hindmost, last; Bg. 14. 18; Ms. 8. 270. -2 Worst, vilest, base, lowest, censurable. -3 Of low origin or rank. **—न्यः** A *S*ûdra. **—न्यं** The penis. **—Comp. —जः** 1. a younger brother. -2. a *S*ûdra.

जघ्निः [हन्-क्रिन् द्वित्वं च] A weapon (offensive).

जघ्नु *a.* [हन्-कु द्वित्वं च] Striking, killing.

जंगम *a* [गम्-यङ् अच्] Moving, living, moveable (opp. immoveable स्थावर); चित्ताग्निरिव जंगमः R. 15. 16; शोकाग्निरिव जंगमः Mv. 5. 20; Ms. 1. 41. -2 Derived from living beings. **—मं** A moveable thing; R. 2. 44. **—Comp. —इतर** *a.* immoveable. **—कुटी** an umbrella.

जंगल *a.* [गल्-यङ्-अच् पृषो°] Desert, waste. **—लः, -लं** Flesh, meat. **—लं** 1 A desert, dreary ground, waste land. -2 A thicket, forest. -3 A secluded or unfrequented place.

जंगालः A ridge of earth running along the edge of a field to collect water and to form a passage over it, land-mark.

जंगुलं Poison, venom.

जंघा [जंघन्यते कुटिलं गच्छति हन् यङ्-लुकि अच् पृषो°; cf. Un. 5. 31] 1 Leg from the ankle to the knee, the shank. -2 The upper part of the leg, the part about the loins. -3 A part of a bed-stead.-**Comp.** -करः,-करिकः, -कारः, -कारिकः a runner, courier, an express. -त्राणं an armour for the legs.

जंघाल *a.* [जंघा वेगवती अस्त्यस्य लच्] Running swiftly, rapid. -लः 1 A courier. -2 A deer, an antelope.

जंघिल *a.* [जंघा-इलच्] Running swiftly, rapid, quick.

जज्,जंज् 1 P. (जजति or जंजति) To fight.

ज (जं) जः A warrior, soldier

जज्झ् (जज्झति) To make a dashing sound.

जंजन *a.* [जन्-यङ् लुक्-अच् पृषो°] 1 Being born again. -2 Burning.

जंजपूक *a.* Muttering prayers repeatedly. -कः An ascetic, or devotee (who mutters prayers); cf. P. III. 2. 166.

जट् 1 P. (जटति) To clot, become twisted or matted together (as hair).

जट *a.* [जट्-अच् ; जन् उणा° टन् अंत्यलोपश्च] Wearing twisted locks of hair. -टा [Un. 5. 30] 1 The hair matted and twisted together, matted or clotted hair; अंसव्यापि शकुंतनीडनिचितं बिभ्रज्जटामंडलं S. 7. 11; जटाश्च बिभृयान्नित्यं Ms. 6. 6; Mál. 1. 2. -2 A fibrous root. -3 A particular manner of reciting Vedic texts; thus the words नमः रुद्रेभ्यः repeated in this manner would stand thus :— नमो रुद्रेभ्यो रुद्रेभ्यो नमो नमो रुद्रेभ्यः. -4 A root in general. -5 A branch. -6 The शतावरी plant. -**Comp.** -चीरः,-टंकः,-टीरः,-धरः epithets of *S*iva. -जूटः 1. a mass of twisted hair (in general), -2. the twisted hair of *S*iva; जटाजूटग्रंथौ यदसि विनिबद्धा पुराभिरा G. L. 14. -ज्वालः a lamp. -धर *a.* wearing matted hair. (-रः) a mendicant or ascetic. -मंडलं braided hair forming a coil on the top of the head. -मौलिः crest of (formed by) clotted hair; Ku. 2. 26.

[illegible]यु:,-जटायुस् *m.* A son of *S*yeni [illegible]ruṇa, a semi-divine bird. [He [illegible] great friend of Dasaratha. He once saved his life while he was thrown down along with his car by Saturn against whom he had proceeded when a drought, said to be caused by the planet, well-nigh devastated the earth. While Rava*n*a was carrying away *S*ita, Ja*t*ayu heard her cries in the chariot and fought most desperately with the formidable giant to rescue her from his grasp. But he was mortally wounded, and remained in that state till Rama passed by that place in the course of his search after *S*ita. The kind-hearted bird told Rama that his wife had been carried away by Rava*n*a and then breathed his last. His funeral rites were duly performed by Rama and Lakshma*n*a].

जटाल *a.* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे सिध्मा° लच्] 1 Wearing a coil of twisted hair. -2 Collected together (like matted hair); दवदहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. -लः The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Bdellium.

जटालक,-जटिक *a.* Wearing twisted or braided hair.

जटिः (टी) *f.* [जट्-इन्] 1 The (Indian) fig-tree. -2 Clotted hair. -3 An assemblage, multitude.

जटिन् (नी *f.*) *a.* [जटा अस्त्यस्य इनि] Having twisted hair. -*m.* 1 An epithet of *S*iva. -2 The waved-leaf fig-tree (प्लक्ष). -3 An elephant sixty years old.

जटिल *a.* [जटा अस्त्यर्थे इलच्] 1 Wearing matted or twisted hair (as an ascetic); विवेश कश्चिज्जटिलस्तपोवनं Ku 5. 30; (जटिल may be here a noun meaning 'an ascetic'). ज्येष्ठानुवृत्तिजटिलं च शिरोऽस्य साधोः R. 13. 78. -2 Complicated, confused, intermixed, intermingled; विजानंतोऽप्येते वयमिह विपज्जालजटिलान् न मुंचामः कामानहह गहनो मोहमहिमा Bh. 3. 21; शिखाकलाप° Pt. 2. 81; Ve. 2. 18. -3 Dense, impervious; Bv. 1. 52. -लः 1 A lion. -2 A goat. -3 An ascetic. -4 A Brâhma*n*a in the first period of his life. -ला Long pepper.

जटिलीकृ 8 U. 1 To twist together, form into a braid. -2 To complicate, interweave.

जटिलीभावः Complication, confusion.

जटु (डु) लः [जट्-उलच् पृषो° टस्य डो वा] A freckle, mark.

जठर *a.* [जायते जंतुर्गर्भो वाऽस्मिन् जन्-अर ठांत देशः Tv.] 1 Hard, stiff, firm. -2 Old. -3 Bound, tied. -रः,-रं 1 The stomach, belly, abdomen; जठरं को न बिभर्ति केवलं Pt. 1. 22. -2 The womb. -3 A hole, cavity. -4 The interior of anything. -5 The bosom. -6 Morbid affection of the bowels. -**Comp.** -अग्निः the digestive fire of the stomach, the gastric fluid. -आमयः dropsy. -ज्वाला,-व्यथा belly-ache, colic. -यंत्रणा, -यातना pain endured by the child in the womb.

जठरीकृत *a.* 1 Contained in the belly. -2 Concealed in the bosom.

जठलं Ved. The cavity or receptacle of waters.

जड *a.* [जलति घनीभवति जल् अच् लस्य डः Tv.] 1 Cold, frigid, chilly; Mál. 9. 13; U. 6. 13. -2 Dull, paralysed, motionless, benumbed; चिंताजडं दर्शनं S. 4. 5; U. 3. 41; 6. 28; 6. 39; परामृशन् हर्षजडेन पाणिना R. 3. 68, 2. 42. -3 Dull, senseless, stupid, irrational, dull-witted; जडानंधान् पंगून्...त्रातुं G. L. 15, so जडधी, जडमति &c. Y. 2. 25; Ms. 2. 110. -4 Dulled, made senseless or apathetic, devoid of appreciation or taste; वेदाभ्यासजडः कथं नु विषयव्यावृत्तकौतूहलः V. 1. 9. -5 Stunning, benumbing, stupefying. -6 Dumb. -7 Unable to learn the Vedas (Dayabhâga). -डः 1 Cold, frost, winter. -2 Idiocy, stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy, sluggishness. -डं 1 Water. -2 Lead. -**Comp.** -क्रिय *a.* slow, dilatory. -भरतः an idiot.

जडता, -त्वं 1 Dulness, aversion to work, slothfulness. -2 Ignorance, stupidity; Pt. 1. -3 (In Rhet.) Dulness, regarded as one of the 33 subordinate feelings; S. D. 175. -4 Stupefaction, numbness, stupor; U. 3. 12. -5 Dulness, timidity; Mál. 6.15.

जडयति Den. P. To stupefy, benumb; Mál. 1. 30.

जडिमन् *m.* 1 Frigidity. -2 Stupidity. -3 Dulness, apathy. -4 Stupor, stupefaction, Mál. 1. 35.

जडीकृ 8 U. 1 To stupefy, benumb, -2 To paralyse, render motionless or insensible; R. 2. 42.

जडीभू 1 P. To become insensible or stupid.

जडीभावः 1 Frigidity, coldness. -2 Stupidity. -3 Apathy, sluggishness.

जडुलः A freckle, mark.

जतु *n.* [जन्-ड तोऽन्तादेशः Un. 1. 18] 1 Lac; Pt. 1. 107. -2 A kind of red dye. —तुः,-तूः *f.* A bat. -**Comp.** —अश्मकं red arsenic. —गृह a house made of lac (such as was built by Duryodhana in order to burn up the Pâṇḍavas). —पुत्रकः a man at chess. —मणिः a mole, a natural mark on the body. —रसः lac.

जतुक Lac.

जतुका 1 Lac. -2 A bat.

जतुनी, जतूका A bat.

जत्रु *n.* [जन्-रु तोऽन्तादेशः Un. 4. 102.] The collar bone, the clavicle: जत्रुकं also.

जन् 4 A. (जायते, जज्ञे, अजनि-अजनिष्ट, जनित, जात; *pass.* जन्यते or जायते) 1 To be born or produced (with abl. of source of birth): अजनि ते वै पुत्रः Ait. Br.; Ms. 1. 9; 3. 39, 41; प्राणाद्वायुरजायत Rv. 10. 90. 12; Ms. 10. 8; 3. 76; 1. 75. -2 To rise, spring up, grow (as a plant &c.).-3 To be, become, happen, take place, occur: अनिष्टाद्दिष्टलाभेऽपि न गतिर्जायते शुभा H. 1.6: रक्तनेत्राऽजनि क्षणात् Bk. 6. 32; Y. 3. 226; Ms. 1. 99. -4 To be possible, applicable &c. -5 To be born or destined for anything. —*Caus.* (जनयति) 1 To give birth, beget, cause, produce.-2 To cause, occasion.

जनः [जन्-अच्] 1 A creature, living being, man. -2 An individual or person (whether male or female): क्व वयं क्व परोक्षमन्मथो मृगशावैः सममेधितो जनः *S.* 2. 18; तत्तस्य किमपि द्रव्यं यो हि यस्य प्रियो जनः U. 2. 19; so सखीजनः a female friend; दासजनः a slave, अबलाजनः &c. (In this sense जनः or अयं जनः is often used by the speaker-whether male or female, in the sing. or pl.-instead of the first personal pronoun to speak of himself in the third person); अयं जनः प्रष्टुमनास्तपोधने Ku. 5. 40 (male); भगवन्परवानयं जनः प्रतिकूलाचरितं क्षमस्व मे R. 8. 81 (female); पश्यानंगशरातुरं जनमिमं त्रातापि नो रक्षसि Nág. 1. 1 (female and pl.). -3 Men collectively, the people, the world (in sing. or pl.); एवं जनो गृह्णाति M. 1; सतीमपि ज्ञातिकुलैकसंश्रयां जनोऽन्यथा भर्तृमतीं विशंकते *S.* 5. 17. -4 Race, nation, tribe. -5 The world beyond Maharloka, the heaven of deified mortals. —ना Birth, production.-**Comp.**-अतिग *a.* extraordinary, uncommon, superhuman. —अधिपः -अधिनाथः 1. a king. -2. N. of Vishṇu. —अंतः 1. a place removed from men, an uninhabited place. -2. a region. -3. an epithet of Yama. -4. personal proximity. —अंतिकं secret communication, whispering or speaking aside (to another). (*-ind.*) aside (to another) (in dramas); the S. D. thus defines this stage direction:— त्रिपताककरेणान्यानपवार्यान्तरा कथां । अन्योन्यामंत्रणं यत् स्याज्जनान्ते तज्जनांतिकं ॥ 425. —अर्णवः a large concourse of people, caravan. —अर्थशब्दः a family appellation. —अर्दनः an epithet of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. —अशनः a wolf. —आकीर्ण *a.* thronged or crowded with people. *S.* 5.10. —आचारः 1. a. popular usage or custom. -2. propriety, decorum. —आश्रमः an asylum for people, an inn, caravansary. —आश्रयः a pavilion. —इंद्रः, -ईशः, -ईश्वरः, a king. —इष्ट *a.* desired or liked by the people. (-ष्टः) a kind of jasmine. (-ष्टा) turmeric. —उदाहरणं glory, fame. —ओघः a concourse of people, crowd, mob. —कारिन् *m.* lac. —चक्षुस् *n.* 'the people's eye', the sun. —जन्मादिः the Supreme Being. —त्रा an umbrella, a parasol. —देवः a king. —पदः 1. a community, race, nation; Y. 1. 361v.l.-2 a kingdom, an empire, an inhabited country; जनपदे न गदः पदमादधौ R. 9. 4; दाक्षिणात्ये जनपदे Pt. 1; Me. 48. -3. the country (opp. the town पुर, नगर); जनपदवधूलोचनैः पीयमानः Me. 16. -4. the people, subjects (opp. the sovereign); जनपदहितकर्ता त्यज्यते पार्थिवेन Pt. 1. 131. -5. mankind. —पदिन् *m.* the ruler of a country or community. —प्रवादः 1. rumour, report. -2. scandal, calumny. —प्रिय *a.* 1. philanthropic. -2. liked by the people, popular. (-यः) 1. an epithet of *Siva*. -2. coriander-seed. —मरकः an epidemic disease. —मर्यादा established custom or usage, popular custom. —रंजनं gratifying the people, courting popular favour. —रवः 1. rumour. -2. calumny, scandal. —लोकः one, (*i. e.* the fifth), of the seven divisions of the universe situated above Maharloka. —वादः (also जनेवादः) 1. news, rumour. -2. a scandal. —व्यवहारः popular usage. —श्रुत *a.* well-known among people, famous. —श्रुतिः *f.* a rumour, report. —संबाध *a.* densely crowded with people. —स्थानं N. of a part of the Daṇḍakâ forest, R. 12. 42; 13. 22. U. 1. 25, 2. 17.

जनंगमः A Chaṇḍâla.

जनक *a.* (निका *f.*) [जन्-णिच् ण्वुल्] Generating, producing, causing; क्लेशजनक, दुःखजनक &c. —कः 1 A father, progenitor. -2 N. of a famous king of Videha or Mithilâ, foster-father of Sitâ. He was remarkable for his great knowledge, good works, and holiness. After the abandonment of Sitâ by Râma, he became an anchorite—indifferent to pleasure or pain—and spent his time in philosophical discussions. The sage याज्ञवल्क्य was his priest and adviser. -**Comp.** —आत्मजा,-तनया,-नंदिनी,-सुता epithets of Sitâ, daughter of king Janaka.

जनता [जनानां समूहः तल्] 1 Birth. -2 A number or assemblage of people, mankind, community; पश्यति स्म जनता दिनात्यये पार्वणौ शशिदिवाकराविव R. 11. 82; 15. 67; Pt. 1. 301; *Si.* 5. 14, 12. 29; 16. 6.

जनन *a.* [जन् भावे ल्युट्] Producing, causing &c.; भुजगानां जननीं जजाप विद्यां *Si.* 20. 41. —नः The Supreme Being. —नं 1 Birth, being born; यावज्जननं तावन्मरणं Moha M. 13. -2 Causing, production, creation; शोभाजननात् Ku. 1. 42. -3 Appearance, manifestation, rise. -4 Life, existence: यदैव पूर्वे जनने शरीरं सा दक्षरोषात्सुदती ससर्ज Ku. 1. 53; *S.* 5. 2. -5 Race, family, lineage. -6 Preparation for a religious ceremony (दीक्षा).

जननिः *f.* [जन्-अनि] 1 A mother. -2 Birth.

जननी [जन्-णिच् अनि ङीप्] 1 A mother. -2 Mercy, tenderness, compassion. -3 A bat. -4 Lac.

जनमेजयः N. of a celebrated king of Hastinâpura, son of Parikshit, the grandson of Arjuna. [His father died, being bitten by a serpent; and Janamejaya, determined to avenge the injury, resolved to exterminate the whole serpent-race. He accordingly instituted a serpent sacrifice, and burnt down all serpents except Takshaka, who was saved only by the intercession of the sage Astika, at whose request the sacrifice was

closed. It was to this king that Vaiśampayana related the Mahabharata, and the king is said to have listened to it to expiate the sin of killing a Brahmana.].

जनयति: *f.* Ved. Production, generation.

जनयंत *a.* Generating, producing.

जनयितृ *a.* (**त्री** *f.*) Producing, begetting, creator. **—***m.* A father; Pt. 1. 9.

जनयित्री A mother.

जनयिष्णुः A progenitor, producer.

जनुस्, -जनस् *n.* See जन 3.

जनिः, -जनिका, -जनी *f.* 1 Birth, creation, production.-2 A woman.-3 A mother.-4 A wife.-5 A daughter-in-law.

जनित *a.* [जन्-णिच्-क्त] 1 Given birth to. -2 Produced, created. -3 Occasioned, occurred, happened &c.

जनितृ *m.* A father.

जनित्रं Ved. 1 A birth-place, home. -2 Origin, source.

जनित्री A mother.

जनित्वः A father. **—त्वा** A mother. **—त्वौ** (*dual*) Parents.

जनिमन् *m.* or *n.* 1 Birth, production. -2 Offspring, descendants. -3 A creature, being. -4 Gender, sex. -5 Genus, kind.

जनीयति Den. P To long for a wife.

जनु (नू) *f.* Birth, production.

जनुस् *n.* 1 Birth; धिग्वारिधीनां जनुः Bv. 1. 16. -2 Creation, production. -3 Life, existence; जनुः सर्वश्लाघ्यं जयति ललितोत्तंस भवतः Bv. 2. 55. -4 Nativity. -5 Birth-place. -6 A creature, being. -7 Genus, kind.-**Comp.** **—जनुषांध:** blind from birth, born blind.

जंतुः [जन्-तुन्] 1 A creature, a living being, man; *S.* 5. 2; Ms. 3. 77. -2 The (individual) soul. -3 An animal of the lowest organization. -4 People, mankind. -**Comp.** **—कंबुः** 1. a snail's shell. -2. a snail. **—घ्नः** 1. the citron. -2. a snail. **—फलः** the Udumbara tree.

जंतुका Lac.

जंतुमती The earth.

जन्मं Birth.

(At the end of comp.) arising or born from; सरलस्कंधसंघट्टजन्मा दवाग्निः Me. 53. -3 Life, existence; पूर्वेष्वपि हि जन्मसु Ms. 9. 100. 5. 38; Bg. 4. 5. -4 Birth-place.-5 Nativity.-6 A father, giver of birth, progenitor; *S.* 7. 18. -7 Natal star. -8 (In astr.) N. of the first mansion or Nakshatra. -9 A creature, being. -10 People. -11 The people of a household. -12 Kind, race. -13 Nature; property, quality. -14 Custom, manner. **—अधिपः** 1. an epithet of Śiva. -2. the regent of a constellation under which a person is born (in astrology). **—अंतरं** 1. another life. -2. the preceding life, former birth; मनो हि जन्मांतरसंगतिज्ञं R. 7. 15. -3. regeneration. -4. the other world. **—अंतरीय** *a.* belonging to or done in another life. **—अंधः** *a.* born blind. **—अष्टमी** the eighth day of the dark fortnight of Śrâvaṇa, the birth-day of Krishṇa. **—आस्पदं** birth-place. **—ईशः** =2जन्माधिप. **—कीलः** an epithet of Vishṇu. **—कुंडली** a diagram in a horoscope in which the positions of different planets at the time of one's birth are marked. **—कृत्** *m.* a father. **—क्षेत्रं** birth-place. **—तिथिः** *m.*, *f.*, **—दिनं,-दिवसः** birth-day. **—दः** a father. **—नक्षत्रं-भं** the natal star. **—नामन्** *n.* the name received on the 12th day after birth. **—पः** the regent of a planet under which a person is born. **—पत्रं, -पत्रिका** a horoscope. **—पादपः** a family-tree. **—प्रतिष्ठा** 1. a birth-place. -2. a mother; *S.* 6. **—भाज्,-भृत्** *m.* a creature, living being; मोरंता जन्मभाजः सततं Mk. 10. 60. **—भाषा** a mother-tongue; यत्र स्त्रीणामपि किमपरं जन्मभाषावदेव प्रत्यावासं विलसति वचः संस्कृतं प्राकृतं च Vikr. 18. 6. **—भूमिः** *f.* birth-place, native country. **—योगः** a horoscope. **—रोगिन्** *a.* sickly from birth. **—लग्नं,-राशिः** the sign of the zodiac under which a person is born. **—वर्त्मन्** *n.* the vulva. **—शोधनं** discharging the obligations derived from birth. **—साफल्यं** attainment of the ends of existence: Pt.

जन्मिन् *m.* A creature, a living being; Pt. 1. 106.

जन्य *a.* [जन् कर्तरि यत्] 1 To be born or produced. -2 Born, produced .-3 (At the end of comp.) Born from, occasioned by.-4 Belonging to a race or family. -5 Vulgar, common. -6 National. -7 Relating to, or fit for men. **—न्यः** 1 A father.-2 A friend, attendant or relative of a bride-groom; Mâl. 6. 2. -3 A common man. -4 A report, rumour. **—न्यं** 1 Birth, production, creation. -2 That which is born or created, a created thing, an effect (opp. जनक); जन्यानां जनकः कालः Bhâshâ P. 45; जनकस्य स्वभावो हि जन्ये तिष्ठति निश्चितं Sabdak. -3 The body. -4 A portent occurring at birth. -5 A market, a fair. -6 War, battle; तत्र जन्यं रघोर्घोरं पर्वतीयैर्गणैरभूत् R. 4. 77. -7 Censure, abuse. -8 A community, nation. -9 People. -10 Report, rumour. **—न्या** 1 The friend of a mother. -2 The relation of a bride, a bride's maid; वाहीति जन्यामवदत्कुमारी R. 6. 30. -3 Pleasure, happiness. -4 Affection.

जन्युः [जन्-युच् बा० न अनादेशः] 1 Birth. -2 A creature, living being. -3 Fire. -4 The creator or Brahmâ.

जप् 1 P. (जपति, जपित or जप्त) 1 To utter in a low voice, repeat internally, mutter; जपन्नपि तवैवालापमंत्रावलिं Gît. 5; हरिरिति हरिरिति जपति सकामं 4; N. 11. 26. -2 To mutter prayers or spells; Ms. 11. 194, 251, 260. -3 To pray to one or invoke in a low voice.

जप *a.* [जप्-कर्तरि अच्] Muttering, whispering. **—पः** 1 Muttering prayers, repeating prayers &c. in an under-tone.-2 Repeating passages of the Veda or names of deities &c. Ms. 3. 74; Y. 1. 22. -3 A muttered prayer. -4 Counting silently the beads of a rosary &c. -**Comp.** **—परायण** *a.* engaged in muttering prayers. **—माला** a rosary of beads. **—यज्ञः, —होमः** muttering prayers as a sacrifice.

जप्य *a.* [जप् कर्मणि यत्] To be repeated in a low voice, muttered, or whispered. —प्यः, —प्यं A muttered prayer.

जभ्, जंभ् I. 1 P. (जभति,जंभति) To copulate ; cf. यभ् —II. 1 A. (जभते, जंभते) 1 To yawn, gape. -2 To snap at ; seize with the mouth. —*Caus.* (जंभयति) To crush, destroy, dispel.

जम् 1 P. (जमति) To eat.

जमनं=जेमन q. v.

जमदग्निः A Brâhmaṇa and descendant of Bhṛigu and father of Parasurâma. [Jamadagni was the son of *R*ichika and Satyavat*i*. He was a pious sage, deeply engaged in study, and is said to have obtained entire possession of the Vedas. His wife was Re*n*uka who bore him five sons. One day when she had gone out to bathe, she beheld a loving pair of Gandharvas (according to some Chitraratha and his queen) sporting and playing in the water. The lovely sight made her feel envious of their pleasure, and she returned defiled by unworthy thoughts, 'wetted but not purified by the stream'. Her husband, who was anger incarnate, seeing her shorn of the lustre of her sanctity, furiously scolded her, and ordered his sons, as they came in, to cut off her head. But the first four sons shrank from that cruel deed. It was only Paras*u*rama, the youngest, that with characteristic obedience to his father's command, struck off her head with his axe. The deed pacified the father's anger, and he desired Paras*u*rama to ask a boon. The kind-hearted son begged that his mother might be restored to life which the father readily granted].

जंपती *m.* du. [जाया च पतिश्च] Husband and wife; cf. दंपती and जायापती.

जंबालः 1 Mud. -2 Moss. -3 The Ketaka plant.

जंबालिनी A river.

जंबीरः The citron tree. —रं A citron.

जंबु—बू *f.* 1 The rose apple tree and its fruit. —**Comp.** —खंड:,-द्वीपः, -पर्वतः N. of one of the seven continents surrounding the mountain Meru. —नदी one of the seven heavenly rivers.

जंबु (बू) कः (की *f.*) 1 A jackal. -2 A low man. -3 The rose apple tree. -4 An epithet of Varuṇa.

जंबुमत् *m.* 1 A mountain. -2 A monkey. —ती A heavenly nymph.

जंबुलः [जंबूं तन्नामफलं लाति ला-क] 1 A kind of tree (=जंबू q.v.). -2 The Ketaka plant. —लं Jest or jesting compliments addressed to the bride and the bridegroom by the friends and female relatives of the bridegroom (or of the bride). —**Comp.** —मालिका the same as above.

जंभः [जभ्-अच्-नुम्] 1 The jaws (usually in pl.). -2 A tooth. -3 Eating. -4 Biting asunder. -5 A part, portion. -6 A quiver. -7 The chin. -8 Yawning, gaping. -9 N. of a demon killed by Indra. -10 One who devours a demon. -11 Explanation, interpretation. -12 The citron tree. —**Comp.** —अरातिः, -द्विष्,-भेदिन्,-रिपुः epithets of Indra. —अरिः 1. fire. -2. Indra's thunderbolt. -3. Indra.

जंभक *a.* 1 Eating, devouring. -2 Killing, crushing; destroying. -3 Biting asunder. -4 Explaining, interpreting. -5 Opening, expanding. -6 Yawning. —कः A lime or citron.

जंभका, जंभा, जांभिका A yawn, gaping.

जंभनं Sexual intercourse.

जंभ (भी) रः The lime or citron tree.

जंभलः=जंभरः. - ला A female Râkshasi (by meditating on whom women are said to become pregnant).

जांभिन् *m.* The citron tree.

जम्वः Mud, mire.

जयंतः 1 N. of the son of Indra; पौलोमीसंभवेनेव जयंतेन पुरंदरः V. 5. 14; *S.* 7. 2; R. 3. 23, 6. 78. -2 N. of *S*iva. -3 The moon. -4 N. of Vishṇu. -5 A name assumed by Bhîma at the court of Virâṭa. —ती 1 A flag or banner. -2 N. of the daughter of Indra. -3 N. of Durgâ. -4 Blades of barley planted at the commencement of the Dasarâ and gathered at its close. -5 The rising of the asterism Rohiṇî at midnight on the eighth day of the dark half of *S*râvaṇa *i. e.* on the birth day of Kṛishṇa. —**Comp.** —पत्रं (in law) 1. the written award of the judge in favour of either party. -2. the label on the fore-head of a horse turned loose for the A*s*vamedha sacrifice.

जयद्रथः A king of the Sindhu district and brother-in-law of Duryodhana, having married Duhsalâ, daughter of Dhṛitarâshṭra. [Once while out on hunting, he chanced to see Draupadi in the forest, and asked of her food for himself and his retinue. Draupadi, by virtue of her magical *siddhi*, was able to supply him with materials sufficient for their break-fast. Jayadratha was so much struck with this act, as well as her personal charms, that he asked her to elope with him. She, of course, indignantly refused, but he succeeded in carrying her off, as her husbands were out on hunting. When they returned they pursued and captured the ravisher and released Draupadi; and he himself was allowed to go after having been subjected to many humiliations. He took a leading part in compassing the death of Abhimanyu, and met his doom at the hands of Arjuna in the great war.].

जर *a.* [जॄ -अप्] 1 Becoming old or worn out, old, aged. -2 Wearing out. -3 Causing old age, producing decay, consuming. —रः 1 Wearing out, wasting. -2 Destruction.

जरठ *a.* [जॄ बा॰ अठ] 1 Hard, solid. -2 Old, aged; अयमतिजरठाः प्रकामगुर्वीः परिणतदिक्करिकास्तटीर्बिभर्ति *Si.* 4. 29 (where जरठ means 'hard' also). -3 Decayed, decrepit, infirm. -4 Bent, bowed down, drooping. -5 Pale, yellowish-white. -6 Full-grown, ripe, matured ; जरठकमल *Si.* 11. 14. -7 Hard-hearted, cruel. —ठः 1 N. of Pâṇḍu, father of the five Pâṇḍavas. -2 Old age.

जरण *a.* [जॄ-ल्यु] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. -2 Promoting digestion. —णः, —णं Cummin seed. —णा 1 Old age. -2 Praise. —णं 1 Old age. -2 One of the ten ways in which an eclipse is supposed to end.

जरंड *a.* Decayed, old.

जरण्या Ved. Old age.

जरत् *a.* 1 Old, aged, decayed. -2 Infirm, decrepit. —म. An old man —**Comp.** —कारुः N. of a great sage who married a sister of the serpent Vâsuki. [One day as he was fallen asleep on the lap of his wife, the sun was about to set. His wife, perceiving that the time of offering his evening prayers was passing away, gently roused him. But he became angry with her for having disturbed his sleep, and left her never to return. He, however, told her, as he went, that she was pregnant and would give birth to a son who would be her support, and at the same time the saviour of the serpent race

This son was *Astika*]. —गवः an old ox; दारिद्र्यस्य परा मूर्तिर्यन्मानद्रविणाल्पता । जरद्गवधनः शर्वस्तथापि परमेश्वरः ॥ Pt. 2. 159.

जरतिका, —जरती An old woman.

जरतः 1 An old man. —2 A buffalo.

जरा [जॄ-अङ् गुणः] (The word जरस् is optionally substituted for जरा before vowel terminations after acc. dual) 1 Old age; कैकेयीशंकयेवाह पलितच्छद्मना जरा R.12. 2; तस्य धर्मरतेरासीद् वृद्धत्वं जरया (जरसा) विना 1. 23. —2 Decrepitude, infirmity, general debility consequent on old age. —3 Praise. —4 Digestion. —5 N. of a female demon; see जरासंध below. —6 Invoking, greeting.—**Comp.** —अवस्था decrepitude. —आतुर *a.* 1. infirm. —2. old.—जीर्ण *a.* old through age, debilitated, infirm; Bh. 3. 17. —पुष्ट=जरासंध.—भीरुः the god of love, Cupid. —संधः N. of a celebrated king and warrior, son of Brihadratha. [According to a legend, he was born divided in two halves which were put together by a Rakshasi called Jara, whence the boy was called Jarasandha. He became king of Magadha and Chedi after his father's death. When he heard that Krishna had slain his son-in-law Kamsa, he gathered a large army and besieged Mathura eighteen times, but was as often repulsed. When Yudhishthira performed the great Rajasuya sacrifice, Krishna, Arjuna and Bhima went to the capital of Jarasandha disguised as Brahmanas, chiefly with the object of slaying their enemy and liberating the kings imprisoned by him. He, however, refused to release the kings, whereupon Bhima challenged him to a single combat. The challenge was accepted; a hard fight ensued, but Jarasandha was at last overpowered and slain by Bhima].

जरायणिः N. of Jarâsandha.

जरायु *n.* [जरामेति इ-ञुण्] 1 The slough or cast-off skin of a serpent. —2 The outer skin of the embryo. —3 After-birth. —4 Secundines. —5 The uterus, womb. —**Comp.** —ज *a.* born from the womb, viviparous; Ms. 1. 43 and Malli. on Ku. 3.42.

जरित *a* [जरा-इतच्] 1 Old, aged. —2 Decayed, infirm.

जरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) [जरा अस्त्यस्य इनि] Old, aged. —*m.* An old man.

जरूथ *a.* [जॄ-ऊथन्] 1 Speaking harshly. —थं Flesh.

जर्च् (र्छ्, र्झ्) 1. 6. P. 1 To say, speak. —2 To blame, reprove, censure. —3 To threaten or menace.

जर्जर *a.* [जर्ज्-बा॰ अर] 1 Old, infirm, decayed. —2 Worn out, torn, shattered, broken to pieces, divided in parts, split up into thin particles; जराजर्जरितविषाणकोटयो मृगाः K. 21; गात्रं जराजर्जरितं विहाय Mv. 7. 18; विसर्पन् धाराभिर्लुठति धरणीं जर्जरकणः U. 1. 29; *Si.* 4. 23; Mâl. 9. 16. —3 Wounded, hurt. —4 Pained, tormented; Mâl. 9. 53. —5 Dull, hollow (as the sound of a broken vessel). —रं 1 The banner of Indra. —2 Moss.

जर्जरित *a.* [जर्ज्-णिच् कर्मणि क्त] 1 Old, decayed, infirm. —2 Worn out, torn to pieces, shattered, splintered &c. —3 Completely overpowered, disabled; स्मरशरजर्जरितापि सा प्रभाते Gît. 8.

जर्जरीक *a.* 1 Old, decayed. —2 Ragged, full of holes, perforated.

जर्जरीकृ 8 U. To wound, disable.

जर्ण *a.* [जॄ-नन्] Old, aged, decayed. —र्णः 1 The (waning) moon. —2 A tree.

जर्झ् 9. 6 P. (जर्झति) 1 To say, speak. —2 To blame. —3 To threaten, menace.

जर्तिलः Wild sesamum.

जर्तुः 1 The vulva.—2 An elephant.

जर्त्स् 1 P. (जर्त्सति) 1 To say, speak. —2 To blame, censure, abuse. —3 To protect.

जर्हिलः =जर्तिल q. v.

जल् I. 1 P. (जलति) 1 To be rich or wealthy. —2 To cover, hide, screen. —3 To cover (as with a net), encircle, entangle. —4 To be sharp. —5 To be cold, stiff, dull, or dumb. —II. 10 P. (जालयति) To cover, screen &c.

जल *a.* [जल् अच् डस्य लो वा] 1 Dull, cold, frigid =जड q. v. —2 Stupid, idiotic. —लं 1 Water; तातस्य कूपोयमिति ब्रुवाणाः क्षारं जलं कापुरुषाः पिबंति । Pt. 1. 322. —2 A kind of fragrant medicinal plant or perfume (ह्रीवेर). —3 The embryo or uterus —2. a natural water-course. —3. moss. —अंजलिः 1. a handful of water. —2. a libation of water presented to the manes of a deceased person; कुपुत्रमासाद्य कुतो जलांजलिः Châṇ. 69; मानस्यापि जलांजलिः सरभसं लोके न दत्तो यथा Amaru. 97 (where, जलांजलिं दा means 'to leave or give up'). —अटनः a heron. —अटनी a leech. —अणुकं,-अंडकं the fry of fish. —अंटकः a shark. —अत्ययः autumn (शरद्). —अधिदैवतः, —तं an epithet of Varuṇa. (—तं) the constellation called पूर्वाषाढा. —अधिपः an epithet of Varuṇa. —अंबिका a well. —अर्कः the image of the sun reflected in water.—अर्णवः 1.the rainy season.—2. the ocean of sweet water. —अर्थिन् *a.* thirsty. —अवतारः a landing-place at a river side. —अष्ठीला a large square pond. —असुका a leech. —आकरः a spring, fountain, well. —आकांक्षः, कांक्षः,-कांक्षिन् *m.* an elephant.—आखुः an otter. —आढ्य *a* watery, marshy. —आत्मिका a leech. —आधारः a pond, lake, reservoir of water. —आयुका a leech. —आर्द्र *a.* wet. (—र्द्रं) wet garment or clothes. (—र्द्रा) a fan wetted with water.—आलोका a leech. —आवर्तः eddy, whirl-pool. —आशय *a.* 1. resting or lying in water. —2. stupid, dull, apathetic. (—यः) 1. a pond, lake, reservoir. —2. a fish. —3. the ocean. —4. the fragrant root of a plant (उशीर).—आश्रयः 1.a pond. —2. water-house. —आह्वयं a lotus. —इंद्रः 1. an epithet of Varuṇa.—2. N. of Mahâdeva. —3. the ocean. —इंधनः the submarine fire. —इभः a water-elephant. —ईशः, —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of Varuṇa. —2. the ocean. —उच्छ्वासः 1. a channel made for carrying off excess of water, drain, (cf. परीवाह). —2. overflow of a river. —उदरं dropsy. —उद्भव *a.* aquatic. (—वा) benzoin. —उरगा, —ओकस् *m.*, —ओकसः a leech. —कंटकः a crocodile —कपिः the Gangetic porpoise. —कपोतः a water-pigeon —कर *a.* making or pouring forth water. (—रः) tax for water. —करंकः 1. a shell. —2. cocoa-nut. —3. a cloud. —4 a wave. —5. a lotus. —कल्कः mud. —कल्मषः the poison produced at the churning of the ocean. —काकः the diver-bird. —कांतः the wind. —कां-

the black-headed gull. —कुंतल:, —कोश: moss. —कूपी 1. a spring, well. -2. a pond. -3. a whirlpool. —कूर्म: the porpoise. —केलि:, *m.* or *f.*, —क्रीडा playing in water, splashing one another with water. —केश: moss. —क्रिया presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —गुल्म: 1. a turtle. -2. a quadrangular tank. -3. a whirlpool. —चर *a.* (also जलेचर) aquatic. (-र:) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. any kind of water-fowl. °आजीव:, °जीव: a fisherman. —चत्वरं a square tank. —चारिन् *m.* 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. —ज *a.* born or produced in water. (-ज:) 1. an aquatic animal. -2. a fish. -3. sea-salt. -4. a collective name for several signs of the zodiac. -5. moss. -6. the moon. (-ज:,-जं) 1. a shell. -2. the conch-shell; अधरोष्ठे निवेश्य दध्मौ जलजं कुमार: R. 7. 63, 10. 60. (-जं) a lotus. °आजीव: a fisherman. °आसन: an epithet of Brahmâ; वाचस्पतिरुवाचेदं प्रांजलिर्जलजासनं Ku. 2. 30. °कुसुमं the lotus. °द्रव्यं a pearl, shell or any other thing produced from the sea. —जंतु: 1. a fish. -2. any aquatic animal. —जंतुका a leech. —जन्मन् a lotus. —जिह्व: a crocodile. —जीविन् *m.* a fisherman. —डिंब: a bivalve shell. —तरंग: 1. a wave. -2. a metal cup filled with water producing harmonic notes like a musical glass. —ताडनं (lit.) 'beating water'; (fig.) any useless occupation. —त्रा an umbrella. —त्रास: hydrophobia. —द: 1. a cloud; जायंते विरला लोके जलदा इव सज्जना: Pt. 1. 29. -2. camphor. °अशन: the Sâla tree. —आगम: the rainy season. ° आभ *a.* black, dark. °काल: the rainy season. ° क्षय: autumn. —दर्दुर: a kind of musical instrument. —देव: the constellation पूर्वाषाढा. —देवता a naiad, water-nymph. —द्रोणी a bucket. —धर: 1. a cloud. -2. the ocean. —धारा a stream of water. —धि: 1. the ocean. -2. a hundred billions. -3. the number 'four'. ° गा a river. ° ज: the moon. °जा Lakshmî, the goddess of wealth. °रशना the earth. —नकुल: an otter. —नर: a merman. —नाडी,-ली a water-course. —निधि: 1. the ocean. -2. the number 'four'. —निर्गम: 1. a drain, water-course. -2. a water-fall, descent of a spring &c. into a river below. —नीलि: moss. —पक्षिन् *m.* a water-fowl. —पटलं a cloud. —पति: 1. the ocean. -2. an epithet of Varuṇa. —पथ: a sea voyage; R. 17. 81. —पद्धति: *f.* a gutter, drain. —पात्रं 'a water-pot' drinking-vessel. —पारावत: a water-pigeon. —पित्तं fire. —पुष्पं an aquatic flower. —पूर: 1. a flood of water. -2. a full stream of water. —पृष्ठजा moss. —प्रदानं presenting libations of water to the manes of the deceased. —प्रलय: destruction by water. —प्रांत: the bank of a river. —प्रायं a country abounding with water; जलप्रायमनूपं स्यात् Ak. —प्रिय: 1. the Châtaka bird. -2. a fish. (-या) an epithet of Dâkshâyaṇi. —प्लव: an otter. —प्लावनं a deluge, an inundation. —बंध:, -बंधक: a dam, dike, rocks or stones impeding a current. —बंधु: a fish. —बालक:,-बालक: the Vindhya mountain. —बालिका lightning. —बिडाल: an otter. —बिंब:, -बं a bubble. —बिल्व: 1. a (quadrangular) pond, lake. -2. a tortoise. -3. a crab. —भीति: *f.* hydrophobia. —भू *a.* produced in water. —भू: *m.* 1. a cloud. -2. a place for holding water. -3. a kind of camphor. —भूषण: wind. —भृत् *m.* 1. a cloud. -2. a jar. -3. camphor. —मक्षिका a water-insect. —मंडूकं a kind of musical instrument; (=जलदर्दुर). —मद्गु: a king-fisher. —मसि: 1. a cloud. -2. camphor. —मार्ग: a drain, canal. —मार्जार: an otter. —मुच् *m.* 1. a cloud; Me. 69. -2. a kind of camphor. —मूर्ति: an epithet of Siva. —मूर्तिका hail. —मोदं a fragrant root (उशीर). —यंत्रं 1. a machine for raising water. -2. a water-clock, clepsydra. -3. a fountain. °गृहं, °निकेतनं, °मंदिरं a house erected in the midst of water (a summer-house) or one supplied with artificial fountains; क्वचिद्विचित्रं जलयंत्रमंदिरं Rs. 1. 2. —यात्रा a voyage. —यानं a ship. —रंकु: a kind of gallinule. —रंड:,-रुंड: 1. a whirlpool. -2. a drop of water, drizzle, thin sprinkling. -3. a snake. —रस: sea-salt. —राशि: the ocean. —रुह्, —हं a lotus. —रूप: a crocodile. —लता a wave, billow. —वरंट: a watery pustule. —वाद्यं a kind of musical instrument. —वायस: a diver-bird. —वास: residence in water. (-सं) =उशीर. q. v. —वाह: 1. a cloud. -2. a water-bearer. -3. a kind of camphor. —वाहक:, -न: a water-carrier. —वाहनी an aqueduct. —विषुवं the autumnal equinox. —वृश्चिक: a prawn. —वैकृतं any change in the waters of rivers indicating a bad omen. —व्याल: 1. a water-snake. -2. a marine monster. —शय:, —शयन:,-शायिन् *m.* an epithet of Vishṇu. —शुक्ति: *f.* a bivalve shell. —शुचि *a.* bathed, washed. —शूकं moss. —शूकर: a crocodile. —शोष: drought. —समुद्र: the ocean of fresh water. —संपर्क: mixture or dilution with water. —सर्पिणी a leech. —सूचि: *f.* 1. the Gangetic porpoise. -2. a kind of fish. -3. a crow. -4. a water-nut. -5. a leech. —स्थानं, —स्थाय: a pond, lake, reservoir. —हं a small water-house (rather summer-house) furnished with artificial fountains. —हस्तिन् *m.* a water-elephant. —हारिणी a drain. —हास: 1. foam. -2. cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea.

जलकं A conch, shell.

जलंग *a.* Aquatic. —ग: The colocynth.

जलंगम A Châṇḍâla.

जलाका, जलालुका, जलिका, जलुका, जलूका, जलोका, जलोकिका A leech.

जलेजं, जलेजातं A lotus.

जलेवाह: A diver.

जलेशय: 1 A fish. -2 N. of Vishṇu.

जलाष *a.* Ved. 1 Mitigating, pacifying. -2 Healing, comforting. soothing (as a medicine); Rv. 2. 33. 7. —षं 1 Water. -2 Happiness, comfort.

जल्प् 1 P. (जल्पति, जल्पित) 1 To speak, talk, speak or converse (with another); अविरलितकपोलं जल्पतोरक्रमेण U. 1. 27; एकेन जल्पंत्यनल्पाक्षरं Pt. 1. 136; Bh. 1. 82. -2 To murmur, speak inarticulately. -3 To chatter, prattle, babble. -4 To praise.

जल्प: [जल्प् भावे घञ्] 1 Talk, speech. -2 Discourse, conversation. -3 Babble, prattling, gossip. -4 Debate, wrangling discussion.

जल्पक *a.* (ल्पिका *f.*), जल्पाक *a.* Talkative, garrulous.

जल्पनं *a.* [जल्प्-ल्युट्] Speaking, say-

ing, talking &c. —नं 1 Saying, talking. -2 Chattering, garrulity.

जल्पिः f. Ved. Inarticulate speech.

जल्पित a. [जल्प् कर्मणि क्त] Said, spoken, prattled &c. —तं Talk, gossip.

जल्हुः Ved. Fire.

जव a. [जु-भावे अप्] Swift, expeditious. —वः 1 (a) Speed, swiftness, quickness, rapidity; जवो हि सप्तेः परमं विभूषणं Bh. 3. 121; Ś. 1. 8. (b) Haste, hurry; जवेन पीठादुदतिष्ठदच्युतः Si. 1. 12. -2 Velocity. -**Comp.** —अधिकः a fleet horse, a courser. —अनिलः a strong wind, hurricane.

जवन a. (नी f.) [जु भावे ल्युट्] Quick, swift, fleet; R. 9. 56. —नः A courser, a swift horse. —नं Speed, quickness, velocity.

जवनिमन् m. Speed, velocity.

जवस् n. Ved. Quickness, speed.

जविन् a. Quick, fleet. —m. 1 A horse. -2 A camel.

जविन a. Rapid, quick.

जवनिका, जवनी [जु करणे ल्युट् संज्ञायां कन्] 1 A screen of cloth surrounding a tent. -2 A curtain in general; नरः संसारांते विशति यमधानीजवनिकां Bh. 3. 112. -3 The sail of a boat.

जवसः Pasture-grass.

जवा The China rose; see जपा.

जष् 1 U. (जषति-ते) To injure, hurt, kill.

जस् I. 4 P. (जस्यति) 1 To set free, release. -2 To be exhausted or tired. -3 To go. -II. 1. 10. P. (जसति, जासयति) 1 To hurt, injure, strike. -2 To disregard, slight.

जसुः 1 An weapon (आयुध). -2 Weakness, exhaustion.

जसुरि a. Ved. Exhausted, tired. —रिः Indra's thunderbolt.

जस्रं Exhaustion, fatigue.

जहक a. Abandoning, leaving. —कः 1 Time. -2 A child. -3 The slough of a snake. —का A kind of pole-cat.

जहत् a. (ती) f.) Leaving, abandoning.-**Comp.** —लक्षणा,-स्वार्था a kind of लक्षणा (also called लक्षणलक्षणा) in which a word loses its primary sense, but is used in one which is in some way connected with the primary sense; e. g. in the familiar instance गंगायां घोषः 'a hamlet on the Ganges,' गंगा loses its primary sense and means गंगातट; cf. अजहत्स्वार्था also. -2. irony.

जहानकः Total destruction of the world.

जहुः A young animal.

जह्नुः N. of an ancient king, son of Suhotra, who adopted the river Gangá as his daughter. [The river Ganges, when brought down from heaven by the austerities of Bhagíratha, was forced to flow over earth to follow him to the lower regions. In its course it inundated the sacrificial ground of king Jahnu, who being angry drank up its waters. But the gods and sages, and particularly Bhagíratha, appeased his anger, and he consented to discharge those waters from his ears. The river is therefore regarded as his daughter, and is styled जाह्नवी, जह्नुतनया, -कन्या, -सुता, नंदिनी &c. ; cf. R. 8. 95].

जह्मन् n. Ved. Water.

जा 1 A mother. -2 A husband's brother's wife. -3 A race, tribe.

जागतं The Jagatí metre.

जागुडं Saffron.—डः N. of a country famous for its saffron.

जागृ 2 P. (जागर्ति, जागरित) 1 To be awake, be watchful or attentive (fig. also); सोऽपसर्पैर्जजागार यथाकालं स्वपन्नपि R. 17. 51; गुरौ षाड्गुण्यचिंतायामार्ये चार्ये च जाग्रति Mu. 7. 13; to sit up during the night; या निशा सर्वभूतानां तस्यां जागर्ति संयमी Bg. 2. 69. -2 To be roused from sleep, awake. -3 To foresee, be provident.

जागरा See जागरण.

जागर a. [जागृ भावे घञ् गुणः] Awake, watchful.-रः 1 Wakefulness, waking, keeping awake; रात्रिजागरपरो दिवाशयः R. 19.34.-2 A vision in a waking state. -3 An armour, mail.

जागरक a. [जागृ-ण्वुल् गुणः] Waking, awake.

जागरणं [जागृ भावे ल्युट्] 1 Waking, wakefulness. -2 Watchfulness, vigilance. -3 Sitting up at night as a part of a religious ceremony.

जागरित a. One who has been long awake. —तं Waking.

जागरितृ a.(त्री f.), जागरूक a. [जागृ-तृच् ऊक् वा] 1 Wakeful, waking, sleepless; स्वपतो जागरूकस्य याथार्थ्यं वेद कस्तव R. 10. 24. -2 Watchful, vigilant; वर्णाश्रमावेक्षणजागरूकः R. 14. 85; Si. 20. 36.

जागरिन् a. Wakeful, awake, vigilant.

जागृवि a. Ved. 1 Watchful, attentive, vigilant. -2 Awake. -3 Clear, bright (as fire). -4 Active, animating. —विः 1 A king. -2 Agni, or fire.

जागर्तिः, जागर्या, जागरिया Wakefulness, keeping awake.

जाग्रत् a. 1 Watching, being awake. -2 Attentive, careful, watchful. -3 Clear, bright. —m. Ved. Dreaming in a waking state, daydream.

जाघनी 1 A tail. -2 The thigh.

जांगल a. (ली f.) [जंगले भवः जंगलप्रायो वा अण्] 1 Rural, picturesque. -2 Wild. -3 Savage, barbarous. -4 Arid, desert. —लः The francoline partridge. —लं Flesh, flesh of deer &c.; Mál. 5. 5.

जांगलिः, जांगलिकः A snake-charmer.

जांगुलं Poison, venom. —ली 1 Knowledge of poisons, possession of charms or drugs as antidotes.-2 An epithet of Durgâ.

जांगुलिः, जांगुलिकः A snake-doctor, a dealer in antidotes (विषवैद्य).

जांघिक a. [जंघाभ्यां जीवति वेतना० ठञ्] Running. —कः 1 A courier, an express. -2 A camel.

जाजिन् m. A warrior, combatant; जजौजोजाजिजिज्जाजी Si. 19. 3.

जाठर a. (री f.) [जठरे भवः अण्] Belonging to or being in the stomach, stomachic, abdominal; धनक्षये वर्धति जाठराग्निः Pt. 2. 178. —रः 1 The digestive faculty, gastric fluid, -2 'Offspring of the womb', a child.

जाड्यं [जडस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Coldness, frigidity.-2 Apathy, sluggishness, inactivity. -3 Dulness of intellect, folly, stupidity; तज्जाड्यं वसुधाधिपस्य Bh. 2.15; जाड्यं धियो हरति 2. 23 जाड्यं ह्रीमति गण्यते 54. -4 Tastelessness of the tongue. -**Comp.** —अरि the citron tree.

जात p. p. [जन् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Brought into existence, engendered, produced. -2 Grown, arisen. -3 Caused, occasioned. -4 Felt, affected by, oft. in comp.; °दुःख &c. -5 Apparent, clear. -6 Become, present

-8 Happened. -8 Ready at hand, collected; see जन्.—तः 1 A son, male offspring (in dramas often used as a term of endearment; अयि जात कथयितव्यं कथय U. 4 'dear boy, 'oh my darling &c.').-2 A living being. —ता A daughter, mostly used in addressing; जाते 'dear child.'—तं 1 A creature, living being. -2 Production, origin. -3 Kind, sort, class, species. -4 A collection of things forming a class; निःशेषविश्राणितकोशजातं R. 5. 1 all that goes to form wealth, *i. e.* every kind of property; so कर्मजातं the whole aggregate of actions; सुख° everything included under the name of सुख or pleasure; अपत्यजातं 'the brood of young ones,' *S.* 5. 22. -5 A child, a young one. -6 Individuality, specific condition. -**Comp.**—अपत्या a mother. —अमर्ष *a.* vexed, enraged. —अश्रु *a.* shedding tears. —इष्टिः *f.* a sacrifice performed at the birth of a child. —उक्षः a young bullock. —कर्मन् *n.* a ceremony performed at the birth of a child; R. 3. 18. —कलाप *a.* having a tail (as a peacock). —काम *a.* enamoured. —पक्ष *a.* having wings; अजातपक्ष unfledged. —पाश *a.* fettered. —पुत्रा a woman who has borne a son or sons. —प्रत्यय *a.* inspired with confidence. —प्रेत *a.* born and dead; Pt. 1. —मन्मथ *a.* fallen in love.—मात्र *a.* just born. —रूप *a.* beautiful, brilliant. (-पं) 1. gold; अप्याकरसमुत्पन्ना मणिजातिरसंस्कृता। जातरूपेण कल्याणि न हि संयोगमर्हति M. 5. 18; N. 1. 129 -2. the form in which a person is born, *i. e.* nakedness. -3. the thorn apple. °धर *a.* naked. —विद्या Ved. knowledge of the origin and nature of all things. —विभ्रम *a.* 1. confounded.-2. precipitate. —वेदस् *m.* an epithet of fire (or of the sun); Ku. 2. 46; *Si.* 2. 51; R. 12. 104, 15. 72; the word is variously explained; cf. Nir.:—जातवेदाः कस्मात् जातानि वेद, जातानि वैनं विदुः, जाते जाते विद्यते इति वा, जातवित्तो वा जातधनो, जातविद्यो वा जातप्रज्ञानो यत्तज्जातः पशूनविंदतेति तज्जातवेदसो जातवेदस्त्वमिति ब्राह्मणम्. —वेदसी an epithet of Durgâ. —वासगृहं, -वेश्मन् *m.* the lying-in-chamber.

जातक *a.* [जात-स्वार्थे क] Born, produced. —कः 1 A new-born infant. -2 A mendicant. —कं 1 A ceremony performed after the birth of a child (जातकर्मन्). -2 Astrological calculation of a nativity. -3 An aggregate of similar things. -**Comp.** —ध्वनिः a leech.

जातिः *f.* [जन्-क्तिन्] 1 Birth, production; Pt. 1. 38; Ms. 2. 148. -2 The form of existence fixed by birth. -3 Race, family, lineage, rank. -4 A caste, tribe or class (of men); अरे मूढ जात्या चेदवध्योऽहं एषा सा जातिः परित्यक्ता Ve. 3; (the primary castes of the Hindus are only four:—ब्राह्मण, क्षत्रिय, वैश्य and शूद्र). -5 A class, genus, kind, species; पशुजातिः, पुष्पजातिः &c. -6 The properties which are peculiar to a class and distinguish it from all others, the essential characteristics of a species; as गोत्व, अश्वत्व of cows, horses &c.; see गुण, क्रिया and द्रव्य; Si. 2. 47 and cf. K. P. 2. -7 A fire-place. -8 Nutmeg. -9 The Jasmine plant or its flower; पुष्पाणां प्रकरः स्मितेन रचितो नो कुंदजात्यादिभिः Amaru. 40 (written also as जाती in the last two senses).-10 (In Nyâya) Futile answer. -11 (In music) The seven primary notes of the Indian gamut. -12 Reduction of fractions to a common denominator. -13 False generalization.-14 A figure of speech (in rhetoric) which consists in so arranging words that they may read the same in Sanskrit as well as in Prâkṛita (संस्कृतप्राकृतयोः समा जातिः); cf. Vb. 1. 30. -15 A class of metres; see App. -**Comp.**—अंध *a.* born blind; Bh. 1. 90. —कोशः, -षः, -षं nutmeg. —कोशी, -षी the outer skin of the nutmeg. —धर्मः 1. the duties of a caste. -2. a generic property. —ध्वंसः loss of caste or its privileges. —पत्री the outer skin of the nutmeg. —फलं a nutmeg. —ब्राह्मणः a Brâhmaṇa only by birth, but not by knowledge or religious austerities, an ignorant Brâhmaṇa; (तपः श्रुतं च योनिश्च त्रयं ब्राह्मण्यकारणं। तपःश्रुताभ्यां यो हीनो जातिब्राह्मण एव सः॥ शब्दार्थचिंतामणि). —भ्रंशः loss of caste; Ms. 11. 67. —भ्रष्ट *a.* outcast. —महः birth-day festival. —मात्रं 1. 'mere birth,' position in life obtained by mere birth. -2. caste only. (but not the performance of duties pertaining to it); Ms. 8. 20; 12. 114. -3. species, genus. —लक्षणं generic distinction, a characteristic of a class. —वाचक *a.* expressing a genus, generic (as a word); गौरश्वः पुरुषो हस्ती.—वैरं instinctive or natural hostility. —वैरिन् *m.* a born enemy. —वैलक्षण्यं inconsistency, incompatibility in kind. —शब्दः a name conveying the idea of a genus, a generic word, common noun; गौः, अश्वः, पुरुषः, हस्ती &c. —संकरः admixture of caste; mixed blood. —संपन्न *a.* belonging to a noble family. —सारं nutmeg. —स्मर *a.* remembering one's condition in a former life; जातिस्मरो मुनिरस्मि जात्या K. 355. —स्वभावः generic character or nature. —हीन *a.* of low birth, outcast.

जातिमत् *a.* Nobly born, of high rank.

जाती The jasmine plant (मालती).

जातीय,-क *a.* Belonging to a tribe, race, kind &c.

जात्य *a.* [जातौ भवः यत्] 1 Of the same family, related. -2 Noble, well-born, sprung from a noble family; जात्यस्तेनाभिजातेन शूरः शौर्यवता कुशः R. 17. 4. -3 Lovely, beautiful, pleasing. -4 Best, excellent. -5 (Math.) Rectangular.

जातु *ind.* A particle meaning:—1 At all, ever, at any time, possibly; किं तेन जातु जातेन मातुर्यौवनहारिणा Pt. 1. 26; न जातु कामः कामानामुपभोगेन शाम्यति Ms. 2. 94; Ku. 5. 55. -2 Perhaps, sometimes; R. 19. 7. -3 Once, once upon a time, sometime, at some day. -4 Used with the potential mood जातु has the sense of 'not allowing or putting up with'; जातु तत्रभवान्वृषलं याजयेन्नावकल्पयामि (न मर्षयामि) Sk.-5 Used with a present indicative it denotes censure (गर्हा); जातु तत्रभवान् वृषलं याजयति *ibid.*

जातुधानः A demon, imp.

जातुष *a.* (षी *f.*) [जतुनो विकारः अण्-षुक् च P. IV. 3. 138] 1 Made of, or covered with, lac. -2 Sticky, adhesive.

जातूः *m.* A thunderbolt.

जातूकर्णः An epithet of *Siva.*

जानं Ved. Birth, production, origin.

जानकी [जनकस्यापत्यं स्त्री, अण्] N. of Sitâ, wife of Râma.

जानपदः [जानेन उत्पत्त्या पद्यते पद् अप् ; जनपदे भवः, अण् वा] 1 An inhabitant of the country, a rustic, boor, peasant (opp. पौर). -2 A country. -3 A tax &c. from peasants. -4 subject. —दा A popular expression. —दी Profession, business.

जानपदिक *a.* Relating to a country.

जानान *a.* Knowing, understanding.

जानि A substitute for जाया at the end of Bah. comp.

जानु *n.* [जन्-ञुण्] The knee ; जानुभ्यामवनिं गत्वा kneeling (or falling on one's knees) on the ground. **-Comp.** —दघ्न *a.* reaching to, as high as, the knees, knee-deep. —फलकं, -मंडलं the knee-pan. —विजानु *n.* a peculiar position in fighting (contracting and extending the knees). —संधिः the knee-joint.

जापः [जप्-घञ्] 1 Muttering prayers, whispering, murmuring. -2 A muttered prayer.

जापक *a.* Muttering prayers. —कं A kind of fragrant wood.

जाप्य *a.* To be muttered. —प्यं A prayer to be muttered in a low voice.

जापनं 1 Declining, rejection. -2 Dismissing, sending away. -3 Completing, finishing.

जाबालः A goat-herd.

जाबालिः 1 N. of the author of a law-book. -2 N. of an infidel Brâhmaṇa, a priest of king Dasaratha who tried to dissuade Râma from his resolution of going to the forest and to induce him to accept the throne offered by Bharata.

जामदग्न्यः N. of Parasurâma q.v.

जामा [जम्-अदने बा० अण् स्त्रीत्वं] 1 A daughter. -2 A daughter-in-law.

जामातृ *m.* [जायां माति मिनोति मिमीते वा नि० ; cf. Uṇ. 2. 94] 1 A son-in-law ; जामातृयज्ञेन वयं निरुद्धाः U. 1. 11; जामाता दशमो ग्रहः Subhâsh. -2 A lord, master. -3 The sunflower.

जामातृकः A son-in-law.

जामि *a.* [जम्-इन् नि० वृद्धिः] 1 Customary, usual. -2 Peculiar, or belonging to. —मिः *f.* 1 A sister. -2 A daughter. -3 A daughter-in-law. -4 A near female relative (सन्निहितसपिंडस्त्री Kull.); Ms. 3. 57-58. -5 A virtuous and respectable woman. -6 Ved. A finger. -7 Water. —*n.* 1 Blood-relationship, relation of sister and brother. -2 Relation (in general), descent. -3 Tautology.

जामित्रं The seventh zodiacal sign from the natal sign (लग्न); तिथौ च जामित्रगुणान्वितायां Ku. 7. 1. (जामित्रं लग्नात्सप्तमं स्थानं Malli.) *Note*—Some derive the word from जाया, because in astrology, the जामित्र sign indicates the future good-luck of one's wife (जायामित्रं ?); but the word is obviously connected with the Greek *diametron*.

जामेयः [जाम्या भगिन्या अपत्यं ढञ्] A sister's son.

जांबवं [जंब्वाः फलं अण् तस्य बा° न लुप् Tv.] 1 Gold. -2 The fruit of the Jambu tree.

जांबवत् *m.* N. of a king of bears who was of signal service to Râma at the siege of Lankâ. He was also noted for his medical skill. [This same *J*ambavat appears to have lived up to the time of *K*rish*n*a, or perhaps he was another being of that time ; for there was a fight between *K*rish*n*a and *J*ambavat for the *Syamantaka* jewel which the latter had got from Prasena, brother of Sat*r*ajit. *K*rish*n*a vanquished *J*ambavat, who placed the jewel, along with his daughter *J*ambavat*i*, at his entire disposal].

जांबीरं (-लं) A citron. —लं Ved. The knee-pan.

जांबूनदं [जंबूनद्यां भवं अण्] 1 Gold ; R. 18. 44. -2 A golden ornament; कृतरुचश्च जांबूनदैः Si. 4. 66. -3 The Dhattûra plant.

जायकं A kind of yellow fragrant wood.

जाया A wife. (The word is thus derived :—पतिर्भार्यां संप्रविश्य गर्भो भूत्वेह जायते । जायायास्तद्धि जायात्वं यदस्यां जायते पुनः Ms. 9. 8; see also Malli. on R. 2. 1). As last member of Bah. comp. जाया is changed to जानि ; सीताजानिः 'one who has Sitâ for his wife' ; so युवजानिः, वामाधजानिः. **-Comp.** —अनुजीविन् *m.*, —आजीवः 1. an actor, a dancer. -2. the husband of a harlot. -3. a needy man, pauper. -4. a kind of crane (बक). —घ्नः 1. a murderer of his wife. -2. a mole or mark on the body indicative of the death of one's wife. —पती (dual) husband and wife. (The other forms of the comp. are दंपती and जंपती q.v.)

जायिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [जि-णिनि] Conquering, subduing. —*m.* The burden of a song (in music).

जायु *a.* Victorious. —युः 1 Medicine. -2 A physician.

जारः [जीर्यत्यनेन जॄ करणे घञ् ; जरयतीति जारः Nir.] 1 A paramour, gallant, lover ; रथकारः स्वकां भार्यां सजारां शिरसावहत् Pt. 4. 54. -2 A confidential friend. —री N. of Durgâ. **-Comp.** —जः,-जन्मन्,-जातः a bastard. —भरा an adulteress.

जारिणी An adulteress.

जालं 1 A net, snare. -2 (*a*) A web, cob-web. (*b*) Any woven texture. -3 A coat of mail, a helmet made of wire. -4 An eye-hole, lattice, window; जालांतरप्रेषितदृष्टिरन्या. R 7. 9 ; धूपैर्जालविनिःसृतैर्वलभयः संदिग्धपारावताः V. 3. 2; Ku. 7. 60. -5 A collection, an assemblage, number, mass ; चिंतासंततितंतुजालनिबिडस्यूतेव Mâl. 5. 10 ; Ku. 7. 89 ; *S*i. 4. 56 ; Amaru. 58. -6 Magic. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 An unblown flower. -9 The membrane which unites the toes of many water-birds. -10 A disease of the eyes. -11 Pride, arrogance. —लः The Kadamba tree. **-Comp.** —अक्षः a loop-hole, window. —कर्मन् *n.* the occupation of catching fish, fishing. —कारकः 1. a net-maker. -2. a spider. —गर्दभः a kind of pimple or boil. —गोणिका a kind of churning vessel. —ग्रथित *a.* connected by a web; *S.* 7. 16. —पाद्,-पादः a goose. —प्राया mail, armour.

जालकं [जालमिव कायति कै-क] 1 A net. -2 A multitude, collection ; बद्धं कर्णशिरीषरोधि वदने घर्मांभसां जालकं *S.* 1. 30 ; R. 9. 68. -3 A lattice, window. -4 A bud, an unblown flower; अभिनवैर्जालकैर्मालतीनां Me. 98; so यूथिकाजालकानि 26. -5 A kind of ornament (worn in the hair); तिलकजालकजालकमौक्तिकैः R. 9. 44 (आभरणविशेषः). -6 A nest. -7 Illusion, deception. -8 A plantain or the fruit

-9 Pride. —कः A window, lattice. -Comp. —मालिन् *a.* veiled.

जालकिन् *m.* A cloud.

जालकिनी A ewe.

जालवत् *a.* 1 Furnished with a net, reticulated. -2 Covered with iron network. -3 Cunning, deceptive (मायाविन्).

जालिकः [जालेन चरति पर्णा० ष्ठन्] 1 A fisherman. -2 A fowler, bird-catcher.-3 A spider.-4 The governor or chief ruler of a province.-5 A rogue, cheat. -6 A conjurer, juggler. —का 1 A net. -2 A chain-armour. -3 A spider. -4 A leech. -5 A widow. -6 Iron. -7 Plantain. -8 A veil, woollen cloth.

जालिनी 1 A room ornamented with pictures. -2 A kind of melon (कोषातकी). -3 Certain boils or pustules which appear in the disease called प्रमेह.

जालंधरः N. of a country in the north-west of India, the territory between the rivers Beas and Sutlej.

जालार्ष Ved. A kind of drug with healing properties.

जाल्म *a.* (ल्मी *f.*) 1 Cruel, severe, harsh. -2 Rash, inconsiderate. —ल्मः (ल्मी *f.*) 1 A rogue, rascal, villain, wretch, miscreant; अपि ज्ञायते कतमेन दिग्भागेन गतः स जाल्म इति V. 1. -2 A poor man, a low or degraded man. -3 One who reads or recites badly; cf. P. VI. 2. 158.

जाल्मक *a.* (ल्मिका *f.*) Despised, low, mean, contemptible.

जावन्यं 1 Speed, swiftness. -2 Haste, hurry.

जास्पतिः Ved. A son-in-law.

जाहं A termination added to nouns expressive of the parts of the body in the sense of 'the root of'; कर्णजाहं the root of the ear; so अक्षि°, ओष्ठ° &c.

जाहकः 1 A pole-cat. -2 A leech. -3 A bed, a cot.

जाह्नवी [जह्नोः अपत्यं स्त्री अण् ङीप्] An epithet of the river Ganges.

जि 1 P. (Atm. when preceded by परा and वि) (जयति, जिगाय जिग्ये अजैषीत्-अजेष्ट, जेतुं, जित) 1 To conquer, defeat, overcome, vanquish, subjugate; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330; Bk. 15. 76, 19. 2. -2 To surpass, excel; गर्वितानंतरं दृष्टिं सौभाग्येन जिगाय सा Ku. 2. 53; R. 3. 34; Ghat. 22; Si. 1. 19. -3 To win (by conquest, in gambling or in a law-suit), acquire by conquest; प्रागजीयत घृणा ततो मही R. 11. 65; (where जि means 'to conquer' also); Ms. 7. 96. -4 To curb, restrain, control, conquer (as passions). -5 To be victorious, be supreme or pre-eminent (generally used in benedictory stanzas or salutations); जयतु जयतु महाराजः (in dramas). स जयति परिणद्धः शक्तिभिः शक्तिनाथः Māl. 5. 1; जितमुडुपतिना नमः सुरेभ्यः Ratn. 1. 5; Bh. 2. 24; Git. 1. 1. -6 To convict. -7 To overcome or get the better of (as a disease &c.). -8 To expect from (with abl.). —*Caus.* (जापयति) To cause to win or conquer. —*Desid.* (जिगीषति) To wish to win, acquire or excel, to vie with, emulate, to seek for. चलति नयान्न जिगीषतां हि चेतः Ki. 10. 29. -With अधि to conquer, defeat, vanquish; Bk. 19. 2.

जयः [जि भावे अच्] 1 Conquest, triumph, victory, success, winning (in battle, game or a law-suit). -2 Restraint, curbing, conquest as in इंद्रियजय. -3 N. of the sun. -4 N. of Jayanta, son of Indra -5 N. of Yudhishṭhira, the first Pāṇḍava prince. -6 N. of an attendant of Vishṇu. -7 An epithet of Arjuna. —या 1 N. of Durgâ. -2 N. of an attendant of the goddess Durgâ. -3 A kind of banner. -4 The third, eighth or thirteenth lunar days of any of the two lunar fortnights. -Comp. —आवह *a.* conferring victory. —आशिस् *f.* 1. a prayer for victory. -2. congratulations after victory; a cheer of victory. —उद्धुर *a.* exulting in victory. —कोलाहलः 1. a shout of victory. -2. a kind of game with dice. —घोषः, -घोषणं, -णा a proclamation of victory. —ढक्का a kind of drum beaten as a sign of victory. —दत्तः N. of Jayanta, Indra's son. —पत्रं a record of victory. —पालः 1. a king. -2. an epithet of Brahmâ. -3. an epithet of Vishṇu. —पुत्रकः a kind of dice. —मंगलः 1. a royal elephant. -2. a remedy for fever. (—लं) a cheer of victory. —यज्ञः the अश्वमेध sacrifice. —लक्ष्मीः, -श्रीः the goddess of victory; Ku. 2. 52. —लेख record of victory. —वाहिनी an epithet of Sachī. —शब्दः 1. a shout of victory. -2. the exclamation 'jaya' (hail! glory!) uttered by bards &c. —शृंगं a horn blown to announce a victory. —स्तंभः a trophy, a column erected to commemorate a victory, triumphal column; निचखान जयस्तंभान् गंगास्रोतोन्तरेषु सः R. 4. 36. —स्वामिन् *m.* an epithet of Śiva.

जयत्र *a.* Victorious.

जयत्सेनः A name assumed by Nakula while living at Virata king.

जयद्बलः A name assumed by Sahadeva.

जयनं [जि करणे ल्युट्] 1 Conquering, subduing. -2 Armour for cavalry, elephants &c. -Comp. —युज् 1. caparisoned. -2. victorious.

जयिन् *a.* [जि शीलार्थे इनि] 1 Conquering, vanquishing; विरूपाक्षस्य जयिनीस्ताः स्तुवे वामलोचनाः Vb. 1. 2. -2 Successful, winning a law-suit; Y. 2. 79. -3 Fascinating, captivating, subduing the heart; जगति जयिनस्ते ते भावा नवेंदुकलादयः Māl. 1. 36. —*m.* A victor, a conqueror; पौरस्त्यानेवमाक्रामंस्तांस्ताञ्जनपदाञ्जयी R. 4. 34.

जय्य *a.* [जि-यत्] Conquerable, vulnerable, that can be conquered (opp. जेय).

जिगीषा [जि-सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of conquering, subduing or overcoming; यानं सस्मार कौबेरं वैवस्वतजिगीषया R. 15. 45. -2 Emulation, rivalry. -3 Eminence. -4 Exertion, profession, habit of life. -5 Eminence. -6 Military ardour, warlike spirit.

जिगीषु *a.* Desirous of conquering. -2 Vying or contending with.

जित *p. p.* [जि-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Conquered, subdued, curbed, restrained, (as enemies, passions &c.) -2 Won, got, obtained (by conquest). -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Subject to, enslaved or influenced by; कामजित; स्त्रीजित &c. —तं Victory. -Comp. —अक्षर *a.* reading well or readily. —अमित्र *a.* one who has conquered his foes, triumphant, victorious. -2. one who has subdued his passions. (—त्रः) N. of Vishṇu. —अरि *a.* one who has conquered his enemies or passions. (—रिः) an

epithet of Buddha. —आत्मन् *a.* self-subdued, void of passion. —आहव *a.* victorious. —इंद्रिय *a.* one who has conquered his passions or subdued the senses (रूप, रस, गंध, स्पर्श & शब्द): श्रुत्वा स्पृष्ट्वाथ दृष्ट्वा च भुक्त्वा घ्रात्वा च यो नरः। न हृष्यति ग्लायति वा स विज्ञेयो जितेंद्रियः Ms. 2. 98. —काशिः the fist doubled. —काशिन् *a.* appearing victorious, proud of victory, assuming the airs of a victor; चाणक्यो ऽपि जितकाशितया Mu. 2; जितकाशी राजसेवकः *ibid.* —कोप, -क्रोध, -मन्यु *a.* imperturbable, not excitable. (-धः) an epithet of Vishṇu. —नेमिः a staff made of the Asvattha tree. —लोक *a.* 'one who has won heaven' (epithet of a class of manes). —शत्रु *a.* victorious. —श्रम *a.* inured to fatigue, hardy. —स्वर्ग *a.* one who has won heaven.

जित् *a.* [जि-क्विप्] (At the end of comp.) Conquering, defeating, winning &c.; तारकाजित्, कंसजित्, सहस्रजित् &c.

जितिः *f.* 1 Victory, conquest. -2 Gaining, obtaining.

जित्य *a.* Conquerable. —त्या 1 Victory. -2 Acquisition, gain. -3 A ploughshare. —त्यः A harrow.

जित्वन् *a.* Victorious.

जित्वर *a.* [जि-क्वरप्] (री *f.*) Victorious, conquering, triumphant; शस्त्राण्युपायंसत जित्वराणि Bk. 1. 16; करदीकृतभूपालो भ्रातृभिर्जित्वरैर्दिशां *Si.* 2. 9. —री N. of the city Benares.

जिष्णु *a.* [जि-ग्स्नु] 1 Victorious, triumphant; R. 4. 85; 10. 18. -2 Winning, gaining. -3 (At the end of comp.) Conquering, excelling; अलिनीजिष्णुः कचानां चयः Bh. 1. 5; *Si.* 13. 21. —ष्णुः 1 The sun. -2 N. of Indra. -3 N. of Vishṇu. -4 N. of Arjuna.

जेतृ *a.* [जि-तृच्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Surpassing, excelling. —*m.* 1 A conqueror, victor. -2 An epithet of Vishṇu.

जिः A demon (पिशाच).

जिगत्नुः Breath, life.

जिघत्सा [अद् सन् घसादेशः भावे अ] 1 Desire of eating, hunger. -2 Striving for. -3 Contending with.

जिघत्सु *a.* [अद् सन् घसादेश उ] Hungry.

जिघांसः Ved. An enemy.

जिघांसक *a.* Revengeful, murderous.

जिघांसा Desire of killing; R. 15. 19. -2 Malice, revenge.

जिघांसु *a.* [हन् सन् उ] Desirous of killing, murderous. —सुः An enemy.

जिघृक्षा [ग्रह् सन् भावे अ] Desire of taking or seizing.

जिघ्र *a.* [घ्रा कर्तरि श जिघ्रादेशः] 1 Suspecting. -2 Conjecturing, guessing; observing; *e.g.* मनोजिघ्रः सपत्नीजनः S. D.

जिज्ञासा [ज्ञा सन् भावे अ] 1 Desire of knowing, curiosity, inquisitiveness. -2 Search, investigation, test, examination.

जिज्ञासित *a.* Investigated, asked, inquired to.

जिज्ञासु *a.* [ज्ञा सन् उ] 1 Desirous of knowing, inquisitive, curious; Bg. 6. 44. -2 Desirous of getting absolution (मुमुक्षु).

जित्तमः, जितुमः, जित्मः Gemini, the third sign of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जिन *a.* [जि-नक्] 1 Victorious, triumphant. -2 Very old. —नः 1 A generic term applied to a chief Bauddha or Jaina saint. -2 N. applied to the Arhats of the Jainas. -3 A very old man. -4 An epithet of Vishṇu. -**Comp.** —इंद्रः, -ईश्वरः 1. a chief Bauddha saint. -2 an Arhat of the Jainas. —सद्मन् *n.* a Jaina temple or monastery.

जिवि *a.* Ved. Old, decayed. —विः 1 Time. -2 A bird.

जिम् 1 P. (जेमति) To eat.

जिरि 5 P. (जिरिणोति) To kill, hurt.

जिन्व् 1 P. (जिन्वति) 1 To be active or lively, busy oneslf. -2 To urge on, impel, excite. -3 To refresh, animate. -4 To promote. -5 To grant, confer. -6 To please, satisfy.

जिष् 1 P. (जेषति) To sprinkle.

जिवाजिवः The Chakora bird.

जिहान *a.* 1 Going, going to. -2 Getting, obtaining; See हा 'to go'.

जिहानकः Destruction of the world.

जिह्म *a.* [जहाति सरलमार्गं; हा-मन् सन्वत् आलोपश्च Uṇ. 1. 138] 1 Sloping, athwart, oblique. -2 Crooked, awry, squint; Rs. 1. 12. -3 Tortuous, curved, going irregularly. -4 Curved, bent. -5 Morally crooked, deceitful, dishonest, wicked, unfair; धृतहेतिरप्यधृतजिह्ममतिः Ki. 6. 24; सुहृदर्थमीहितमजिह्मधियां *Si.* 9. 62. -5 Dim, dark, pale-coloured: विधिसमयनियोगाद्दीप्तिसंहारजिह्मं Ki. 1. 46. -6 Slow, lazy. —ह्मं 1 Dishonesty, falsehood. -2 The Tagara tree. -**Comp.** —अक्ष *a.* crooked-eyed, squinting. —ग *a.* moving slowly. (-गः) a snake. —गति *a.* meandering, going tortuously; Rs. 1. 13. —मेहनः a frog. —योधिन् *a.* fighting unfairly. (-*m.*) an epithet of Bhîma —शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जिह्मायति Den. P. To go crookedly.

जिह्मः The tongue.

जिह्वल *a.* Voracious, greedy.

जिह्वा 1 The tongue. -2 The tongue of fire, *i. e.* a flame. -3 A sentence. -**Comp.** —आस्वादः licking, lapping. —उल्लेखनी, -उल्लेखनिका, -निर्लेखनं a tongue-scraper. —पः 1. a dog. -2. a cat. -3. a tiger. -4. a leopard. -5. a bear. —मलं the fur of the tongue. —मूलं the root of the tongue. —मूलीय *a.* a term particularly applied to the Visarga before क् and ख् and also to क, ख and the guttural class of consonants (in gram.). —रदः a bird. —लिह् *m.* a dog. —लौल्यं greediness. —शल्यः the Khadira tree.

जीतिः *f.* [जि-क्तिन् वेदे दीर्घः] 1 Victory. -2 Decrease, loss. -3 Fading away, growing old.

जीन *a.* [ज्या-क्त संप्रसा॰ दीर्घः] Old, aged, decayed. —नः A leather bag; जीनकार्मुकबस्ताविन् पृथग् दद्याद्विशुद्धये Ms. 11. 139.

जीमूतः [जयति नभः, जीयते अनिलेन जीवनस्योदकस्य मूतं बंधो यत्र, जीवनं जलं मूतं बद्धं अनेन, जीवनं मुंचतीति वा पृषो॰ Tv. cf. Uṇ. 3. 91] 1 A cloud; जीमूतेन स्वकुशलमयीं हारयिष्यन् प्रवृत्तिं Me. 4. -2 A mountain. -3 A nourisher, sustainer. -4 An epithet of Indra. -**Comp.** —कूटः a mountain. —केतुः an epithet of *Siva.* —वाहनः 1. N. of Indra. -2. N. of a king of the Vidyâdharas, hero of the play called Nâgânanda; (mentioned also in कथासरित्सागर). [He was the

son of Jimutaketu and renowned for his benevolent and charitable disposition. When his father's kingdom was invaded by his kinsmen, he scorned the idea of fighting with them and induced his father to leave it to those who sought for it and to repair with him to the Malaya mountain to lead a holy life. It is related that there he one day took the place of a young serpent who was, by virtue of an agreement, to be offered to Garuda as his daily meal, and induced, by his generous and touching behaviour, the enemy of serpents to give up his practice of devouring them. The story is very pathetically told in the play]. **—वाहिन्** A. smoke.

जीर *a.* [ज्या रक् संप्रसा० दीर्घः] Ved. Swift, quick. **—रः 1** A sword. **-2** Cumin-seed. **-3** An atom.

जीरकः, जीरणः Cumin-seed.

जीरिः [जीर्यति जॄ-बा० रिक्] Ved. A man. **—*f.*** Quick or flowing water.

जीर्ण *p.p.* [जॄ-क्त] 1 Old, ancient. **-2** Worn out, ruined, wasted, decayed, tattered (as clothes); **वासांसि जीर्णानि यथा विहाय** Bg. 2. 22; U. 6. 38; Mâl. 5. 30. **-3** Digested; **सुजीर्णमन्नं सुविचक्षणः सुतः** H. 1. 22. **—र्णः 1** An old man. **-2** A tree. **-3** Cumin-seed. **—र्णा** Large cumin-seed. **—र्णं 1** Benzoin. **-2** Old age, decrepitude. **-Comp. —उद्धारः** 'renewing the old', repairs, especially of a temple or any charitable or religious institution. **—उद्यानं** ruined or neglected garden. **—ज्वरः** lingering fever. **—पर्णः** the Kadamba tree. **—वज्रं** a particular gem. **—वस्त्र** *a.* wearing old clothes. **—वाटिका** a ruined house.

जीर्णक *a.* Almost dried up or withered.

जीर्णिः *f.* 1 Old age, decrepitude, decay, infirmity. **-2** Digestion.

जीर्विः [जॄ-क्विन्] 1 An axe. **-2** The body. **-3** A cart. **-4** An animal.

जीव् 1 P. (जीवति, जीवित) 1 To live, be alive; **यस्मिञ्जीवति जीवंति बहवः सोऽत्र जीवतु** Pt. 1. 23; **मा जीवन् यः परावज्ञादुःखदग्धोपि जीवति** Si. 2. 45; Ms. 2. 235. **-2** To revive, come to life. **-3** To live by, subsist on, make a livelihood by (with instr.); **सत्यानृतं तु वाणिज्यं तेन चैवापि जीव्यते** Ms. 4. 6; **विपणेन च जीवंतः** 3. 152, 162; 11. 26; sometimes used with a cognate accusative in this sense; **अजिह्मामशठां शुद्धां जीवेद्ब्राह्मणजीविकां** Ms. 4. 11. **-4** (Fig.) To live or prey upon, depend upon as one's source of existence (with loc.); **चौराः प्रमत्ते जीवंति व्याधितेषु चिकित्सकाः। प्रमदाः कामयानेषु यजमानेषु याचकाः॥ राजा विवदमानेषु नित्यं मूर्खेषु पंडिताः** Mb. **—*Caus.*** 1 To restore to life. **-2** To nourish, nurture, bring up.

जीव *a.* [जीव्-कर्तरि क] Living, existing. **—वः 1** The principle of life, the vital breath, life, soul: **गतजीव, जीवत्याग, जीवाशा,** &c. **-2** The individual or personal soul enshrined in the human body and imparting to it life, motion and sensation (called **जीवात्मन्** as opposed to **परमात्मन्** the Supreme soul); Y. 3. 131; Ms. 12. 22-23. **-3** Life, existence. **-4** A creature, living being. **-5** Livelihood, profession. **-6** N. of Karṇa. **-7** N. of one of the Maruts. **-8** The constellation **पुष्य**. **-9** N. of Brihaspati. **-10** The third lustrum in the cycle of Jupiter. **-11** Association of cause and effect. **-12** N. of Vishṇu. **-Comp. —अंतकः** 1. a bird-catcher, fowler. **-2.** a murderer, slayer. **—अजीवाधारः** the world of organic and inorganic creation. **—आत्मन्** *m.* the individual soul enshrined in the human body (as opposed to **परमात्मन्** 'the Supreme soul'). **—आदानं** abstracting healthy blood, bleeding, (in medic.). **—आधानं** preservation of life. **—आधारः** the heart. **—इंधनं** glowing fire-wood, burning wood. **—उत्सर्गः** 'casting off life,' voluntary death, suicide. **—उपाधिः** the three states, *i.e.* waking, dreaming and sleeping. **—ऊर्णा** the wool of a living animal. **—गृहं, —मंदिरं** 'the abode of the soul,' the body. **—ग्राहः** a prisoner taken alive. **—घनः** Brahmâ. **—ज** *a.* born alive. **—जीवः** (also **जीवंजीवः**) the Chakora bird. **—तोका** a woman whose children are living. **—दः** 1. a physician. **-2.** an enemy. **—दशा** mortal existence. **—धनं** 'living wealth', property in the shape of living creatures, live-stock. **—धानी** the earth. **—निकायः** a being endowed with life. **—पतिः** *f.*, **—पत्नी** a woman whose husband is alive. **—पत्रं** a fresh leaf. **—पितृ, —पितृक** *a.* (a son or daughter) whose father is still alive. **—पुत्रा, —वत्सा** a woman whose son is living. **—मातृका** the seven mothers or female divinities, (**कुमारी धनदा नंदा विमला मंगला बला। पद्मा चेति च विख्याताः सप्तैता जीवमातृकाः**). **—योनिः** a sentient being. **—रक्तं** menstrual blood. **—लोकः** 1. the world of living beings, the world of mortals, the world of worldly existence; **त्वत्प्रयाणे शान्तालोकः सर्वतो जीवलोकः** Mal. 9. 37; **जीवलोकतिलकः** Malatī 21; **स्वप्नेंद्रजालसदृशः खलु जीवलोकः** Śânti. 2. 2; Bg. 11. 7; U. 4. 17. **-2.** living beings, mankind; **दिवस इवाभ्रश्यामस्तपात्यये जीवलोकस्य** S. 3. 12; or **आलोकमर्कादिव जीवलोकः** R. 5. 35. **—वृत्तिः** *f.* breeding or keeping cattle. **—शेष** *a.* one to whom only life is left, escaping only with life and nothing more. **—शोणितं** living, *i.e.*, healthy blood. **—संक्रमणं** transmigration of the soul. **—साधनं** grain, corn. **—साफल्यं** realization or attainment of the chief end of human existence. **—सूः** 'the mother of living beings', a woman whose children are living. **—स्थानं** 1. a joint, an articulation. **-2.** the vital parts, heart.

जीवक *a.* [जीव्-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Living, making a livelihood by, generating &c. **-2** One who lives a long time. **—कः** 1 A living being. **-2** A servant. **-3** A Buddhist mendicant, any mendicant who lives by begging. **-4** A usurer. **-5** A snake-catcher. **-6** A tree. **-7** A medicinal plant of that name.

जीवत् *a.* (**त्ती** *f.*) Living, alive. **-Comp. —तोका** a woman whose children are living. **—पतिः** *f.*, **—पत्नी** *f.* a woman whose husband is living. **—पितृकः** one whose father is alive. **—मुक्त** *a.* 'liberated while living', a man who, being purified by a true knowledge of the Supreme spirit, is freed from the future birth and all ceremonial rites while yet living. **—मुक्तिः** *f.* final liberation in the present state of life. **—मृत** *a.* 'dead while alive,' one who, though alive, is as good as dead and useless to the world (said of a mad man or one whose character is lost).

जीवथ *a.* [जीव्-अथ] 1 Long-lived. **-2** Virtuous, pious. **—थः** 1 Life, existence. **-2** A tortoise. **-3** A

peacock. -4 A cloud. -5 Virtue, piety.

जीवन a. (नी f.) [जीव् भावे ल्युट्] Enlivening, giving life. -नः 1 A living being. -2 Wind. -3 A son. -4 The Supreme Being. -नं 1 Life, existence ; (fig. also); त्वमसि मम भूषणं त्वमसि मम जीवनं Gît. 10. -2 The principle of life, vital energy; Bg. 7. 9. -3 Water; बीजानां प्रभव नमोऽस्तु जीवनाय Ki. 18. 39; or जीवनं जीवनं (life) हंति प्राणान् हंति समीरणः Udb. -4 Livelihood, profession, means of existence (fig. also) ; Ms. 11. 77 ; विदुषां जीवनं मूर्खः H. 3. 33. -5 Butter made from milk one day old. -6 Marrow. -7 Enlivening, making alive. -Comp. -अंतः death -आघातं poison. -आवासः 1. 'residing in water', epithet of Varuṇa, the regent of water. -2. the body. -उपायः livelihood. -औषधं 1. elixir of life. -2. a life-giving medicine.

जीवनक a. [जीवन-कन्] Enlivening. -कं Food.

जीवनीय a. [जीव् -बा० करणे अनीयर्] 1 To be lived. -2 Supporting life. -यं 1 Water. -2 Fresh milk.

जीवंत a. 1 Living, existing. -2 Long-lived. -तः 1 Life, existence. -2 A drug, medicament.

जीवंतिकः A fowler.

जीवल a. 1 Full of life. -2 Animating, inspiriting.

जीवा [जीव् -अच्] 1 Water. -2 The earth. -3 A bow-string ; मुहुर्जीवाघोषैर्बधिरयति Mv. 6. 30. -4 The chord of an arc. -5 Means of living. -6 The tinkling of metallic ornaments. -7 N. of a plant (वचा). -8 Life, existence.

जीवातु m., n. 1 Food. -2 Life, existence (fig. aloo); स खलु प्राज्ञजीवातुः सर्वशास्त्रविशारदः J. N. V. -3 Restoration to life, revival; रे हस्त दक्षिण मृतस्य शिशोर्द्विजस्य जीवातवे विसृज शूद्रमुनौ कृपाणं U. 2. 10. -4 A medicine for restoring life.

जीविका [जीव्-अकन् अत इत्वं] 1 Means of living, livelihood. -2 The life-giving element, i. e. water.

जीवित p. p. [जीव् -कर्तरि क्त] 1 Living, existent, alive; R. 12. 75. -2 Returned to life, revived.-3 Animated, enlivened. -4 Lived through (as a period). -तं 1 Life, existence; त्वं जीवितं त्वमसि मे हृदयं द्वितीयं U. 3. 26; कन्येयं कुलजीवितं Ku. 6. 63; Me. 83; नाभिनंदेत मरणं नाभिनंदेत जीवितं Ms. 6. 45; 7. 111. -2 Duration of life. -3 Livelihood. -4 A living being. -Comp. -अंतकः an epithet of Siva. -आशा hope of life, love of life. -ईशः 1. a lover, husband. -2. an epithet of Yama ; जीवितेशवसतिं जगाम सा R. 11. 20 (where the word is used in sense 1 also). -3. the sun. -4. the moon. -5. a drug which is said to revive the dead. -ईश्वरः Siva. -कालः duration of life. -ज्ञा an artery. -नाथः a husband. -व्ययः sacrifice of life. -संशयः risk of life, jeopardy, danger to life ; स आतुरो जीवितसंशये वर्तते 'he is dangerously ill'; Bv. 2. 20.

जीवितव्य a. To be lived, kept alive &c. -व्यं 1 The possibility of living. -2 Life. -3 Possible return to life.

जीविन् a. (नी f.) [जीव्-णिनि, जीव-इनि वा] (Generally at the end of comp.) 1 Living, alive, existing ; R. 1. 63. -2 Living upon or by; शस्त्रजीविन्, आयुधजीविन् &c. -m. A living being.

जीव्यं Life. -व्या A means of livelihood.

जुकुटः 1 A dog. -2 The Malaya mountain.

जुगुप्सनं, जुगुप्सा 1 Censure, reproach. -2 Dislike, aversion, disgust, abhorrence. -3 (In Rhet.) Disgust considered as the feeling which gives rise to the Bîbhatsa sentiment, thus defined:—दोषेक्षणादिभिर्गर्हा जुगुप्सा विषयोद्भवा S. D. 207.

जुंग् 1 P. (जुंगति) 1 To abandon, quit. -2 To exclude, set aside.

जुंगित a. Deserted, abandoned. -तः A man of a degraded caste, a Châṇḍâla.

जुटकं A braid of hair.

जुटिका A tuft of hair on the top of the head ; cf. चूडा.

जुड् I. 6 P. (जुडति) 1 To bind. -2 To go.-II. 10 P. 1 To send, throw or cast, direct. -2 To grind or pound.

जुत् 1 A. (जोतते) To shine.

जुन् 6 P. (जुनति) To go, move.

जुंबकः Ved. An epithet of Varuṇa.

जुर् 6. 4. P. (जुरति, जूर्यति) Ved. 1 To decay, become or grow old, waste away, perish.

जुरः m. An old man.

जूर्ण a. Decayed, old.

जुल् 10 P. (जोलयति) To reduce to powder, grind, pound.

जुवस् a. Ved. Speed, quickness.

जुष् I. 6 A. (जुषते-जुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied.-2 To be favourable or propitious. -3 To like, be found of, take pleasure or delight in, enjoy ; सत्त्वं जुषाणस्य भवाय देहिनां Bhág. -4 To devote or attach oneself to, practise, undergo, suffer ; पौलस्त्योऽजुषत शुचं विपन्नबंधुः Bk. 17. 112. -5 To frequent, visit, inhabit ; जुषंते पर्वतश्रेष्ठमृषयः पर्वसंधिषु Mb. -6 To enter, seat oneself, resort to ; रथं च जुजुषे शुभं Bk. 14. 95. -7 To choose. -8 To enjoy, possess, have ; Mâl.5.18.-9 To happen to. -10 To delight in granting or performing. -11 To show oneself favourable towards. -Caus. 1 To like, be fond of. -2 To fondle, cherish. -3 To delight in, approve of, rejoice at. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (जोषति, जोषयति-ते) 1 To reason, think. -2 To investigate, examine. -3 To hurt. -4 To be satisfied.

जुष् a. (At the end of comp.) 1 Liking, enjoying, taking delight in; Bh. 3. 103. -2 Visiting, approaching, going to, taking, amusing, resorting to &c. ; परलोकजुषां R. 8. 85; रजोजुषे जन्मनि K. 1.

जुष्य a. To be served, worshipped &c. -ष्यं Service.

जुष्ट p. p. [जुष्-कर्मणि क्त] 1 Pleased, gratified. -2 Practised, resorted to, visited, suffered &c. ; Bg. 2. 2. -3 Furnished or endowed with, possessed of. -4 Liked, loved, agreeable. -5 Served, worshipped. -6 Propitious, favourable. -7 Shared, partaken in ; U. 6. 40. -ष्टं The remnants of meal (उच्छिष्ट).

जोषः 1 [जुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, enjoyment, happiness, pleasure. -2 Silence. -षः Happiness. -षं ind. 1 According to one's wish, with ease. -2 Silently; किमिति जोषमास्यते S. 5 ; Bv. 2. 17.

जोषणं,-णा 1 Liking. -2 Satisfaction, approval. -3 Choosing.

जुहुराण a. Making crooked or acting crookedly. -णः The moon.

जुहुवानः [हु कर्मणि कानच्] 1 Fire. -2 A tree. -3 A hard-hearted man.

जुहूः *f.* [हु क्विप् नि० द्वित्वं दीर्घश्च Tv.] 1 A crescent-shaped wooden ladle used for pouring the sacrificial ghee into the fire. -2 A tongue; especially of Agni, *i. e.* a flame. **-Comp.** -आस्यः fire.

जुहुरा (वा)णः 1 A sacrificial priest. -2 Fire. -3 The moon.

जुहूवत् *m.* Fire.

जुहोतिः A technical name for those sacrificial ceremonies to which the verb जुहोति is applied as distinguished from those to which यजति is applied; क्षरंति सर्वा वैदिक्यो जुहोतियजतिक्रियाः Ms. 2. 84. (See Medhâtithi and other commentators; सर्वज्ञनारायण shortly renders जुहोति by उपविष्टहोम and यजति by तिष्ठद्धोम. See Asvalâyana 1. 2. 5. also).

जु 1 U., 9 P. (जवति-ते, जुनाति) 1 To press or hurry on, move on quickly. -2 To impel quickly, urge or drive on. -3 To excite, animate, inspire.

जू *a.* Ved. Quick, speedy.

जूः *f.* 1 Speed. -2 Atmosphere. -3 A female demon. -4 An epithet of Sarasvatî. -5 Going speedily, quick motion. -6 A mark on the forehead of horses and oxen.

जूत *a.* [जू-क्त] (At the end of comp.) 1 Impelled, urged, pressed. -2 Ved. Gone. -3 Drawn. -4 Given.

जूतिः *f.* 1 Going on, proceeding, moving. -2 Quickness, speed. -3 Uninterrupted flow or motion. -4 Impulse, incitement, instigation. -5 Inclination, propensity, tendency.

जूकः The sign Libra of the zodiac (a word of Greek origin).

जूटः The mass of twisted or matted hair; भूतेशस्य भुजंगवल्लिवलयस्रङ्नद्धजूटाजटाः Mâl. 1. 2.

जूटकं Matted hair.

जूर् 4 A. (जूर्यते, जूर्ण) 1 To hurt, injure, kill. -2 To be angry with (with dat.); भर्त्रे नखेभ्यश्च चिरं जुजूरे Bk. 11. 8. -3 To grow old.

जूर्णि *a.* Ved. 1 Swift, speedy, quick. -2 Running, proceeding quickly. -3 Praising, invoking. **-र्णिः** *f.* 1 Speed. -2 An epithet of *A*ditya or sun. -3 The body. -4 The Brahman (*n.*). -5 Anger. -6 A fiery weapon.

जूर्तिः *f.* [ज्वर् भावे क्तिन् ऊठ्] 1 Fever. -2 Feverish or morbid heat.

जूर्व् 1 P. (जूर्वति) Ved. 1 To burn. -2 To hurt, injure, kill.

जूष् 1 U. (जूषति-ते) To hurt, kill.

जूषः,-षं The water of boiled pulse.

जृ 1 P. (जरति) 1 To make low or humiliate. -2 To excel.

जृभ्, जृंभ् 1 A. (जृभते, जृंभते, जृंभित जृब्ध) 1 To gape, yawn; Ms. 4. 43. -2 To open, expand, burst open (as a flower &c.); वरयुवतिमुखाभं पंकजं जृंभतेऽद्य Rs. 3. 22. -3 To increase, spread or extend everywhere; जृंभतां जृंभतामप्रतिहतप्रसरं क्रोधज्योतिः Ve. 1; तृष्णे जृंभसि (Paras. is irregular) Bh. 3. 5; भोगः कोपि स एक एव परमो नित्योदितो जृंभते 3. 80. -4 To appear, rise, show oneself, become visible or manifest; संकल्पयोनेरभिमानभूतमात्मानमाधाय मधुर्जजृंभे Ku. 3. 24; U. 5. 13. -5 To be at ease. -6 To recoil or fly back (as a bow). **-*Caus.*** To cause to yawn or expand.

जृंभः,-भा,-भं 1 [जृंभ्-घञ्] 1 Yawning, gaping; U. 4. 29. -2 Opening, blossoming, expanding; कलिकाश्रयी जृंभा प्रभवति K. 257; जृंभारंभप्रविततदलोपांतजालप्रविष्टैः Ve. 2. 7; Mâl. 9. 16. -3 Expansion. -4 Bursting open.

जृंभकः [जृंभ्-ण्वुल्] 1 'A yawner', a sort of demon. **-कं** Swelling. **-भिका** Gaping, yawning.

जृंभण *a.* [जृंभ्-भावे ल्युट्] Causing to gape or yawn. **-णं** 1 Gaping, yawning -2 Stretching (the limbs); (अंगानि) मुहुर्मुहुर्जृंभणतत्पराणि Rs. 6. 10. -3 Blossoming, blooming; मालती विरासि जृंभणोन्मुखी Bh. 1. 25.

जृंभित *p p* [जृंभ्-क्त] 1 Yawned, gaped. -2 Opened, expanded, displayed: Mâl. 1. 32. -3 Opened, blown (as a flower). -4 Done, exerted. -5 Enlarged, increased. **-तं** 1 Gaping. -2 Expansion, opening, blooming. -3 Developing, coming into view.

जॄ I. 1.4.9. P., 10 U. (जरति, जीर्यति, जृणाति, जारयति-ते, जजार, जारयामास, अजरत् अजारीत्, अजीजरत्, -जरि-री-तुं, जीर्ण or जारित) 1 To grow old, wear out, wither away, decay; जीर्यंते जीर्यतः केशा दंता जीर्यंति जीर्यतः। जीर्यतश्चक्षुषी श्रोत्रे तृष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16; Bk. 9. 41. -2 To perish, be consumed (fig. also); अजारीदिव च प्रज्ञा बलं शोकात्तथाऽजरत् Bk. 6. 30; जरुराशा दशास्यस्य 14. 112. -3 To be dissolved or digested; जीर्णमन्नं प्रशंसीयात् Chân. 79; उदरे चाजरन्नन्ये Bk. 15. 150. -4 To break up or fall to pieces. **-*Caus.*** (ज-जा-र यति) 1 To make old, wear out, consume. -2 To cause to be digested; to digest. -II. 1 A. (जरते) Ved. 1 To move, approach, come near. -2 To crackle (as fire). -3 To roar. -4 To call out to, invoke, praise.

जारक *a.* [जॄ-णिच् ण्वुल्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Promoting digestion, digestive.

जारणं [जॄ-णिच् ल्युट्] 1 Causing to decay. -2 Stimulating digestion. -3 Calcining or oxidizing metals. -4 A condiment.

जारद्गव *a.* (वीथिः) The portion of the moon's path occupied by the constellations श्रवण, धनिष्ठा and शततारका (according to वराहमिहिर); according to others, by विशाखा, अनुराधा and ज्येष्ठा.

जेंताकः A heated chamber for inducing perspiration, a dry hot bath.

जेन्य *a.* Ved. 1 Of noble origin, well-born. -2 Genuine, true. -3 Victorious.

जेमनं [जिम्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Eating. -2 Food.

जेष् 1 A. (जेषते) To move, go.

जेह् 1 A. (जेहते) Ved. 1 To reach, go towards. -2 To strive after, exert. -3 To open the mouth, pant, gasp.

जै 1 P. (जायति) To wane, decline, decay, perish.

जैत्र *a.* (त्री *f.*) [जेतृ-अण्] 1 Victorious, successful, leading to victory; इदमिह मदनस्य जैत्रमस्त्रं विफलगुणातिशयं भविष्यतीति Mâl. 2. 6; धनुर्जैत्रं रघुर्दधौ R. 4. 16, 16. 72. -2 Superior. **-त्रः** 1 A victor, conqueror. -2 Quick-silver. **-त्रं** A Victory, triumph. -3 Superiority. **-Comp.** -रथः a victor.

जैनः A 1 A Jaina, a follower of Jaina doctrines. -2 A Buddha.

जैमिनिः N. of a celebrated sage and philosopher, founder of the Mîmâmsâ school of philosophy

(properly पूर्वमीमांसा); मीमांसाकृतमुन्ममाथ सहसा हस्ती मुनिं जैमिनिं Pt. 2. 23.

जैव *a.* [जीवस्येदं अण्] 1 Belonging to जीव or the soul. -2 Belonging to Jupiter.

जैवातृक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Long-lived, one for whom long life is desired; जैवातृक ननु श्रूयते पतिरस्याः Dk. -2 Thin, lean. **-कः** 1 The moon; राजानं जनयांबभूव सहसा जैवातृक त्वां तु यः Bv. 2. 78. -2 Camphor. -3 A son -4 A drug, medicament. -5 A peasant.

जैवेयः An epithet of Kacha, son of Bṛihaspati.

जैह्म्यं Crookedness, deceit, falsehood.

जैह्व्यं The pleasure of taste.

जोंगं,-गकं Aloe-wood.

जोंगटः The longings of a pregnant woman (दोहद).

जोटिंगः 1 An epithet of Śiva. -2 A devotee who practises the most rigid austerities.

जोडः Binding, tie.

जोषा, जोषित् *f.* A woman; cf. योषा, योषित्.

जोषिका 1 A cluster of young buds. -2 A woman.

ज्ञा 9 U. (जानाति, जानीते, जज्ञौ, जज्ञे, अज्ञासीत्-अज्ञास्त, ज्ञातुं, ज्ञात) 1 To know (in all senses), to learn, become acquainted with; मा ज्ञासीस्त्वं सुखी रामो यदकार्षीत्स रक्षसां Bk. 15. 9. -2 To know, be aware of, be familiar or conversant with; जाने तपसो वीर्यं *S.* 3. 1; जानन्नपि हि मेधावी जडवल्लोक आचरेत् Ms. 2. 110, 123; 7. 148. -3 To find out, ascertain, investigate; ज्ञायतां कः कः कार्यार्थीति Mk. 9. -4 To comprehend, apprehend, understand, feel, experience; as in दुःखज्ञ, सुखज्ञ &c. -5 To test, try, know the true character of; आपत्सु मित्रं जानीयात् H. 1. 72; Chāṇ. 21. -6 To recognise; न त्वं दृष्ट्वा न पुनरलकां ज्ञास्यसे कामचारिन् Me. 63. -7 To regard, consider, know to be; जानामि त्वां प्रकृतिपुरुषं कामरूपं मघोनः Me. 6. -8 To act, engage in (with gen. of the instrument); सर्पिषो जानीते Sk. 'he engages in sacrifice with clarified butter (सर्पिषः=सर्पिषा). -9 Ved. To acknowledge, approve, allow. -10 To recognise as one's own, take possession of. —*Caus.* (ज्ञापयति, ज्ञपयति) 1 To announce, inform, make acquainted with, make known, notify. -2 To request, ask (Atm.). -3 To sharpen. -4 To satisfy. -5 To praise. -6 To immolate, kill (as an animal). —*Desid.* (जिज्ञासते) 1 To desire to know, investigate, ascertain; R. 2. 26; Bk. 8. 33; 14. 91. -2 To conjecture, suppose, guess.

ज्ञ *a.* [ज्ञा-क] (At the end of comp.) 1 Knowing, familiar with; कार्यज्ञ, निमित्तज्ञ, शास्त्रज्ञ, सर्वज्ञ &c. -2 Wise; as in ज्ञंमन्य thinking oneself to be wise. **-ज्ञः** 1 A wise and learned man. -2 The sentient soul. -3 The planet Mercury. -4 The planet Mars. -5 An epithet of Brahmâ.

ज्ञपित, ज्ञप्त *a.* Made known, informed, expounded, taught.

ज्ञप्तिः *f.* 1 Understanding. -2 Intellect. -3 Promulgating. -4 Satisfaction. -5 Sharpening. -6 Praise. -7 Immolating, killing.

ज्ञात *a.* [ज्ञा-कर्मणि-क्त] Known, ascertained, understood, learnt, comprehended &c.; आज्ञापय ज्ञातविशेष पुंसां Ku. 3. 3; see ज्ञा above. **-तं** Knowledge. **-Comp.** **-सिद्धांतः** a man completely versed in any Śâstra.

ज्ञातव्य *pot. p.* 1 To be known or understood. -2 Conceivable, comprehensible.

ज्ञातिः [ज्ञा-क्तिच्] 1 A paternal relation, a father, brother &c.; agnate relatives collectively. -2 A kinsman or kindred in general. -3 A distant kinsman who is not entitled to the oblations offered to deceased ancestors. -4 A father. **-Comp.** **-कर्मन्** *n.*, **-कार्यं** the duty of a kinsman. **-भावः** kin, relationship. **-भेदः** dissension among relatives. **-विद्** *a.* one who has or makes near relatives.

ज्ञातेयं Relationship.

ज्ञातृ *a.* [ज्ञा-तृच्] Knowing, intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1 A wise man. -2 An acquaintance. -3 A bail, surety.

ज्ञानं [ज्ञा-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Knowing, understanding, becoming acquainted with, proficiency; सांख्यस्य योगस्य च ज्ञानं Māl. 1. 7. -2 Knowledge, learning; बुद्धिर्ज्ञानेन शुध्यति Ms. 5. 109; ज्ञाने मौनं क्षमा शक्तौ R. 1. 22. -3 Consciousness, cognizance, knowledge; ज्ञानतोऽज्ञानतो वापि Ms. 8. 288. knowingly or unknowingly, consciously or unconsciously. -4 Sacred knowledge; especially, knowledge derived from meditation on the higher truths of religion and philosophy which teaches man how to understand his own nature and how he may be reunited to the Supreme spirit (opp. कर्मन्); cf. ज्ञानयोग and कर्मयोग in Bg. 3. 3. -5 The organ of intelligence, sense, intellect. -6 Conscience. -7 The Supreme spirit. -8 An epithet of Vishṇu. -9 The Vedâs taken collectively. **-Comp.** **-अनुत्पादः** ignorance, folly. **-अपोहः** forgetfulness. **-अभ्यासः** 1. study. -2. thinking, reflection. **-आत्मन्** *a.* all-wise. **-इंद्रियं** an organ of perception; (these are five त्वच, रसना, चक्षुस्, कर्ण and घ्राण the skin, tongue, eye, ear and nose; see बुद्धींद्रिय under इंद्रिय). **-कांडं** that inner or esoteric portion of Veda which refers to true spiritual knowledge, or knowledge of the Supreme spirit, as distinguished from the knowledge of ceremonial rites (opp. कर्मकांड). **-कृत** *a.* done knowingly or intentionally. **-गम्य** *a.* attainable by the understanding. **-चक्षुस्** *n.* the eye of intelligence, the mind's eye, intellectual vision (opp. चर्मचक्षुस्); सर्वं तु समवेक्ष्येदं निखिलं ज्ञानचक्षुषा Ms. 2. 8; 4. 24. (*-m.*) a wise and learned man. **-तत्त्वं** true knowledge, knowledge of god. **-तपस्** *n.* penance consisting in the acquisition of true knowledge. **-दः** a preceptor. **-दा** an epithet of Sarasvatî. **-दुर्बल** *a.* wanting in knowledge. **-निश्चयः** certainty, ascertainment. **-निष्ठ** *a.* intent on acquiring true (spiritual) knowledge. **-पतिः** 1. the Supreme spirit. -2. a teacher, preceptor. **-मुद्र** *a.* 'having the impress of wisdom', wise. **-मूल** *a.* founded on spiritual knowledge. **-यज्ञः** a man possessed of true or spiritual knowledge, philosopher. **-योगः** contemplation as the principal means of, attaining the Supreme spirit or acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. **-लक्षणं,-णा** 1. indication, sign, a means of knowing or inferring. -2. (in logic) sign or proof of knowledge;

subsequent derived from antecedent knowledge. —विज्ञानं 1. sacred and miscellaneous knowledge. -2. the Vedas with the supplementary branches of knowledge, such as medicine, arms, &c. —शास्त्रं the science of fortune-telling. —साधनं 1. a means of acquiring true or spiritual knowledge. -2. an organ of perception.

ज्ञानतः *ind.* Consciously, knowingly, intentionally.

ज्ञानमय *a.* 1 Consisting of knowledge, spiritual; इतरो दहने स्वकर्मणां ववृते ज्ञानमयेन वह्निना R. 8. 20. -2 Containing knowledge. —यः 1 The Supreme spirit. -2 An epithet of Siva.

ज्ञानिन् *a.* (नी *f.*) [ज्ञानमस्त्यस्य इनि] Intelligent, wise. —*m.* 1 An astrologer, a fortune-teller. -2 A sage, one possessed of true or spiritual knowledge.

ज्ञानित्वं Fortune-telling.

ज्ञानीयति Den. P. To wish for knowledge.

ज्ञापक *a.* [ज्ञा-णिच्-ण्वुल्] Making known, teaching, informing, indicating &c. —कः 1 A teacher. -2 A commander, a master. -3 A master of requests, an officer of the court of an Indian prince; Pt. 3. —कं (In phil.) A significant expression, a suggestive rule or precept, said of such rules as imply something more than what is actually expressed by the words of those rules themselves.

ज्ञापनं [ज्ञा णिच् -ल्युट्] Making known, informing, teaching, announcing, indicating.

ज्ञापित *a.* Made known, informed, announced, declared.

ज्ञीप्सा [ज्ञा-सन्-भावे अ] The desire of knowing.

ज्ञेय *pot. p.* [ज्ञा कर्मणि यत्] 1 To be investigated, or learnt or understood. -2 To be regarded as. -3 Perceptible, cognizable.

ज्या I. 9 P. (जिनाति) 1 To overpower, oppress. -2 To grow old. -3 A. (जीयते) To be oppressed.

जीत *a.* 1 Oppressed, overpowered. -2 Become old; also जीन.

ज्यानं Ved. Oppression.

ज्येय *a.* 1 To be oppressed. -2 First, best.

ज्या 1 A bow-string; विश्रामं लभतामिदं च शिथिलज्याबंधमस्मद्धनुः S. 2. 6; R. 3. 59, 11. 15; 12. 104. -2 The chord of an arc. -3 The earth. -4 A mother. -5 Overpowering force or strength. -6 Excessive demand, importunity.

ज्यानिः *f.* [ज्या-नि] 1 Old age, decay. -2 Quitting, abandoning. -3 A river, stream. -4 Oppression. -5 Deprivation, loss; Mál. 9. 33.

ज्यायस् *a.* (सी *f.*: compar. of प्रशस्य, वृद्ध) 1 Elder, senior: प्रसवक्रमेण स किल ज्यायान् U. 6. -2 Superior, more excellent or worthy; Ms. 4. 8, 3. 137; Bg. 3. 1, 8. -3 Larger, greater. -4 (In law) One not a minor, *i. e.* come of age and responsible for his own action. -5 Aged, old. -6 Decayed, worn out.

ज्यायिष्ठ *a.* (irreg.) 1 The most excellent. -2 Noblest, first, best.

ज्येष्ठ *a.* (Superl. of प्रशस्य or वृद्ध). 1 Eldest, most senior. -2 Most excellent, best. -3 Pre-eminent, first, chief, highest. —ष्ठः 1 An elder brother; R. 12. 19, 35. -2 An epithet of the Supreme Being. -3 Life. -4 N. of a lunar month (=ज्यैष्ठ q. v.). —ष्ठा 1 An eldest sister. -2 N. of the eighteenth lunar mansion (consisting of the three stars). -3 The middle finger. -4 A small house-lizard. -5 An epithet of the Ganges. -6 The goddess of misfortune, elder sister of Lakshmî. —ष्ठी A small house-lizard. —ष्ठं 1 The most excellent, the first or head. -2 Tin. **-Comp.** —अंशः 1. eldest brother's share. -2. the right of the eldest brother to a larger share of the patrimonial property. -3. the best share. —अंबु *n.* 1. water in which grain has been washed. -2. the scum of boild rice. —आश्रमः 1. the highest or most excellent order in the religious life of a Bráhmaṇa; *i. e.* that of a householder. -2. a householder. —तातः a father's eldest brother. —तातिः *f.* Ved. superiority. —वर्णः 1. the highest caste (that of Bráhmaṇas). -2. a Bráhmaṇa. —वृत्तिः *f.* the duties of seniority. —श्वश्रूः *f.* 1. a wife's eldest sister. -2. the eldest mother-in-law.

ज्येष्ठामूल-मूलीयः The month ज्यैष्ठ q. v.

ज्यैष्ठः N. of a lunar month in which the full moon stands in the constellation ज्येष्ठा (corresponding to May-June). —ष्ठी 1 The full-moon day in the month of ज्यैष्ठ. -2 A small house-lizard.

ज्यैष्ठिनेय *a.* Born from the eldest or principal wife.

ज्यैष्ठ्यं 1 Pre-eminence, priority of birth, primogeniture, seniority. -2 Pre-eminence, sovereignty.

ज्यु 1 A. (ज्यवते) To go near, approach.

ज्युत 1 U. (ज्योतति-ते) To shine.

ज्युतिः *f.* Light.

ज्यो 1 A. (ज्यवते) 1 To advise, instruct. -2 To observe any religious obligation (such as a vow).

ज्योतिस् *n.* [द्युत्-इसुन् आदेर्दस्य जः. ज्युत्-इसुन् वा] 1 Light, lustre, brightness, flash; ज्योतिरेकं जगाम S. 5. 30; R. 2. 75; Me. 5. -2 Light of Brahman, light regarded as the Supreme spirit; Bg. 5. 24, 13. 17; U. 4. 18. -3 Lightning. -4 A heavenly body. -5 A heavenly body, a luminary (planet, star &c.); ज्योतिर्भिरुद्यद्भिरिव त्रियामा Ku. 7. 21; Bg. 10. 21; H. 1. 21; Ku. 2. 19; S. 7. 6. -6 Brightness of the sky, day-light (opp. तमस्). -7 The sun and moon (dual). -8 Light as the divine principle of life, intelligence. -9 The science of the course of heavenly bodies; astronomy. see ज्योतिष. -10 The faculty of seeing. -11 The celestial world. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 Fire. -3 An epithet of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** —इंगः, -इंगणः the fire-fly. —कणः a spark of fire. —गणः the heavenly bodies collectively. —चक्रं the zodiac. —ज्ञः an astronomer or astrologer. —मंडलं the stellar sphere. —मिलिन् *m.*, —वी(बी)जं a fire-fly. —रथः (ज्योतीरथः) the polar star. —लोकः the supreme spirit. —विद् *m.* an astronomer or astrologer. —विद्या, —शास्त्रं (ज्योतिःशास्त्रं) astronomy or astrology. —स्तोमः (ज्योतिष्टोमः) a Soma sacrifice considered as the type of a whole class of sacrificial ceremonies. —हस्ता N. of Durgá.

ज्योतिर्मय *a.* Consisting of stars, starry; R. 15. 59; Ku. 6. 3.

ज्योतिष *a.* (षी *f.*) [ज्योतिः सूर्यादिग्रहादिकं प्रतिपाद्यतयाऽस्त्यस्य अच्] 1 Astronomical or astrological. —षः

An astronomer or astrologer. —षं 1 Astronomy, astrology, the science of the course of the heavenly bodies and divisions of time resting thereon. -2 One of the six Vedângas (being a short tract on astronomy).-Comp. —विद्या astronomical or astrological science.

ज्योतिषिकः One who studies or knows astronomy.

ज्योतिषी, ज्योतिष्कः A planet, star, luminary. —ष्कं N. of the shining peak of Meru. —ष्कः The चित्रक tree.

ज्योतिष्मत् *a.* [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्य मतुप्] 1 Luminous, bright, shining, possessed of luminous bodies; नक्षत्रताराग्रहसंकुलापि ज्योतिष्मती चंद्रमसैव रात्रिः R. 6. 22. -2 Celestial. —*m.* 1 The sun. -2 N. of the third foot of Brahmá. -3 N. of one of the seven suns appearing at the destruction of the world. —ती 1 The night (as illuminated by the stars). -2 (In phil.) A state of mind pervaded by सत्त्वगुण *i. e.* a tranquil state of mind.

ज्योत्स्ना [ज्योतिरस्त्यस्यां ज्योतिष उपधालोपो नश्च प्रत्ययः P. V. 2. 114 Sk.] 1 Moonlight; स्फुरत्स्फारज्योत्स्नाधवलिततले क्वापि पुलिने Bh.3. 42; ज्योत्स्नावतो निर्विशति प्रदोषान् R. 6. 34. -2 Light (in general). -3 An epithet of Durgâ. -4 A moonlight-night. -Comp. —ईशः the moon. —प्रियः the Chakora bird. —वृक्षः a lamp-stand, a candle-stick.

ज्योत्स्नी A moonlight-night.

ज्यौत्स्न *a.* Bright or lit with moonlight. —त्स्नः The bright half of a month. —त्स्नी A full-moon night.

ज्यौः The planet Jupiter, (a word connected with Greek Zeus).

ज्यौतिषिकः an astronomer or astrologer.

ज्रि I. 1 P. (जयति) 1 To overpower, conquer. -2 To go. -II. 9. 10 P. (ज्रिणाति, ज्रापयति) To grow old.

ज्वर् 1 P. (ज्वरति, जूर्ण) 1 To be hot with fever or passion, be feverish. -2 To be diseased.

ज्वर *a.* [ज्वर् भावे घ] 1 Heated, feverish. -2 Excited, inflamed. —रः 1 Fever, feverish heat (in medicine); स्वेद्यमानज्वरं प्राज्ञः कोऽम्भसा परिषिंचति *Si.* 2. 54; also used fig.; दर्पज्वरः, मदनज्वरः, मदज्वरः &c. -2 Fever of the soul, mental pain, affliction, distress, grief, sorrow; व्येतु ते मनसो ज्वरः Râm.; मनसस्तदुपस्थिते ज्वरे R. 8. 84; Bg. 3. 30. —रा Fever. -Comp —अग्निः the paroxysm of fever. —अंकुशः a febrifuge. —प्रतीकारः cure of fever, febrifuge.

ज्वरित, ज्वरिन् *a.* (णी *f.*) Attacked with fever.

ज्वल् 1 P. (ज्वलति, ज्वलित) 1 To burn brightly, blaze, glow, shine; ज्वलति चलितेंधनोग्निः *S.* 6. 30; Ku. 5. 30. -2 To be burnt up, be consumed or afflicted (as by fire) अमृतमधुरमृदुतरवचनेन ज्वलति न सा मलयजपवनेन Gît. 7. -3 To be ardent; जज्वाल लोकस्थितये स राजा Bk.1.4.-4 To burn (as a wound). —*Caus.* (ज्वलयति-ते, ज्वालयति-ते, but प्रज्वलयति) 1 To set on fire, light, kindle. -2 To irradiate, illuminate, brighten.

ज्वल *a.* [ज्वल्-अच्] 1 Flaming, blazing. -2 Bright, brilliant. —लः Flame, blaze, light.

ज्वलका A large flame of fire.

ज्वलन *a.* [ज्वल्-युच्] 1 Flaming, shining. -2 Combustible. —नः Fire; तदनु ज्वलनं मदर्पितं त्वरयेर्दक्षिणवातवीजनैः Ku. 4. 36, 32; Bg. 11. 29. -2 Corrosive alkali. -3 The number 'three'. —नं Burning, blazing, shining. -Comp. —अश्मन् *m.* the sun-stone.

ज्वलित *a.* [ज्वल्-क्त] 1 Burnt, kindled, illuminated. -2 Flaming, blazing.

ज्वाल *a.* [ज्वल्-ण] Burning, blazing. —लः 1 A flame, light; त्वदहनजटालज्वालजालाहतानां Bv. 1. 36. -2 A torch.

ज्वाला 1 A blaze, flame, illumination; R. 15. 16; Bh. 1. 95. -2 Burnt rice. -Comp. —जिह्वः,-ध्वजः fire. —मुखी a volcano. —वक्त्रः an epithet of *S*iva.

ज्वालिन् *a.* [ज्वल्-णिनि] 1 Flaming, blazing. -2 Shining. —*m.* An epithet of *S*iva.

झ.

झ *a.* 1 Asleep, sleeping. -2 Lost, destroyed. —झः 1 Beating time. -2 Jingling, clanking or any similar sound. -3 Wind accompanied by rain. -4 N. of Brihaspati. -5 A thing lost or mislaid. -6 A hurricane. —झा The descent of a cascade, waterfall.

झगझगायते Den. A. To flash, sparkle.

झग (गि) ति *ind.* Quickly, at once; साप्यप्सरा झगित्यासीत्तद्रूपाकृष्टमानसा Mb.

झंकारः, झंकृतं A low murmuring sound, as the buzzing of bees; (अयं) दिगंतानातेने मधुपकुलझंकारभरितान् Bv. 1. 33, 4. 29; Bh. 1. 9; Amaru. 48; Pt. 5. 53.

झंकारिणी The river Ganges.

झंकृतिः *f.* A clanking or jingling sound as of metal ornaments.

झंझनं 1 Jingling and clanking of metal ornaments. -2 A rattling or ringing sound.

झंझा 1 The noise of the wind or of falling rain. -2 Wind and rain, hurricane, gale. -3 A clanking sound, jingling. -4 Raining in large drops. -5 Anything lost. -Comp —अनिलः,-मरुत्,-वातः wind with rain, a storm, squall, stormy gale; झंझावातः सवृष्टिकः Ak. हिमांबुझंझानिलविह्वलस्य (पद्मस्य) Bv. 2.169; Amaru. 48; Mâl. 9. 17.

झट् 1 P. (झटति) 1 To become matted or clotted together (as hair). -2 To become confused or entangled.

झटिः [झट्-इन्] A small tree, shrub, bush.

झटिति *ind.* Quickly, at once; मुक्ताजालमिव प्रयाति झटिति भ्रश्यद्दृशोऽदृश्यतां Bh. 1. 96, 70.

झणझणं, —णा Jingling sound.

झणझणायित *a.* Tinkling, jingling, making a tinkling sound; U. 5. 5.

झण (न) त्कारः Jingling, tinkling or clinking, as of metallic ornaments; झणत्कारक्रूरक्वणितगुणगुंजद्गुरुधनुर्धृतप्रेमा बाहुः U. 5. 26; उद्वेजयति सरिद्वं परमुद्रागणनझणत्कारः Udb.

झप् 1 P. (झपति) To eat, consume.

झंपः, झंपा A spring, jump, leap; Mv. 5. 63. **–Comp.** –आशिन् *m.* a king-fisher.

झंपाकः, झंपारुः, झंपिन् *m.* A monkey, an ape.

झरः, झरा, झरी [झॄ-अच्] A cascade, spring, fountain, stream; प्रत्यग्रमज्जझरीनिवृत्तपाथः Mv. 6. 14; Bv. 4. 37.

झर्च् 6 P. (झर्चति) 1 To speak. –2 To blame, censure. –3 To injure. –4 To threaten, menace.

झर्झरः 1 A sort of drum. –2 The Kali age. –3 A cane-staff. –4 An iron instrument used in cooking. –5 A cymbal. –रा A whore, harlot. –री A sort of drum. –रं A sound as of splashing or dropping.

झर्झरकः The Kali age.

झर्झरावती The Ganges.

झर्झरिन् *a.* Furnished with a drum. –*m.* An epithet of Siva.

झर्झरीकः 1 The body. –2 A region, country. –3 A picture.

झलज्झला The noise of falling drops or of the flapping of an elephant's ears.

झला 1 A girl, daughter. –2 Sunshine, glittering light, splendour. –3 A cricket.

झालिः *f.* The areca-nut.

झल्लः 1 A prize-fighter. –2 N. of one of the degraded classes; Ms. 10. 22, 12. 45. –ल्ली A kind of drum.

झल्लकं-की Cymbal.

झल्लकंठः A pigeon.

झल्लरा-री 1 A cymbal. –2 A kind of drum. –3 A curl, lock of hair. –4 Moisture. –5 Purity.

झल्लिका 1 Dirt rubbed off the body by the application of perfumes. –2 Light, lustre, splendour. –3 A rag or cloth used for applying colour or perfumes.

झल्लोलः A ball at the lower end of a spindle.

झष् 1 U. (झषति-ते) 1 To take. –2 To put on, wear. –3 To hurt or kill (only P. in this sense).

झषः 1 A fish in general; झषाणां मकरश्चास्मि Bg. 10. 31; cf. words like झषकेतन below. –2 A large fish. –3 The sign Pisces of the zodiac. –4 Heat, warmth. –5 The sign Capricornus of the zodiac. –षं 1 A forest, wood. –2 A desert, dreary forest. **–Comp.** –अंकः, –केतनः, –केतुः, –ध्वजः N. of the god of love; श्रीमुद्रां झषकेतनस्य Pt. 4. 34. –अशनः a porpoise. –उदरी an epithet of Satyavatî, mother of Vyâsa.

झांकृतं 1 A tinkling ornament worn round the feet. –2 A splashing sound (as of falling cascades); स्थाने स्थाने मुखरककुभो झांकृतैर्निर्झराणां U. 2. 14.

झाटः [झट्-णिच्-अच्] 1 An arbour, bower. –2 A wood, thicket. –3 Cleaning sores. –टा, –टी The Jasmine plant.

झाटास्रकः The water melon.

झाटि (टी) का Jasmine.

झामकं A burnt brick.

झामरः A small whetstone used in sharpening needles &c.

झाझरः A tabor-player, drummer.

झालिः A sort of sour or raw mango fried with salt, mustard, and Asa Fœtida (हिंगु); आम्रमामफलं पिष्टं राजिकालवणान्वितम् । भृष्टं हिंगुयुतं पूतं घोलितं झालिरुच्यते ॥ Bhâva P.

झिंगिनी 1 A sort of cucumber. –2 A torch, fire-brand.

झिंझी A cricket.

झिंझिमः A forest on fire.

झिंटी A kind of shrub.

झिरिका, झिरी, or झिरीका A cricket.

झिल्लिः *f.* 1 A cricket. –2 A kind of musical instrument. –3 Parchment. **–Comp.** –कंठः a domestic pigeon.

झिल्लिका 1 A cricket. –2 The sound or cry of a cricket. –3 The light of sunshine. –4 Light, splendour. –5 The dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes. –6 A cloth used for applying colour &c.

झिल्ली A cricket. –2 A kind of musical instrument, cymbal. –3 A parchment. –4 The wick of a lamp. –5 A cloth for applying unguents, colours &c. –6 Sunshine. –7 Light, lustre. –8 Rice burnt by cooking in a sauce-pan &c.

झिल्लीकः A cricket. –का 1 A cricket. –2 Sunshine. –3 Dirt which comes from the body in rubbing it with perfumes.

झीरुका A cricket; also झीरिका.

झुंटः 1 A tree. –2 A shrub, bush.

झूणिः (लिः) 1 A kind of betel nut. –2 A voice from heaven boding ill-luck, an evil omen. –3 A thicket.

झॄ 4. 9. P (झीर्यति or झृणाति) To grow old; cf. जॄ.

झोडः The betel-nut tree.

झ्यु 1 P. (झ्यवति) To go or move

ट.

टः 1 A sound like the twang of a ow-string. -2 A dwarf. -3 A quarer, a fourth part. **—टा** 1 The earth. 2 An oath. **—टं** A hollowed cocoaut.

टकरः An epithet of *S*iva.

टगर *a.* Squint-eyed. **—रः** 1 Borax. 2 Wanton play or sport. -3 Conusion. -4 An object of sense.

टंक् 10 U. (टंकयति-ते, टंकित) 1 To ind, tie, fasten. -2 To cover. — WITH उ 1. to scrape, scratch. -2. to bore ıt, pierce through.

टंकः,-कं [टंक्-घञ् अच् वा] 1 A hatchet, ı axe; a stone-cutter's chisel; टंकैर्मः शिलगुहेव विदार्यमाणा Mk. 1. 20; R. 2.80. -2 A sword. -3 The sheath a sword. -4 A peak shaped like e edge of a hatchet; the slope or eclivity of a hill; Bk. 1. 8. -5 nger. -6 Pride. -7 The leg. -8 A ıasm, cleft. -9 The wood-apple tree. 10 Borax. -11 A weight of silver qual to four Mâshas. -12 The uit of the wood-apple (*n.*). -13 A amped coin. -14 A spade, hoe. -का The leg.

टंककः A stamped coin, especially silver. **—Comp.** **—पतिः** a mintaster. **—शाला** a mint.

टंकटीकः N. of *S*iva.

टंकणं (नं) 1 Borax. -2 Binding, tying. **—णः** (नः) 1 A species of horse. -2 N. of a people. **—Comp.** **—क्षारः** borax.

टंकारः 1 The twang of a bowstring. -2 A howl, cry, shout. -3 Fame. -4 Surprise, wonder.

टंकारिन् *a.* (णी *f*) Twanging, making a hissing or twanging sound; टंकारिचापमनु लंकाधरक्षतजपंकावरूषितशरं Asvad. 1.

टंकिका A hatchet; Vikr. 1. 16.

टंगः,-गं 1 A spade, hoe. **—गः** 1 Borax. -2 A weight of four Mâshas.

टंगणः, णं Borax.

टंगा The leg.

टट्टनी A small house-lizard.

टट्टरी 1 A kind of musical instrument. -2 A joke, jest. -3 A lie. -4 A kettle-drum.

टट्टरः The sound of a drum.

टल् 1 P. (टलति) To be confused or disturbed.

ट (टा) लः,-टलनं Confusion, perturbation.

टांकं A kind of spirituous liquor (prepared from the fruit of the wood-apple tree).

टांकरः A libertine, lecher.

टांकारः A clang, twang.

टारः 1 A horse. -2 A catamite.

टिक् 1 A. (टेकते) To go, move.

टिटि (ट्टि) भः (भी *f.*) A kind of bird; उत्क्षिप्य टिट्टिभः पादावास्ते भंगभयाद्दिवः Pt. 1. 314; Ms. 5. 11; Y. 1. 172; also टिट्टिभक.

टिप् 10 P. (टेपयति) To direct, throw, cast.

टेपनं Sending, throwing.

टिप्पणी (नी) A gloss, a comment; sometimes used in the sense of 'a gloss on a gloss'; as Kaiyaṭa's commentary on the Mahâbhâshya, or Nâgojîbhaṭṭa's gloss on Kaiyaṭa's gloss.

टीक् 1 A. (टीकते) To move, go, resort to; काश्मर्याः कृतमालमुद्गतदलं कोयष्टिकष्टीकते Mâl. 9. 7. -WITH आ to go, move, go about; आटीकसेऽग करिघोटीपदातिजुषि वाटीभुवि क्षितिभुजां Asvad. 5.

टीका [टीक्यते गम्यते ग्रंथार्थोऽनया] A commentary, gloss; काव्यप्रकाशस्य कृता गृहे गृहे टीका तथाप्येष तथैव दुर्गमः.

टुः 1 Gold. -2 One who can change his shape at will. -3 N. of the god of love.

टुंटुक *a.* 1 Small, little. -2 Vile, cruel. -3 Harsh.

टेर,-टेरक *a.* Squint-eyed.

टोट *a.* Small, little.

ट्वल् 1 P. To become disturbed or confused.

ठ.

ठः 1 An imitative sound, as of a etallic jar rolling down steps; रामाभिषेके मदविह्वलायाः कक्षाच्च्युतो हेमघटस्तरुण्याः। सोपानमार्गे प्रकरोति शब्दं ठठं ठठं ठठठं ठठं ठः Subhâsh. -2 A loud oise. -3 The disc of the sun or moon. -4 A circle, globe. -5 A cypher. -6 A place resorted to or held sacred by all. -7 An object of sense. -8 An idol, deity. -9 An epithet of *S*iva.

ठक्कुरः 1 An idol, a deity. -2 An honorific title added to the name of a distinguished person; (*e. g.* गोविंदठक्कुर the author of the Kâvyapradîpa).

ठारः Hoar-frost.

ठालिनी A girdle.

ड.

डः 1 A sound.-2 A kind of drum or tabor.-3 Submarine fire. -4 Fear. -5 An epithet of *S*iva. —डा 1 A kind of female imp (डाकिनी). -2 A basket carried by means of a sling.

डक्कारी The lute of the Châṇḍâlas.

डप् 10 A. (डापयते) To collect, amass, heap together.

डम् 1 P. (डमति) To sound.

डमः A despised and mixed caste (Dom).

डमरः 1 Riot, tumult, affray. -2 Petty warfare between villages. -3 Terrifying an enemy by shouts and gestures.—रं Running away through fear, rout.

डमरुः A sort of small drum, shaped like an hour-glass and generally used by Kâpâlikas; (sometimes regarded as *n.* also).

डंप् = डप् q. v.

डंब् 10 U. (डंबयति-ते) 1 To throw, send. -2 To order. -3 To behold.

डंबर *a.* Famous, renowned. —रः 1 An assemblage, collection, mass; Mâl. 9. 16. -2 Show, pomp. -3 Resemblance, likeness, appearance; U 6.17; Mâl. 3.7. -4 Pride, arrogance.

डंभ् 10 U. (डंभयति-ते) To collect.

डलकं, डल्लकं A sling, basket.

डवित्थः A wooden antelope.

डाकिनी A kind of female imp, a female goblin.

डांकृतिः *f.* The clang of a bell, ding-dong &c.

डामर *a.* 1 Terrific, dreadful, awful; पर्याप्तं मयि रमणीयडामरत्वं संधत्ते गगनतलप्रयाणवेगः Mâl. 5. 3. -2 Riotous, tumultuous. -3 Resembling, having the appearance (*i. e.* lovely, beautiful); रतिगलिते ललिते कुसुमानि शिखंडकडामरे (चिकुरे) Gît. 12. —रः 1 An uproar, rout, affray, riot. -2 The bustle and confusion of festivity or strife. -3 Any surprising sight. -4 N. of a mixed caste.

डालिमः = दाडिमः q. v.

डाहलः (pl.) N. of a people and their country; कीर्तिः समाश्लिष्यति डाहलोर्वीं Vikr. 1. 103.

डाडुकः A gallinule.

डिक्करी A young woman.

डिंगरः 1 A servant. -2 A knave, cheat, rogue. -3 A depraved or low man. -4 A fat man. -5 Throwing, casting forth. -6 An insult.

डिंडिमः A kind of small drum (fig. also); इति घोषयतीव डिंडिमः H. 2. 86; मुखरस्य यशोनवडिंडिमं N. 4. 53; Amaru. 28; चंडि रणितरसनारवडिंडिममभिसर सरसमलज्जं Gît. 11; आर्यबालचरितप्रस्तावनाडिंडिमः Mv. 1. 54.

डिंडी (डि) रः 1 Cuttle-fish-bone considered as the foam of the sea. -2 Foam (in general); उद्दंडानेन डिंडीरे पिंडपंक्तिरदृश्यत Vikr. 4. 64.

डित्थः 1 A wooden elephant.-2 A good-looking, dark-coloured young man proficient in every science.

डिप्, —डिंप् I. 10 A. To collect, heap together.-II.4.6. 10.P. (डिप्यति, डिपति, डेपयति) 1 To throw, cast, send. -2 To direct.

डिम् (डेमति) To hurt, injure.

डिमः One of the ten kinds of dramas; मायेंद्रजालसंग्रामक्रोधोद्भ्रांतादिचेष्टितैः। उपरागैश्च भूयिष्ठो डिमः ख्यातोऽतिवृत्तकः॥ S. D. 517.

डिंबः 1 Affray, riot. -2 sound or noise occasioned by terror. -3 A young child or animal. -4 An egg. -5 A globe or ball. -6 Globular or round blossom; Mâl. 9. 26. -7 A chrysalis. -8 The embryo in the first stage of its existence. -9 The spleen. -10 The uterus. -**Comp.** — आहवः. -युद्धं petty warfare, an affray without weapons, skirmish, sham-fight; Ms. 5. 95.

डिंबिका 1 A libidinous woman. -2 A bubble.

डिंभः 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal such as a cub; जृंभस्व रे डिंभ दंतांस्ते गणयिष्यामि S. 7. -3 A fool, a block-head. —भा An infant

डिंभकः (भिका *f.*) 1 A young child. -2 Any young animal.

डी 1. 4. A. (डयते, डीयते, डिड्ये, अडयिष्ट, डयितुं, डीन) 1 To fly, pass through the air. -2 To go. —With प्र to fly up; हंसैः प्रडीनैरिव Mk. 5.5. —प्रोद् to fly up; प्रोड्डीयेव बलाकया सरभसं सोत्कंठमालिंगितः 23.

डयनं 1 Flight. -2 A litter carried upon men's shoulders, palanquin.

डीन *p. p.* [डी-क्त] Flown up. —नं The flight of a bird. The varieties of the flight of birds are said to be 101, the word prefixed to डीन showing the particular mode of flight; *e. g.* अवडीनं, उड्डीनं, प्रडीनं, अभिडीनं, विडीनं, परिडीनं, पराडीनं &c.

डुंडुभः-मः A kind of snake not poisonous (निर्विषा डुंडुभाः स्मृताः).

डुंडुलः A small owl.

डुंडुकः A gallinule.

डुलिः A small turtle.

डोमः A man of a very low caste; also डोंब.

डोरः A fillet of thread (tied round the arm). -2 The string with which a packet or parcel is tied.

डुल् 10 U. (डुलयति-ते) To mix.

ढ.

ढः 1 An imitative sound. -2 A large drum. -3 A dog's tail. -4 A dog. -5 A serpent.

ढक्का 1 A large or double drum; न ते इडुक्केन न सोपि ढक्कया न मर्दलैः सापि न तेऽपि ढक्कया ॥ N. 15. 17. -2 Coveting. -3 Disappearance.

ढामरा A goose.

ढालं A shield.

ढालिन् *m.* A warrior armed with a shield.

ढुंढनं Seeking, investigating.

ढुंढिः An epithet of Gaṇesa.

ढोलः A large drum or tabor.

ढौक् 1 A. (ढौकते, ढौकित) To go, approach; यांतं वने रात्रिचरी डुढौके Bk. 2. 23; 14. 71, 15. 49. —*Caus.* (ढौकयति-ते) 1 To bring near, cause to approach; तन्मांसं चैव गोमायोस्तैः क्षणाद्राशु ढौकितं Mb.; Bk. 17. 103. -2 To present, offer. -WITH उप to present, offer; एकैकं पशुमुपढौकयामः Pt. 1.

ढौकनं 1 Offering. -2 A present, bribe.

ण.

[There are hardly any words in real use in Sanskrit beginning with ण. Many roots which, in the Dhâtupàṭha, are written with an initial ण really begin with न. They are so written to show that the न is liable to be changed to ण when preceded by prepositions, like प्र, परि, अंतर् &c.]

णः 1 Knowledge. -2 Certainty, ascertainment. -3 An ornament. -4 A water or summer-house. -5 A bad man. -6 Siva. -7 The sound of negation. -8 Gift, giving.

त.

तः 1 A tail. -2 The tail of a jackal. -3 The breast. -4 The womb. -5 The hip or flank. -6 A warrior. -7 A thief. -8 A wicked man. -9 An outcast, a barbarian. -10 A Buddha. -11 A jewel. -12 Nectar. -13 (In prosody) One of the eight syllabic feet. —ता,-तं 1 Passing, crossing. -2 Virtue, religious merit.—ता N. of Lakshmî.

तंस् I. 1 A. Ved. (तंसते) 1 To shake.-2 To pour out.-3 To beg, request. -II. 1 P.,10 U. (तंसति, तंसयति-ते) To decorate.

तक् 1. 2. P. Ved. (तकति, तक्ति) 1 To fly (as an arrow or bird), rush at or upon -2 To laugh at, deride, scoff -3 To bear, endure.

तक a Ved. 1 Censured. -2 Enduring.

तकु a. Ved. Approaching (गामुक).

तकन् a. Ved. Rushing, darting along.—m. A bird (especially a bird of prey).-2 A fleet horse. -3 A thief, rogue.

तकिल a. Fraudulent, crafty, rogue. —ला A medicament, drug.

तक्मन् n. A child, offspring.

तक्रं Butter-milk. -Comp. —अटः a churning-stick.—सारं fresh butter.

तक्ष् 1. 5. P. (तक्षति, तक्ष्णोति, तष्ट) 1 To chop, cut off, pare, chisel, slice, split ; आत्मानं तक्षति ह्येष वनं परशुना यथा Mb.; निधाय तक्ष्यते यत्र काष्ठे काष्ठं स उद्घनः Ak. -2 To fashion,shape, form (out of wood &c.). -3 To make, create in general.-4 To wound, hurt. -5 To invent, form in the mind. -6 To make one's own, appropriate. -7 To cover. -8 To peel. -9 To make thin. -WITH निस् 1 to slice out of, -2 to form, create.

तक्ष् a. (At the end of comp.) Paring, cutting &c.; also तक्ष.

तक्षकः [तक्ष् ण्वुल्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession). -2 The chief actor in the prelude of a drama (i. e. the सूत्रधार). -3 N. of the architect of the gods. -4 N. of one of the principal Nâgas or serpents of the Pâtâla, son of Kasyapa and Kadru ; (saved at the intercession of the sage Âstika from being burnt down in the serpent-sacrifice performed by king Janamejaya, in which many others of his race were burnt down to ashes).

तक्षणं [तक्ष् भावे-ल्युट्] Paring, cutting ; दारवाणां च तक्षणं Ms. 5. 115 : Y. 1. 185. —णी A carpenter's adze.

तक्षन् m. [तक्ष्-कनिन्] 1 A carpenter, wood-cutter (whether by caste or profession) ; अतक्षा तक्षा K. P. 'one not a तक्षन् by caste is called तक्षन् when he acts like or follows the profession of a तक्षन् (carpenter);' Si. 12. 25. -2 N. of the architect of the gods.

तगरः A kind of plant.

तंक् 1 P. (तंकति, तंकित) 1 To endure, bear. -2 To laugh. -3 To live in distress.

तंकः [तंक् भावे अच्] 1 Living in distress, a miserable life. -2 Grief produced by separation from a beloved object. -3 Fear, terror. -4 A stone-cutter's chisel. -5 A garment.

तंकनं Living in distress, miserable living.

तंग् 1 P. (तंगति, तंगित) 1 To go, move. -2 To shake, tremble. -3 To stumble.

तंच् I. 7 P. (तनक्ति, तंचित) To contract, shrink ; तनच्मि व्योम विस्तृतं Bk. 6. 38.-II. 1 P. (तंचति) To go.

तंज् 7 P. See तंच्.

तट् I. 1.P. (तटति) 1 To groan. -2 To rise, be raised or elevated. -II. 10 U. (ताटयति-ते) To beat, strike.

तटः [तट्-अच्] 1 A slope, declivity, precipice.-2 The sky or horizon.-3 An epithet of Siva. —टः-टा, -टी, टं 1 The shore or bank, declivity, slope ; शीलं शैलतटात्पततु Bh. 2. 39; प्रोत्तुंगाघ्नितातटी Bh. 3. 45 ; सिंधोस्तटावोघ इव प्रवृद्धः Ku. 3. 6; U. 3. 8; उच्चारणात्पक्षिगणास्तटीस्तं Si. 4.18.-2 A term applied to certain parts of the body which have, as it were, sloping sides; पद्मापयोधरतटीपरिरंभलग्न Git.1; नो लुप्तं सखि चंदनं स्तनतटे S. Til. 7; so जघनतट, कटितट, श्रोणितट, कुचतट, कण्ठतट, ललाटतट &c. —टं A field. -Comp. —आघातः butting, striking against a bank or declivity; अभ्यस्यंति तटाघातं निर्जितैरावता गजाः Ku. 2. 50. —स्थ a. 1. (lit.) situated on a bank or declivity. -2. (fig.) standing aloof, neutral, indifferent, alien, passive ; तटस्थः स्वानर्थान् घटयति च मौनं च भजते Mâl. 1. 14 ; तटस्थं नैराश्यात् U. 3. 13; मया तटस्थस्त्वमुपद्रुतोऽसि N. 3. 55 (where तटस्थ has sense 1. also). (—स्थः) an indifferent person, one neither a friend nor a foe. (—स्थं) that property or लक्षण of a thing which is distinct from its nature, and yet is the property by which it is known; e. g. गंधवत्त्व in the case of पृथ्वी.

तटकं A shore or bank.

तटगः = तडाग q. v.

तटाकः—कं A pond (deep enough for the lotus and other aquatic plants); See तडाग.

तटिनी [तटमस्त्यस्या इनि ङीप्] A river ; कदा वाराणस्याममरतटिनीरोधसि वसन् Bh. 3. 123; Bv.1. 23.

तटुः An epithet of Siva.

तड् 10 U. (ताडयति-ते, ताडित) 1 To beat, strike (in general), dash against ; गाढंतां महिषा निपानसलिलं शृंगैर्मुहुस्ताडितं S. 2. 6; (नौः) ताडिता मारुतेर्यथा Râm.; R. 3. 61; Ku. 5. 24 ; Bh. 1. 60. -2 To beat, strike, punish by beating, hit ; लालयेत्पंच वर्षाणि दश वर्षाणि ताडयेत् Châṇ. 11, 12 ; न ताडयेत्तृणेनापि Ms. 4. 169; पादेन यस्ताडयते Amaru. 52. -3 To strike, beat (as a drum); ताड्यमानासु भेरीषु Mb.; अताडयन् मृदंगांश्च Bk. 17. 7; Ve. 1. 22. -4 To play on, strike the wires of (a musical instrument); श्रोतुर्वितंत्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45. -5 To shine. -6 To speak. -7 (In astr.) To strike against, touch, obscure or eclipse partially.-8 (In Math.) To multiply.

ताडि *a.* Beating. **-डि:** Striking, a stroke.

ताड *a.* [तड् भावे अच्] Beating, striking. **-ड:** 1 A blow, knock, thumb, whipping, chastisement. -2 Noise, sound. -3 A sheaf. -4 A mountain. **-Comp. -घ** *a.* beating with a whip or strokes of any kind. **-घ:, -घात:** an artificer who beats or hammers, a smith.

ताडन *a.* [तड् भावे ल्युट्] Beating, whipping, striking. **-नं 1** Beating, whipping, flogging; लालने बहवो दोषास्ताडने बहवो गुणा: Chân. 12; अवतंसोत्पलताडनानि वा Ku. 4. 8; *S.* Til. 9. -2 (In astr.) Touching, partial eclipse. **-ना** Striking. **-नी** A whip.

ताडित *p. p.* Struck, beaten, chastised.

ताडुल *a.* Beating, striking.

ताड्यमान *a.* Being beaten or struck; श्रोतुर्वितंत्रीरिव ताड्यमाना Ku. 1. 45; ताड्यमान: किं न कूयात् Mu. 5. **-न:** A musical instrument struck with a stick &c. (as a drum).

तडग: See तडाग.

तडाक: A pond, pool. **-का 1** A blow. -2 A bank, shore. -3 Splendour, lustre.

तडाग:-गं 1 A pond, deep pool, tank; स्फुटकमलोदरखेलितखंजनयुगमिव शारदि तडागं Gît. 11; Ms. 4. 203; Y. 3. 237. -2 A tank. -3 A trap for catching deer.

तडाघात: See तटाघात; (उच्चैःकारिकराक्षेपे तडाघातं विदुर्बुधा: *S*abdak.).

तडित् *f.* 1 Lightning; घनं घनांते तडितां गुणैरिव *S*i. 1. 7; Me. 77; R. 6. 65. -2 Killing, injury. **-*ind.*** Closely, near. **-Comp. -गर्भ:** a cloud. **-लता** forked lightning. **-लेखा** a streak of lightning.

तडित्वत् *a.* Containing or having lightning; अवरोहति शैलाग्रं तडित्वानिव तोयद: V. 1. 14; Ki. 5. 4. **-*m.*** A cloud; *S*i. 1. 12.

तडिन्मय *a.* Consisting of lightning; Ku. 5. 25.

तंड् 1 A. (तंडते,तंडित) To strike.

तंडक: [तंड्-ण्वुल्] 1 A juggler, a cheat. -2 Froth, foam. -3 A wagtail. **-क: -कं 1** Complete performance or preparation. -2 Decoration. -3 The upright post of a house. -4 A composition abounding in compound.

तंडा Killing, striking.

तंडुरीण: 1 A barbarian. -2 A fool, blockhead. -3 Water in which rice has been soaked.

तंडुल: [तंड्-उलच्] Grain after threshing, unhusking and winnowing; (especially rice); शस्य, धान्य, तंडुल and अन्न are thus distinguished from one another.— शस्यं क्षेत्रगतं प्रोक्तं सतुषं धान्यमुच्यते। निस्तुषस्तंडुल: प्रोक्तः स्विन्नमन्नमुदाहृतं ॥). **-Comp. -अंबु** *n.* gruel. **-उत्थं-कं** rice-gruel. **-ओघ:** 1. a prickly sort of bamboo. -2. a heap of grain.

तत See under तन्.

ततम *a.* That one (of many).

ततर *a.* That one (of two).

ततस् (तत:) *ind.* 1 From that (person or place &c.), thence; न च निम्नादिव हृदयं निवर्तते मे ततो हृदयं *S.* 3. 1; Mâl. 2. 10; Ms. 6. 7; 12. 85.-2 There, thither.-3 Then, thereupon, afterwards; तत: कतिपयदिवसापगमे K. 110, Amaru. 66; Ki. 1. 27; Ms. 2. 93, 7. 59.-4 Therefore, consequently, for that reason. -5 Then, in that case (as a corr. of यदि); यदि गृहीतमिदं तत: किं K. 120; अमोच्यमश्वं यदि मन्यसे प्रभो तत: समाप्ते &c. R. 3. 65. -6 Beyond that (in place), further, further more, moreover; तत: परतो निर्मानुषमरण्यं K. 121. -7 Than that, other than that; यं लब्ध्वा चापरं लाभं मन्यते नाधिकं तत: Bg. 6. 22, 2. 36.-8 Sometimes used for the ablative forms of तद् such as तस्मात्-तस्या:; ततोऽन्यत्रापि दृश्यते Sk.; यत:-तत: means (*a*) where-there; यत: कृष्णस्तत: सर्वे यत: कृष्णस्ततो जय: Mb., Ms. 7, 188. (*b*) since-therefore. यतो यत: -ततस्तत: wherever-there; यतोयत: षट्चरणोभिवर्तते ततस्तत: प्रेरितवामलोचना *S*. 1. 23. तत: किं 'what then', 'of what use is it', 'what avails it'; प्राप्ता: श्रिय: सकलकामदुघास्तत: किं Bh. 3. 73, 74; *S*ânti. 4. 2; ततस्तत: (*a*) 'here and there', 'to and fro'; ततो दिव्यानि माल्यानि प्रादुरासंस्ततस्तत: Mb. (*b*) 'what next', 'what further,' well proceed (occurring in dramas); तत: प्रभृति thence-forward, (corr. of यत: प्रभृति); तृष्णा तत: प्रभृति मे द्विगुणत्वमेति Amaru. 68; Ms. 9. 68.

ततस्त्य *a.* Coming or proceeding from thence; Ki. 1. 27.

तति *pron. a.* (Declined only in plural, nom. and acc. तति) So many; *e. g,* तति पुरुषा: संति &c. (for other senses see the word under तन्).

ततिथ *a.* (Correlative of यतिथ) That one of a number.

ततुरि *a.* 1 Preserving, cherishing. -2 Conquering. -3 Killing, hurting. **-रि:** An epithet of Agni and Indra.

तत्त्वं (Sometimes written as तत्वं) 1 True state or condition, fact; वयं तत्त्वान्वेषान्मधुकर हतास्त्वं खलु कृती *S.* 1. 24. -2 Truth, reality; न तु मामभिजानंति तत्त्वेनातश्च्यवंति ते Bg. 9. 24. -3 True or essential nature; संन्यासस्य महाबाहो तत्त्वमिच्छामि वेदितुं Bg. 18. 1, 3. 28; Ms. 1. 3, 3. 96, 5. 42. -4 The real nature of the human soul or the material world as being identical with the Supreme Spirit pervading the universe. -5 A true or first principle. -6 An element, a primary substance. -7 The mind.-8 Sum and substance. -9 Slow time in music. -10 An element or elementary property. -11 The Supreme Being. -12 A kind of dance. -13 The three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्). **-Comp. -अभियोग:** a positive charge or declaration. **-अर्थ:** truth, reality, the exact truth, real nature. **-ज्ञ,-विद्** *a.* 1. a philosopher. -2. knowing the true nature of Brahman.-3. knowing the true nature of anything. -4. acquainted with the true principles of science. (**-ज्ञ:**) a Brâhmaṇa. **-ज्ञानं** 1. knowledge of the truth. -2. a thorough knowledge of the principles of a science. -3. philosophy. **-न्यास:** N. of a ceremony performed in honour of Vishṇu consisting in the application of mystical letters or other marks to different parts of the body while certain prayers are repeated.

तत्त्वत: -तत्त्वेन *ind.* Truly, really, accurately; तत्त्वत एनामुपलप्स्ये *S.* 1; Ms. 7. 10.

तत्र *ind.* 1 In that place, there, yonder, thither. -2 On that occasion, under those circumstances,

then, in that case. -3 For that, in that ; निरीतयः । यन्मदीयाः प्रजास्तत्र हेतुस्त्वद्ब्रह्मवर्चसं R. 1. 63. 4 Often used for the loc. case of तद् ; Ms. 2. 112, 3. 60 ; 4.186; Y. 1. 263. तत्रापि 'even then' 'nevertheless'; (corr. of यद्यपि). तत्र तत्र 'in various places or cases, 'here and there,' 'to every place'; अध्यक्षान्विविधान्कुर्यात तत्र तत्र विपश्चितः Ms. 7. 81. -Comp.-भवत् a. (ती f.) his honour, his reverence, revered, respectable, worthy, a respectful title given in dramas to persons not near the speaker; (पूज्ये तत्रभवानत्रभवांश्च भगवानपि); आदिष्टोऽस्मि तत्रभवता काश्यपेन S. 4; तत्रभवान् काश्यपः S. 1. &c. -स्थ a. standing or being there, belonging to that place.

तत्रत्य a. (तत्र भवः अव्ययात् त्यप्) Born or produced there, belonging to that place.

तथा [तद् प्रकारे थाल् विभक्तित्वात्] *ind.* 1 So, thus, in that manner; तथा मां वंचयित्वा S. 5; सूतस्तथा करोति V. 1. -2 And also, so also, as well as; अनागतविधाता च प्रत्युत्पन्नमतिस्तथा Pt. 1. 318 ; R. 3. 21. -3 True, just so, exactly so; यथात्थ राजन्यकुमार तत्तथा R. 3. 48; Ms. 1. 42. -4 (In forms of adjuration) As surely as (preceded by यथा); see यथा. (For some of the meanings of तथा as a correlative of यथा, see under यथा). तथापि (oft. corr. of यद्यपि) 'even then,' 'still', 'yet', 'never-the-less', प्रथितं दुष्यंतस्य चरितं तथापीदं न लक्षये S. 5; वरं महत्या म्रियते पिपासया तथापि नान्यस्य करोत्युपासना Chât. 2. 6; वपुःप्रकर्षादजयद्गुरुं रघुस्तथापि नीचैर्विनयाददृश्यत R. 3. 34, 62. तथेति shows 'assent' or 'promise'; तथेति शेषामिव भर्तुराज्ञामादाय मूर्ध्ना मदनः प्रतस्थे Ku. 3. 22; R. 1. 92, 3. 67; Ku. 6. 3; तथेति निष्क्रांतः (in dramas). तथैव 'even so', 'just so'; 'exactly so'; तथैव च 'in like manner'; तथा च 'and also', 'and likewise', 'in like manner', 'so it has been said'; तथाहि 'for so' 'as for instance', 'for this (it has been said)'; तं वेधा विदधे नूनं महाभूतसमाधिना । तथाहि सर्वे तस्यासन् परार्थैकफला गुणाः ॥ R. 1. 29; S. 1. 32. -Comp. -कृत a. thus done, -गत a. 1. being in such a state or condition; तथागतायां परिहासपूर्व R. 6. 82. -2. of such a quality. (-तः) 1. Buddha; काले मितं वाक्यमुदर्कपथ्यं तथागतस्येव जनः सुचेताः Si. 20. 81. -2. a Jina. -गुण a. endowed with such qualities. -भावः 1. that state or condition. -2. reality; Mâl. 1. 31. -भूत a. 1. of such qualities or nature. -2. so circumstanced, in that condition; तथाभूतां दृष्ट्वा नृपसदसि पांचालतनयां Ve. 1. 11. -राजः an epithet of Buddha. -रूप, -रूपिन् a. thus shaped, looking thus. -विध a. of such a sort, of such qualities or nature; तथाविधस्तावदशेषमस्तु सः Ku. 5. 82, R. 3. 4. -विधं ind. 1. thus, in this manner. -2. likewise, equally. -विधेय a. of such a sort.

तथात्वं -तथाता 1 Such a state, being so. -2 True state or nature, truth. -3 The case being admitted to be as stated.

तथ्य a. [तथा साधु यत्] True, real, genuine; प्रियमपि तथ्यमाह प्रियंवदा S. 1. -थ्यं Truth, reality; सा तथ्यमेवाभिहिता भवेन Ku. 3. 63; Ms. 8. 274.

तद् *pron. a.* (Nom. sing. सः m., सा f., तत् n.) 1 That, referring to something not present; (तदिति परोक्षे विजानीयात्). -2 He, she, it; (oft. as corr. of यद्); यस्य बुद्धिर्बलं तस्य Pt. 1. -3 That, *i. e.* well-known; सा रम्या नगरी महान्स नृपतिः सामंतचक्रं च तत् Bh. 3. 37; Ku. 5. 71. -4 That (referring to something seen or experienced before, अनुभूतार्थः); उत्कंपिनी भयपरिस्खलितांशुकांता ते लोचने प्रतिदिशं विधुरे क्षिपंती K. P. 7; Bv. 2. 5. -5 The same, identical, that, very; usually with एव; तानींद्रियाणि सकलानि तदेव नाम Bh. 2. 40. Sometimes the form of तद् are used with the first and second personal pronouns, as well as with demonstratives and relatives, for the sake of emphasis, (often translatable by 'therefore', 'then'); सोऽहमिज्याविशुद्धात्मा R. 1. 69: 'I that very person', 'I therefore'; (I who am so and so); स त्वं निवर्तस्व विहाय लज्जां 2. 40 'thou, therefore, shouldst return', &c. When repeated तद् has the sense of 'several', 'various'; तेषु तेषु स्थानेषु K.369; Bg. 7. 20; Mâl. 1. 36; ते ते भावाः 1 17. तेन the instr. of तद् is often used with adverbial force in the sense of 'therefore', 'on that account, 'in that case', 'for that reason.' तेन हि if so, well then. -*ind.* 1 There, thither. -2 Then, in that case, at that time. -3 For that reason, therefore, consequently; तदेहि विमर्दक्षमां भूमिमवतराव: U.5; Me. 7, 109; R.3.46. -4 Then (corr. of यदि): तथापि यदि महत्कुतूहलं तत्कथयामि K.136. Bg.1 46. -n. 1 The Supreme Spirit or Brahman -2. This world. -Comp.-अतिपात a. going beyond the bounds. -अनंतर a. next to that (-*ind.*) immediately after that, thereupon. -अनु *ind.* after that, afterwards; संदेशं मे तदनु जलद श्रोष्यसि श्रोत्रपेयं Me. 13; R. 16. 87; Mâl. 9. 26. -अंत a. perishing in that, ending thus. -अर्थ, -अर्थीय a.1. intended for that. -2. having that meaning. -अर्ह a. meriting that. -अवधि *ind.* 1. so far, upto that period, till then; तदवधि कुशली पुराणशास्त्रस्मृतिशतचारुविचारजो विवेकः Bv. 2.14. -2. from that time, since then. श्वासो दीर्घस्तदवधि मुखे पांडिमा Bv. 2. 62. -अवस्थ a. so circumstanced. -एकचित्त a. having the mind solely fixed on that. -कर a. serving, obeying as servant. -कालः 1. the current moment, present time. -2. that time. -धी a. having presence of mind. -कालं *ind.* 1. instantly, immediately. -2. at that time, at a certain time. -क्षणः 1. present, time being present or current moment; R. 1. 51.-2. the same moment.-3. a measure of time. -क्षणं,-क्षणात् *ind.* immediately, directly, instantly; R.3.14; Si. 9. 5; Y. 2. 14: Amaru. 83. -क्रिय a. working without wages. -गत a. gone or directed to that, intent on that, devoted to that, belonging to that. (-तः) the continued multiplication of four or more like quantities. -गुण a. possessing those qualities. (-णः) 1. the quality or virtue of anything. -2. a figure of speech (in Rhet.); स्वमुत्सृज्य गुणं योगादत्युज्ज्वलगुणस्य यत् । वस्तु तद्गुणतामेति भण्यते स तु तद्गुणः K. P. 10; see Chandr. 5. 141. -संविज्ञानः a term applied to those Bahuvrihi compounds in which the qualities denoted by the name are perceived along with the thing itself; as लंबकर्णः cf. अतद्गुणसंविज्ञान also

—ज a. immediate, instantaneous. —ज्ञः a knowing or intelligent man, wise man, philosopher. —तृतीय a. doing that for the third time. —धन a. miserly, niggardly. —पदार्थः the Supreme Being. —पर a. 1. following that, coming after that, inferior. –2. having that as the highest object, closely intent on, exclusively devoted to, eagerly engaged in (usually in comp.); सम्राट् समाराधनतत्परोऽभूत् R. 2. 5; 1. 66; Me. 10; Y. 1. 83; Ms. 3. 262. –3. diligent. (–रः) the thirtieth part of a twinkling of the eye. °ता, °त्वं 1. intentness, entire devotion or addiction to a thing. –2. inferiority. —परायण a. solely devoted or attached to anything. —पुरुषः 1. the original or Supreme Spirit. –2. N. of a class of compounds in which the first member determines the sense of the other member, or in which the last member is defined or qualified by the first, without losing its original independence; as तत्पुरुषः; तत्पुरुष कर्मधारय येनाहं स्यां बहुव्रीहिः Udb. —पूर्व a. 1. happening or occurring for the first time; अकारि तत्पूर्वनिबद्धया तया Ku. 5. 10, 7. 30; R. 2. 42, 14. 38. –2. prior, former. —प्रथम a. doing that for the first time; Ku. 5. 66. —फल a. having that as a fruit or result. (–लः) 1. the white water-lily. –2. a kind of perfume. —बलः a kind of arrow. —भावः becoming that. —मात्रं 1. merely that, only a trifle, a very small quantity. –2. (in phil.) a subtle and primary element (such as शब्द, रस, स्पर्श, रूप and गंध). —मात्रिक a consisting of rudimentary atoms. —राजः an affix added to some proper names to form from them the names of the 'king' or 'chief'; as from अंग is formed आंग 'king of the Angas' by the affix अण्. —वाचक a. denoting or signifying that —विद् a. 1. knowing that. –2. knowing the truth. —विध a. of that kind or sort; R. 2. 22; Ku. 5. 73; Ms. 2. 112. —स्थ a. being on or in that, connected with it. (–स्थः) a particular mode of multiplication. —हित a. good for that (–तः) 1. an affix added to primary bases to form derivative or secondary bases from them –2. a noun formed by a Taddhita affix, a derivative noun.

तदा ind. 1 Then, at that time. –2 Then, in that case; (corr. of यदा). Bg. 2. 52-53; Ms. 1. 52, 54-56; यदा यदा-तदा तदा 'whenever'; तदाप्रभृति 'since then,' 'thenceforward;' Ku. 1. 53. —**Comp.** —मुख a. begun, commenced. (–खं) beginning.

तदात्वं The time being, present time.

तदानीं ind. Then, at that time.

तदानींतन a. Belonging to that time, contemporary of that time; एषोऽस्मि कार्यवशादायोध्यकस्तदानींतनश्च संवृत्तः U. 1.

तदीय a. Belonging to that, his, hers, its, theirs; R. 1. 81, 2. 28; 3. 8, 25.

तद्वत् a. Containing or possessed of that; as in तद्वानपोहः K.P.2.—*ind.* 1 Like that, in that manner.–2 Equally, in like manner, so also.

तन्मय a. (यी f.) 1 Made up of that. –2 Wholly absorbed in that; Mâl. 1. 41; S. 6. 21; M. 2. 9.–3 Identical with, or become one with that.

तन् I. 8 U. (तनोति, तनुते, ततान, तेने, अत-ता-नीत्, तनितुं, तत; *pass.* तन्यते or तायते; *desid.* तितंसति, तितांसति, तितनिषति) 1 To stretch, extend, lengthen, lengthen out; बाह्वोः सकरयोस्ततयोः Ak.–2 To spread, shed, diffuse; Bk. 2. 3, 10. 32, 15. 91; Ku. 2. 33. –3 To cover, fill; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Si. 9. 23; Ki. 5. 11. –4 To cause, produce, form, give, grant, bestow; त्वयि विमुखे मयि सपदि सुधानिधिरपि तनुते तनुदाहं Git. 4; पितुर्मुदं तेन ततान सोऽर्भकः R.3. 25; 7. 7; U. 3.39; Mâl.9. 43; यो दुर्जनं वशयितुं तनुते मनीषां Bv. 1. 95, 10. –5 To perform, do, accomplish (as a sacrifice); इति क्षितीशो नवतिं नवाधिकां महाक्रतूनां महनीयशासनः। समारुरुक्षुर्दिवमायुषः क्षये ततान सोपानपरंपरामिव ॥ R. 3. 69; Ms. 4. 205. –6 To compose, write (as a work &c.); as in नाम्नां मालां तनोम्यहं or तनुते टीकां. –7 To stretch or bend (as a bow). –8 To spin out, weave. –9 To propagate, or be propagated. –10 To continue, last. –11 To protract, prolong, augment. –12 To emboss. –13 To prepare (a way for). –14 To direct one's way towards. [cf. L. *tendo*]. —II. 1 P., 10 U. (तनति, तानयति-ते) 1 To confide, trust, place confidence in. –2 To help, assist, aid. –3 To pain or afflict with disease. –4 To be harmless. –5 To sound.

तत *p.p.* [तन्-क्त] 1 Extended, spread; Si. 9. 23, 6. 50; Ki. 5. 11. –2 Spreading or reaching over, extending to. –3 Covered over, concealed. –4 Protracted, continued. –5 Bent (as a bow).–6 Spreading wide &c.; see तन्. —तः Ved. 1 A father. –2 Wind, air. –3 Extent. –4 Offspring, a child (*n.* also). –5 A son. —तं Any stringed musical instrument.

ततिः *f.* [तन्-क्तिन्] 1 A series, row, line. –2 A troop, group, multitude; विस्रब्धं क्रियतां वराहततिभिर्मुस्ताक्षतिः पल्वले S. 2. 6; बलाहकततीः Si. 4. 54; 1. 5. –3 A sacrificial act, a ceremony.

तन् *f.* Ved. 1 Continuation, diffusion. –2 Offspring, posterity.

तनः Ved. A descendant. —ना-नं Offspring.

तनयः [तनोति कुलं, तन्-कयन्] 1 A son. –2 A male descendant. –3 (In astrol.) N. of the fifth lunar mansion. —या A daughter; गिरि°, कलिंद° &c. —यौ (dual) A son and a daughter. —यं Posterity, family, offspring.

तनयित्नु *a.* Ved. Roaring, thundering.

तनस् *m.* Ved. Offspring, posterity.

तनिका A rope for fastening anything.

तनिमन् *m.* [तनु-इमनिच्] Thinness, slenderness, minuteness &c. —*n.* The liver.

तनिष्ठ *a.* 1 Thinnest; least. –2 Very minute, or delicate (superl. of तनु q. v.).

तनीयस् *a.* Thinner, more minute, very thin (compar. of तनु q. v.).

तनु *a.* (नु, न्वी *f.*) [तन्-उन्] 1 Thin, lean, emaciated –2 Delicate, slender, slim (as a limbs, as a mark of beauty); R. 6. 32; cf. तन्वंगी. –3 Fine, delicate (as cloth); Rs. 1. 7. –4 Small, little, tiny, scanty, few, limited; तनुवाग्विभवोऽपि सन् R. 1.9, 3. 2; तनुत्यागो बहुग्रहः H. 2. 91 'giving little' &c. –5 Trifling, unimportant, little; Amaru. 27. –6 Shallow (as a river). —*f.* 1 The body, the

person. -2 Outward form, manifestation : प्रत्यक्षाभिः प्रपन्नस्तनुभिरवतु वस्ताभिरष्टाभिरीशः S 1. 1; M. 1. 1. -3 Nature, the form or character of anything. -4 Skin. [cf. L. *tenuis*, Eng. *thin*.]. -Comp. -अंग *a.* having slender limbs, delicate. (-गी) a delicate woman. -ऊनः the wind. -कूपः a pore of the skin. -छद (द) *a.* protecting, clothing. -छदः an armour; R. 9. 51; 12. 86. -ज *a.* born from the body; Pt. 2. 80. (-जः) a son. -जा a daughter. -त्यज् *a.* 1. risking one's life. -2. giving up one's person, dying; R. 1. 8. -3. rash, desperate, fool-hardy. -त्याग *a.* spending little, sparing, niggardly. -त्रं, -त्राणं, an armour. -प्रकाश *a.* of dim lustre; R. 3. 2. -भवः a son. (-वा) a daughter. -भस्त्रा the nose. -भृत *m.* any being furnished with a body, a living being; particularly a human being : कल्पं स्थितं तनुभृतां तनुभिस्ततः किं Bh. 3. 73. -बीजः the jujube. -मध्य *a.* having a slender waist. -रसः perspiration. -रुह *n.*, -रुहं the hair of the body. -वातः a kind of hell -वारं an armour -व्रणः a pimple: -संचारि-री a young woman, a girl ten years old -सरः perspiration. -ह्रदः the anus.

तनुक *a.* Thin, small.

तनुता Thinness, littleness, waning; Ku. 4. 13.

तनुल *a.* Spread, expanded.

तनुस *n.* The body.

तनू *f.* The body. -Comp. -उद्भवः, -जः a son. -उद्भवा, -जा a daughter. -जनिः, जन्मन् a son. -तलं a measure of length equal to the arms extended, a fathom. -तापः fatigues or troubles of the body; U. 1. 23. -नपं clarified butter, ghee. -नपात् *m.* fire; तनूनपाद्धूमवितानमाधिजैः Si 1. 62; अधःकृतस्यापि तनूनपातो नाधः शिखा याति कदाचिदेव ॥ H. 2. 67. (-*n.*) ghee. -नप्त्र *m.* wind. -रुहं 1. the hair of the body (-*m.* also). -2. the wing of a bird, a feather. (-हः) a son. -ह्रदः the anus, the rectum; cf. तनुह्रद.

तनूकृ 8 U. To make thin or fine, diminish, lessen; as in लज्जां तनूकृत्य.

तन्वी A delicate or slender woman; इयमधिकमनोज्ञा वल्कलेनापि तन्वी S. 1. 20; तव तन्वि कुचावेतौ नियतं चक्रवर्तिनौ Udb.

तंतिः *f.* [तन्-कर्मणि क्तिच्] 1 A cord, line, string. -2 A row, series. -3 Extension, expansion. -4 A cow. -5 A weaver. -Comp. -पालः 1. a guardian of (the rows of) cows. -2. N. assumed by Sahadeva when living at the house of Virâța.

तंतुः [तन् तुन्] 1 A thread, cord, wire, string, line; चित्तसंतानतंतु Mâl. 5. 10; Me. 70. -2 A cob-web : R 16. 20. -3 A filament; बिसतंतुगुणस्य कारितं Ku. 4. 29. -4 An offspring, issue, race. -5 A shark. -6 The Supreme Being. -Comp. -काष्ठं a piece of wood or brush used by weavers for cleaning threads. -कीटः a silk-worm. -नागः a (large) shark. -निर्यासः the palmyra tree. -नाभः a spider. -पर्वन् *n.* the anniversary of the day of full-moon in the month of Srâvaņa when Krishņa was invested with the sacred thread. -भः 1. the mustard seed. -2 a calf. -वर्धनः 'increasing the race', N. of Vishņu, also of Siva. -वाद्यं any stringed musical instrument. -वानं weaving. -वापः 1. a weaver. -2. a loom. -3. weaving. -वायः 1 a spider. -2. a weaver -3. weaving °दंडः a loom. -विग्रहा a plantain. -शाला a weaver's workshop. -संतत *a.* woven, sewn. (-तं) wove cloth. -संततिः *f.*, -संतानः weaving. -सारः the betel-nut tree.

तंतुकः 1 The mustard seed. -2 (At the end of comp.) A thread, rope. -की A vein or any tubular vessel of the body.

तंतुनः-णः A shark.

तंतुरं-लं The fibrous root of a lotus.

तंत्र् 10 U. (तंत्रयति-ते, तंत्रित) 1 To rule, control, govern; प्रजाः प्रजाः स्वा इव तंत्रयित्वा S. 5. 5. -2 To perform or go through in order. -3 To maintain by discipline, keep in order. -4 (A.) To support, maintain (as a family).

तंत्रं 1 A loom. -2 A thread. -3 The warp or threads extended lengthwise in a loom. -4 Posterity. -5 An uninterrupted series -6 The regular order of ceremonies and rites, system, framework, ritual; कर्मणां युगपद्भावस्तंत्रं Kâty. -7 Main point. -8 Principal doctrine, rule, theory science जिनमननिजतंत्रविचारं Git. 2. -9 Subservience, dependence as in स्वतंत्र, परतंत्र; दैवतंत्रं दुःखं Lk. 5. -10 A scientific work. -11 A chapter, section, as of a work : तंत्रैः पंचभिरेतच्चकार सुमनोहरं शास्त्रं Pt. 1. -12 A religious treatise teaching magical and mystical formularies for the worship of the deities or the attainment of superhuman power. -13 The cause of more than one effect. -14 A spell. -15 A chief remedy or charm. -16 A drug, medicament. -17 An oath, ordeal. -18 Raiment -19 The right way of doing anything. -20 Royal retinue, train, court. -21 A realm, country, authority. -22 (*a*) Government, ruling, administration; लोकतंत्राधिकारः S. 5. (*b*) Arrangement or machinery of government; सर्वमेव तंत्रमाकुलीभूतं Mu. 1; 2. 1. -23 An army. -24 A heap, multitude. -25 A house. -26 Decoration. -27 Wealth. -28 Happiness. -29 Model. -30 Supporting a family. -31 Providing for the security and prosperity of a kingdom. -Comp. -काष्ठं = तंतुकाष्ठ q. v. -वापः, -पं 1. weaving. -2. a loom. -वायः 1. a spider. -2. a weaver. (तंत्रवापः also).

तंत्रकः A new garment (unbleached cloth).

तंत्रणं Maintenance of order, discipline, government.

तंत्रता 1 Arranging into a system. -2 Dependence, subjection.

तंत्रा Sleepiness : cf. तंद्रा.

तंत्रायिन् *m.* The sun.

तंत्रिन् *a.* 1 Having threads, made of threads. -2 Having chords or wires (as a lute). -3 Having a Tantra, or following one. -*m.* 1 A musician. -2 A soldier.

तंत्रिः, -त्री *f.* 1 A string, cord; Ms. 4. 38. -2 A bow-string. -3 The wire of a lute; तंत्रीमार्द्रां नयनसलिलैः सारयित्वा कथंचित् Me. 86. -4 A sinew. -5 A tail. -6 A young woman having peculiar qualities. -7 A lute.

तंद्र *a.* 1 Tired, fatigued. -2 Lazy. -द्रं Ved. A series or row.

तंद्रा 1 Lassitude, weariness, fatigue, exhaustion. -2 Sleepiness, sluggishness; तंद्रालस्यविवर्जनं Y. 3. 158; Mv. 7. 42; H. 1. 34.

तंद्रालु *a.* 1 Tired, exhausted. -2 Sleepy, slothful.

तंद्रिः, -द्री *f.* Sleepiness, drowsiness. -2 Exhaustion, fainting.

तंद्रिका Sloth, sleepiness.

तंद्रित *a.* Lazy; as in अतंद्रित 'unremitting'; Ku. 5. 14.

तंद्रिन् *a.* Weary, lazy.

तन्युतः [तन्-युतच्] 1 Wind. -2 Night. -3 Roaring, thundering. -4 A thunderbolt.

तन्मय See under **तद्**.

तप् I. 1 P. rarely A., 4. P. (तपति, तप्यति ; तप्त) 1 (Intransitively used) (*a*) To shine, blaze (as fire or sun); समस्तपति घर्मांशौ कथमाविर्भविष्यति *S.* 5. 14; R. 5. 13; U. 6. 14; Bg. 9. 19. (*b*) To be hot or warm, give out heat. (*c*) To suffer pain; तपति न सा किसलयशयनेन Gît. 7. (*d*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्); अगणिततनूतापं तप्त्वा तपांसि भगीरथः U. 1. 23. -2 (Transitively used) (*a*) To make hot, heat, warm; Bk. 9. 2; Bg. 11. 19. (*b*) To inflame, burn, consume by heat : तपति तनुगात्रि मदनस्त्वामनिशं मां पुनर्दहत्येव *S.* 3. 17 ; अंगैरनंगतप्तैः 3. 7. (*c*) To hurt, injure, damage, spoil ; वास्यन् सुतस्तप्यति मां समन्युं Bk. 1. 23 ; Ms. 7. 6. (*d*) To pain, distress. (*e*) To mortify the body, undergo penance (with तपस्). *—Pass.* (तप्यते) (regarded by some as a root of the 4th conjugation) 1 To be heated, suffer pain. -2 To undergo severe penance (oft. with तपस्) U. 2. 8. -II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तापयति-ते, तापित) 1 To heat, make warm; गगनं तापितपायितासिलक्ष्मीं Si. 20. 75; न हि तापयितुं शक्यं सागरांभस्तृणोल्कया H. 1. 86. -2 To torment, pain, distress; भृशं तापितः कंदर्पेण Gît. 11; Bk. 8. 13. -WITH निस् 1. to heat. -2. to purify. -3. to burnish. —वि 1. to shine (Atm. like उत्तप् q. v.) ; रवेर्विंतपतेऽत्यर्थं Bk. 8. 14. -2. to warm, heat.

तप *a.* [तप्-अच्] 1 Burning, warming, consuming by heat. -2 Causing pain or trouble, distressing. —पः 1 Heat, fire, warmth. -2 The sun. -3 The hot season ; Si. 1. 66. -4 Penance, religious austerities. —Comp. —अत्ययः, —अंतः the end of the hot season and the beginning of the rainy season; रविपीतजला तपात्यये पुनरोघेन हि युज्यते नदी Ku. 4. 44 ; 5. 23 ; *S.* 3. 12. —आत्मक *a.* practising austerities.

तपती 1 The river Tâptî. -2 N. of a daughter of the sun, married to Samvarṇa and mother of Kuru.

तपन *a.* [तप्-ल्यु] 1 Warming, heating, burning, shining &c. -2 Causing distress, paining. -3 The sun ; प्रतापात्तपनो यथा R. 4. 12 ; ललाटंतपस्तपति तपनः U. 6; Mâl. 1. -4 The hot season. -5 The sun-stone. -6 N. of a hell. -7 An epithet of Siva.-8 The Arka plant. -9 N. of Agastya. —नं 1 Heat, burning. -2 Paining, grieving. -3 Mental agony, anguish. —Comp. —अंशुः,-करः,-दीधितिः 1. the sun. -2. a sun-beam. —आत्मजः, -तनयः an epithet (1) of Yama. (2) of Karṇa. (3) of Sugrîva. —आत्मजा, -तनया an epithet of the Yamunâ and of the Godâvarî. —इष्टं copper. —उपलः, -मणिः the sun-stone. —छदः the sun-flower.

तपनी 1 The river Godâvarî or the river Tâptî. -2 Heat.

तपनीय *a.* 1 To be heated. -2 To be suffered or practised (as a penance). —यं Gold ; especially gold purified with fire ; तपनीयाशोकः M. 3; तपनीयोपानद्युगलमार्यः प्रसादीकरोतु Mv. 4 ; असंस्पृशंतौ तपनीयपीठं R. 18. 41. (Also तपनीयकं in this sense.)

तपस् *n.* [तप्-असुन्] 1 Warmth, heat, fire. -2 Pain, suffering. -3 Penance, religious austerity, mortification ; तपः क्लिदं तस्वापिसाधनं Ku. 5. 64. -4 Meditation connected with the practice of personal self-denial or bodily mortification. -5 Moral virtue, merit. -6 Special duty or observance of any particular caste. -7 One of the seven worlds ; *i. e.* the region above the world called जनस्. -8 The month of religious austerities. -9 A long period of time, Kalpa. -10 (In astr.) The ninth lunar mansion. —*m.* 1 The month of Mâgha; तपसि मंदगभस्तिरभीषुमान् Si. 6. 63.-2 An epithet of Agni. —*m.*,-*n.* 1 The cold season ; (शिशिर). -2 The winter (हेमंत). -3 The hot season (ग्रीष्म). —Comp. —अनुभावः the influence of religious penance. —अवटः the Brahmâvarta country. —कर *a.* undergoing penance; also तपस्कर. —क्लेशः the pain of religious austerity. —चरणं,-चर्या the practice of penance. —तक्षः an epithet of Indra. —धन *a.* 1. rich in religious penance. -2. pious, ascetic. -3. consisting in penance, (—नः) 'rich in penance', an ascetic, devotee ; रम्यास्तपोधनानां क्रियाः *S.* 1. 13; शमप्रधानेषु तपोधनेषु 2. 7; 4. 1; *Si.* 1. 23; R. 14. 19; Ms. 11. 242. —निधिः an eminently pious man, an ascetic; R. 1. 56. —निष्ठ *a.* performing penance. —प्रभावः,-बलं the power acquired by religious austerities ; efficacy or potency of devotion. —भृत् *a.* ascetic, pious. —मूर्तिः 1. an ascetic. -2. the Supreme spirit. —राजः the moon. —राशिः an ascetic. —लोकः the region above the world called जनस्. —वनं a penance-grove, a sacred grove in which ascetics practise penance ; कृतं त्वयोपवनं तपोवनमिति प्रेक्षे *S.* 1; R. 1. 90, 2. 18. —वासः a place of penance or religious austerities. —विशेषः excellence of devotion, pre-eminent religious austerities. —वृद्ध *a.* very ascetic or devout. —शील *a.* inclined to practise penance. —समाधिः the practice of penance or religious austerities; Ku. 3. 24; 5. 6, 18. —स्थली 1. a seat of religious austerity. -2. N. of Benares.

तपसः 1 The sun. -2 The moon. -3 A bird.

तपस्य *a.* Produced by heat. —स्यः 1 The month of Phâlguna. -2 An epithet of Arjuna. —स्या Religious austerity, penance; (also *m.* and *n.*).

तपस्यति Den. P. To practise penance ; सुरासुरगुरुः सोऽत्र सपत्नीकस्तपस्यति *S.* 7. 9, 12 ; R. 13. 41 ; 15. 49, Bk. 18. 21; Ku. 3, 17.

तपस्वत् *a.* Ved. 1 Burning, hot. -2. Ascetic, devout, pious.

तपस्विता 1 Religious penance. 2 Piety, devotion.

तपस्विन् *a.* 1 Practising penance, devout.-2 Poor, miserable, helpless, pitiable ; सा तपस्विनी निर्वृता भवतु *S.* 4; Mâl. 3 ; N. 1. 135.—*m.* 1 An ascetic; तपस्विसामान्यमवेक्षणीया R. 14. 67.-2 A mendicant, pauper. -3 An epithet of Nârada. -4 A sparrow. —नी 1 A female ascetic.-2 A poor or wretched woman. —Comp.—पत्रः the sun-flower.

तपित a. Heated, burnt &c.

तपिष्णु a. Warming, heating, burning.

तपु a. Ved. Burning hot.

तपुषी The heat of anger.

तपुस् a. [तप्-उसि; cf. Uṇ. 2. 116] Burning hot.—m. 1 Fire.-2 The sun.-3 An enemy.

तपोमय a. 1 Consisting in religious penance. -2 Practising penance, devout.—यः The Supreme Being.

तप्त p. p. [तप्-क्त] 1 Heated, burnt. -2 Red-hot, hot.-3 Melted, fused.-4 Distressed, pained, afflicted.-5 Practised (as penance).-**Comp.** —कांचनं gold purified with fire.—कृच्छ्रं a kind of penance consisting in drinking hot water, milk and ghee for three days each, and inhaling hot air for three days; Ms. 11. 214; Y. 3. 318. —रूपं,—रूपकं purified silver.

तापः [तप् घञ्] 1 Heat, glow; अर्कमयूखतापः Ś. 4. 10; M. 2. 13; Ms. 12. 76; Ku. 7. 84. -2 Torment, pain, affliction, misery, agony; इतरतापशतानि तवेच्छया वितर तानि सहे चतुरानन Udb.; समस्तापः कामं मनसिजनिदाघप्रसरयोः Ś. 3. 9; Bh. 1. 16. -3 Sorrow, distress. -**Comp.** —त्रयं the three kinds of miseries which human beings have to suffer in this world; i. e. आध्यात्मिक, आधिदैविक and आधिभौतिक. —हर a. 1. removing heat, cooling.-2. consoling.

तापक a. [तप्-ण्वुल्] Heating, burning, inflaming.—कः Fever, morbid heat.

तापन a. [तप्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Heating, inflaming. -2 Distressing. —नः 1 The sun. -2 The hot season. -3 The sun-stone. -4 N. of one of the arrows of Cupid. —नं 1 Burning. -2 Distressing. -3 Chastising. -4 A division of hell. -5 Gold.

तापनीय a. Golden. —यं Gold of the weight of a निष्क.

तापयान a. Warming, burning.

तापित p. p. 1 Warmed Heated. -2 Distressed, pained.

तापिन् a. 1 Suffering from a disease (moral or physical.). -2 Heating. -3 Hot.

ताप्यं Sulphuret of iron.

तम् 4 P. (ताम्यति, तांत) 1 To choke, be suffocated.-2 To be exhausted or fatigued; ललितशिरीषपुष्पहननैरपि ताम्यति यत् Māl. 5. 31. 3 To be distressed (in body or mind), be uneasy or pained, pine, waste away; प्रविशति मुहुः कुंजं गुंजन्मुहुर्बहु ताम्यति Gīt. 5; गाढोत्कंठा ललितलुलितैरंगकैस्ताम्यतीति Māl. 1. 15, 9. 33; तृष्णे मुधा ताम्यसि Mu. 3. 1; Amaru. 7. -4 To stop, become immoveable. -5 To wish, desire.—*Caus.* (तमयति) To suffocate, choke.

तमं 1 Darkness. -2 The tip of the foot. —मः 1 An epithet of Rāhu. -2 The Tamāla tree. -3 Darkness.

तमकः A kind of asthma.

तमत a. [तम्-अतच् Uṇ. 3. 110] 1 Desirous, longing for. -2 Wished, desired.

तमनं Becoming suffocated or breathless.

तांत p. p. [तम्-क्त] 1 Wearied, languid, fatigued -2 Troubled, afflicted. -3 Faded, withered; see तम्.

तमस् n. [तम्-असुन्] 1 Darkness; किं वाऽभविष्यदरुणस्तमसां विभेत्ता तं चेत्सहस्रकिरणो धुरि नाकरिष्यत् Ś.7.4; V.1.7; Me. 37. -2 The gloom or darkness of hell; Ms. 4. 242. -3 Mental darkness, illusion, error; मुनिसुताप्रणयस्मृतिरोधिना मम च मुक्तमिदं तमसा मनः Ś. 6. 7. -4 (In Sān. phil.) Darkness or ignorance, as one of the three qualities or constituents of every thing in nature (the other two being सत्त्व and रजस्); Ku. 6. 60; Ms. 12. 24. -5 Grief, sorrow.-6 Sin. —m.,-n. An epithet of Rāhu. -**Comp.** —अपह a. removing darkness or ignorance, illumining, enlightening; Ki. 5. 22. (-हः) 1. the sun.-2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. a Buddha.—अरिः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. —कांडः-डं great or spreading darkness. —गुः an epithet of Rāhu. —गुणः see तमस् above (4).—घ्नः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3. fire. -4. Vishṇu. -5. Śiva.-6. knowledge.-7. a Buddha. —ज्योतिस् m. a fire-fly. —ततिः spreading darkness. —नुद् m. 1. a shining body. -2. the sun. -3. the moon; R. 3. 33. -4. fire. -5. a lamp, light.—नुदः 1. the sun. -2. the moon. -3, the Supreme Being. —प्रभा a sort of hell. —प्रवेशः 1. groping in the dark. -2. mental gloom. —भिद्, —मणिः a fire-fly. —विकारः sickness, disease. — वृत a. 1. obscured, clouded. -2. affected with anger, fear &c. —हन्,-हर a. dispersing darkness. (-m.) 1 the sun. -2. the moon.

तमस a. Dark-coloured. —सः 1 Darkness. -2 A well. —सा N. of a river. —सं 1 Darkness. -2 A city.

तमस्वत् a. Dark, gloomy. —ती 1 Night. -2 Turmeric.

तमस्विनी, तमा A night.

तमालः 1 N. of a tree with a very dark bark; तरुणतमालनीलबहलोन्नमदंबुधराः Māl. 9. 18; R. 13. 15, 49; Gīt. 11. -2 A sectarial mark of sandal upon the forehead. -3 A sword, scimitar. -4 The bark of the bamboo. -**Comp.** —पत्रं 1. a sectarial mark upon the forehead.-2. a Tamāla leaf.

तमालकः 1 The Tamāla tree. -2 The bark of a bamboo.

तमालिनी A place over-grown with Tamāla trees.

तमि-मी f. 1 Night, especially a dark night; स तमीं तमोभिरभिगम्य ततां Śi. 9. 23. -2 A swoon, faint. -3 Turmeric.

तमिस्र a. Dark. —स्रं 1 Darkness; एतत्तमालदलनीलतमं तमिस्रं Gīt. 11; क रस्वरणोरसि मणिगणभूषणकिरणविभिन्नतमिस्रं 2; Ki. 5. 2. -2 Mental darkness, illusion. -3 Anger, wrath. —स्रः The dark half of the month. -**Comp.**—पक्षः the dark fortnight (of a lunar month); R. 6. 34.

तमिस्रा 1 A dark night; सूर्ये तपत्यावरणाय दृष्टेः कल्पेत लोकस्य कथं तमिस्रा R. 5. 13; Śi. 6. 70; Ki. 9. 18; Ku. 6. 43. -2 Extensive darkness.

तमोमय a. 1 Covered with darkness.-2 Ignorant. —यः N. of Rāhu

तम A Taddhita affix of the superlative degree applied to nouns adjectives, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तमाम्; अश्व° Pt. 1 'the best horse'; सुहृत्तम Mu. 1; पश्चात्तमाम्. It is also added to pronouns in the sense of 'one of many'; e. g. कतम, यतम, ततम &c.

तमंगः A platform, a stage.

तमंगकः The projecting roof of a house.

तमरं 1 Tin. -2 Lead.

तंबा, तंबिका A cow.

तय् 1 A. (तयते) 1 To go, move ; अश्वुवास रथं तेये पुरात् Bk. 14. 75, 108. 2 To guard, protect.

तयः Protection.

तर A Taddhita affix of the comparative degree, added to adjectives, nouns, and also to verbs and indeclinables in which latter case it is changed to तराम्. It is added, like तम, to pronouns in the sense of 'one of two,' *e. g.* कतर, ततर, यतर &c.

तर, तरण, तरणि, तरंड, तरि-री, तरीष &c. See under तॄ.

तरक्षुः, -क्षुः A hyena.

तरंगः [तॄ-अंगच्] 1 A wave ; U. 3. 47 ; Bh. 1. 81 , R. 13. 63; *S*. 3. 7. -2 A section or part of a work (as of the कथासरित्सागर). -3 A leap, jump, gallop, jumping motion (as of a horse). -4 Cloth or clothes. -5 Waving, moving to and fro.

तरंगित *a*.[तरंगः संजातोऽस्य, तार० इतच्] 1 Wavy, tossing with waves ; पीडि° Mâl. 9. 11. -2 Overflowing. -3 Tremulous. —तं Waving ; अपांगतरंगितानि बाणाः Gît. 3.

तरंगिन् *a*. Wavy, undulating, unsteady. —णी A river; as in राजतरंगिणी

तरंतः [तॄ-झच्] 1 The ocean. -2 A hard shower. -3 A frog.-4 A demon or Râkshasa. -5 A devotee. —ती A boat.

तरल *a*. [तॄ-अलच्] 1 Trembling, waving, shaking, tremulous; तारापतिस्तरलविद्युदिवाभ्रवृंदं R. 13. 76 , घन इव तर बलाके Gît. 5; *Si*. 10. 40, U. 5. 11; *S*. 1. 26. -2 Fickle, unsteady, transient; वैराग्यितारतरलाः स्वयं मत्सरिणः परं *Si*. 2. 115; Amaru. 27. -3 Splendid, sparkling, glittering; Pt. 1. 190. -4 Liquid. -5 Libidinous, wanton. -6 Hollow. -7 Extensive, wide. —लः 1 The central gem of a necklace ; मुक्तामयोऽस्य-तरलमध्यः Vás. 35; or हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् (Malli. considers this as an interpolation in Meghadûta). -2 A necklace. -3 A level surface. -4 Bottom, depth. -5 A diamond. -6 Iron. -7 Thorn-apple. —ला 1 Rice-gruel. -2 Spirituous liqur. -3 [illegible] -Comp. —नयना-लोचना a woman with rolling or tremulous eyes.

तरलयति Den. P. To cause to shake, to wave, move to and fro ; Amrau. 87; U. 5. 35.

तरलायते Den. A. To tremble, shake, move to and fro.

तरलायितः A large wave, surf. —तः, तं Fickleness.

तरलित *a*. Shaking, tremulous, undulating ; °तुंगतरंग Gît. 11 ; °हारा 7.

तरवारिः A sword.

तरस् *a*. [तॄ-करणादौ असुन्] Ved. Quick, energetic. —*n*. 1 Speed, velocity. 2 Vigour, strength, energy ; कैलासनाथं तरसा जिगीषुः R. 5. 28, 11. 77 ; *Si*. 9. 72. -3 A bank, a place of crossing. -4 A float, raft. -5 A monkey. -6 A disease.

तरसं Meat, flesh.

तरसानः A boat.

तरस्वत् *a*. 1 Quick, swift. -2 Sick. -3 Energetic, strong, powerful.

तरस्विन् *a*. (नी *f*.) 1 Swift, quick. -2 Strong, powerful, courageous ; mighty ; R. 9. 23, 11. 89 ; 16. 77. —*m*. 1 A courier, an express. -2 A hero -3 Air, wind. -4 An epithet of Garuḍa.

तरांधुः, तरालुः A large flat-bottomed boat.

तरिः, **तरिषः** &c. See under तॄ

तरिता 1 The fore-finger. -2 Garlic, or hemp. -3 A form of Durgâ.

तरु *a*. [तॄ-उन् Uṇ. 1. 7] Protecting. —रुः 1 A tree; नवसंरोहणशिथिलस्तरुरिव सुकरः समुद्धर्तुं M. 1. 8 -2 Ved. Velocity. -3 A wooden ladle for taking up Soma. -Comp. —खंडः-डं,-षंडः-डं an assemblage or clump of trees. —जीवनं the root of a tree. —तलं the ground about the foot of a tree, foot of a tree. —नखः a thorn. —मृगः a monkey. —राग 1. a bud or blossom. -2. a young shoot, sprout. —राजः the Tâla tree. —राजन् *m*. 'the king of trees', N. of the tree Pârijâtaka ; also °वरः. —रुहा a parasitical plant. —विलासिनी the Nav. mallikâ creeper. —शायिन् *m*. a bird. —सारः camphor.

तरुश *a*. Full of or abounding in trees.

तरुटः The root of the lotus.

तरुण *a*. [तॄ-उनन् Uṇ. 3. 54] Young, youthful, juvenile, (as a man). -2 (*a*) Young, newly-born or produced, tender, soft ; Bh. 3. 49 (*b*) Newly risen, not high in the sky (as the sun) Ku. 3. 54.-New, fresh ; तरुणं दधि Châṇ. 64 तरुणं सर्षपशाकं नवौदनं पिच्छिलानि च दधीनि । अल्पव्ययेन सुंदरि ग्राम्यजनो मिष्टमश्नाति ॥ Chand. M. 1. -Lively, vivid. —णः A young man, youth ; Pt. 1. 11 ; Bv. 62. -2 The castor-oil plant. -Large cumin-seed. —णी young or youthful woman ; वृद्धस्य तरुणी विषं Châṇ 78. —णं 1 Cartilage -2 A sprout. -Comp. —अस्थि *n*. cartilage. —ज्वरः fever lasting for a week. —दधि *n*. coagulated milk five days old. —पीतिका red arsenic.

तरुणक A sprout.

तरुणयति Den. P. To heighten, spread ; Mâl. 5. 6.

तरुणायते Den. A. To remain young or fresh ; तृष्णैका तरुणायते Pt. 5. 16.

तरुणिमन् *m*. Youth, juvenility.

तरुत् Ved. 1 Overcoming, conquering. -2 Impelling, driving onwards. -3 Protecting (तारक)

तरुत्र *a*. Ved 1 Carrying across. -2 Conquering.

तरुषः A conqueror. —षा Victory.

तरुष्यति Den. P. To attack.

तरुस् *n*. Ved. 1 Battle. -2 Superiority. -3 Overcoming.

तर्क् 10 U. (तर्कयति-ते, तर्कित) To suppose, guess, suspect, believe, conjecture, infer ; त्वं तावत्कतमां यासि *S*. 6 ; Me. 96. -2 To reason, speculate about, reflect. -3 To consider or regard as (with two accusatives). -4 To think of, intend, mean, have in view ; (पातुं) त्वं चेदच्छस्फटिकविशदं तर्कयेस्तिर्यगंभः Me. 51. -5 To ascertain. -6 To shine. -7 To speak.

तर्कः (तर्क्-भावे अच्) 1 Supposition, conjecture, guess ; प्रसन्नस्ते तर्कः -2 Reasoning,speculation,discussion, abstract reasoning ; कुतः पुनरवधारिते आगमार्थे तर्कनिमित्तस्याक्षेपावकाशः ; इदानीं तर्कनिमित्त आक्षेपः परिह्रियते S. B. ; तर्कोऽप्रतिष्ठः श्रुतयो विभिन्नाः Mb. ; Ms. 12. 106 -3 Doubt. -4 Logic, the science of

यत्काव्यं मधुवर्षि धर्षितपरास्तर्केषु यस्योक्तयः N. 22. 155; तर्कशास्त्र, तर्कदीपिका -5 (In logic) Reduction to absurdity, a conclusion opposed to the premises, a *reductio ad absurdum*. -6 A system of doctrine founded on pure reasoning or free thinking, a philosophical system (particularly one of the six principal darsanas q. v.). -7 A name for the number 'six'. -8 Supplying an ellipsis. -9 Cause, motive. -10 Wish, desire. —र्का Speculation, reasoning. -**Comp.** —आभासः fallacious reasoning, fallacy in drawing conclusions. —विद्या logic. —शास्त्रं 1. logic. -2. a philosophical work.

तर्कक *a.* [तर्क्-ण्वुल्] Inquiring, inquisitive. —कः 1 A suitor, an inquirer, a petitioner. -2 A logician.

तर्कणं Reasoning, speculation.

तर्कित *p. p.* Doubted, guessed, discussed, investigated, examined &c.; see तर्क्. —तं A supposition, conjecture.

तर्किन् *a.* [तर्क्-णिनि] 1 Guessing. -2 Reasoning, versed in speculation. —*m.* A logician, reasoner.

तर्कुकः A suppliant, petitioner.

तर्कुः *m., f.* A spindle, an iron pin upon which cotton is first drawn out; तर्कुः कर्तनसाधनं.-**Comp.**—पिण्डः, -पीठी, -पीठः, -पाटी a ball at the lower end of a spindle.

तर्क्षुः A hyena.

तर्क्ष्यः Nitre, salt-petre.

तर्ज् 1 P., 10 A. (often P. also) (तर्जति, तर्जयति-ते, तर्जित) 1 To threaten, menace, terrify; तर्जनीमंगुल्या तर्जयति *S.* 1; अहितानिलोद्धूतैस्तर्जयन्निव केतुभिः R. 4. 28, 11. 78, 12. 41; Bk. 14. 80. -2 To scold, revile, censure, blame; Bk. 6. 3, 8. 101, 17. 103. -3 To mock, deride.

तर्जनं-ना [तर्ज्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Threatening, frightening. -2 Censuring; R. 19. 17; Ku. 6. 45. -3 Pointing at (in ridicule or contempt). -4 Putting to shame, excelling, surpassing. -5 Anger. —नी The fore-finger.

तर्जित *p.p.* 1 Threatened. -2 Blamed. 3 Disgraced. —तं Threatening, a menace.

तर्णः, तर्णकः A calf; *Si.* 12. 41.

तर्णिः 1 A raft. -2 The sun.

तर्द् 1 P. (तर्दति) 1 To injure, hurt. -2 To kill, cut through; Bk. 14. 108; see तृद् also.

तर्दु-र्दू *f.* A wooden ladle.

तर्मन् *n.* Ved. A hole, an opening

तर्पणं See under तृप्.

तर्फितृ *a.* A killer, an injurer.

तर्ब् 1 P. (तर्बति) To go, move.

तर्बटः A year.

तर्मन् *n.* The top of the sacrificial post.

तर्षः, तर्षणं &c. See under तृष्.

तर्हणं Ved. Injuring.

तर्हि *ind.* [तद्-र्हिल्] 1 At that time, then.—2 In that case; यदा-तर्हि 'when-then'; यदि-तर्हि 'if-then'; कथं तर्हि 'how then'.

तल् 1 P., 10 U. (तलति, तालयति-ते) 1 To be full or complete.—2 To fix, found, establish.—3 To be fixed.—4 To accomplish a vow.

तलः-लं [तल्-अच्] 1 A surface: अवस्तलमिव व्योम कुर्वन् व्योमेव भूतलं R. 4. 29; sometimes used at the end of comp. without much alteration of meaning; महीतलं 'surface of the earth'. *i. e.* earth itself; शुद्धे तु दर्पणतले सुलभावकाशा S. 7. 32; नभस्तलं &c.-2 The palm of the hand; R. 6. 18.-3 The sole of the foot.-4 The fore-arm.-5 A slap with the hand. -6 Lowness, inferiority of position. -7 A lower part, part underneath, base, foot, bottom; रेवारोधसि वेतसीतरुतले चेतः समुत्कंठते K. P. 1.-8 (Hence) The ground under a tree or any other object, shelter afforded by anything; फणी मयूरस्य तले निषीदति Rs. 1. 13.-9 A hole, pit.-10 A span. —लः 1 The hilt of a sword. -2 The palmyra tree. -3 N. of *S*iva. -4 Pressing the strings of a lute with the left hand.-5 A division of hell. —लं 1 A pond.-2 A forest, wood.-3 Cause, origin, motive.-4 A leathern fence worn round the left arm (तला also in this sense).-**Comp.** —अंगुलिः *f.* a toe. —अतलं the fourth of the seven divisions of hell.-ईक्षणः a hog. —उदर *a.* having a protuberant belly, pot-bellied. —उदा a river. —घातः a slap with the palm of the hand.—तालः 1. a kind of musical instrument. -2. clapping of the hands. —त्रं,-त्राणं, -वारणं a leathern glove of an archer. -प्रहारः a slap with the hand. —युद्धं a fight with the palms of the hands. —लोकः nether world (पाताल).—सारकं a martingale.—हृदयं the centre of the sole of the foot.

तलकं A large pond.

तलतः *ind.* From the bottom.

तलाची A mat.

तलिका A martingale.

तलित *a.* Fixed, having a bottom.— तं Fried meat.

तलवारणं A sword.

तलित् *f.* Lightning; cf. तडित्.

तलिन *a.* [तल्-इनन् Un. 2. 53.] 1 Thin, meagre, spare. -2 Small, little. -3 Clear, clean. 4 Situated under or beneath. -5 Weak. -6 Separate. —नं A bed, couch.

तलिमं 1 Paved ground, a pavement. -2 A bed, cot, couch. -3 An awning. -4 A large sword or knife.

तलुन *a.* [तल्-उनन्] Young. —नः 1 A youth. -2 Wind, air. —नी A girl, young woman.

तल्कं A forest.

तल्पः-ल्पं [तल्-पक् Un.3.28] 1 A couch, bed, sofa; सपदि विगतनिद्रस्तल्पमुज्झांचकार R. 5. 75 'left the bed', 'rose.' -2 (Fig.) A wife (as in गुरुतल्पग q. v.). -3 The seat of a carriage. -4 An upper story, a turret, tower; R. 16. 11. -**Comp.**—कीटः a bug.

तल्पकः One whose business it is to make or prepare beds (as a servant).

तल्पनं 1 An elephant's back. -2 The flesh on the back-bone.

तल्पलः The back-bone of an elephant, (पृष्ठवंश); सांद्रत्वक्कास्तल्पलाश्लिष्टकक्षाः *Si.* 18. 6.

तल्लः A reservoir, tank. —ल्ली 1 A youthful woman. -2 N. of the wife of Varuṇa. -3 A boat. —ल्लं A pit, hole.

तल्लजः 1 Excellence, superiority, happiness. -2 (At the end of comp.) Excellent (in this sense the word is always masculine whatever be the gender of the first member of the compound) गोतल्लजः 'an excellent cow'; so कुमारीतल्लजः: 'an excellent maiden'.

तल्लिका A key

तल्वं Scent produced from the rubbing of fragrant substances.

तवक्षीरं 1 Manna of bamboo. -2 A kind of extract of wheat, rice &c.

तवराजः A sort of sugar.

तवस् *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, great. —*n.* Strength, power (बल).

तवस्य *a.* 1 Increasing strength (as an oblation). —स्यं Strength.

तविष *a.* Ved. 1 Old. -2 Strong, powerful, bold, courageous. —षः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Strength. -4 Business (व्यवसाय). —षी 1 Power. -2 The earth. -3 A river. -4 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तविष्या Violence, force.

तवीषः 1 The ocean. -2 Heaven. -3 Gold.

तव्य A Kṛit affix by means of which potential passive participles are formed from roots, *e. g.* कर्तव्य from कृ.

तष्ट *a.* 1 Hewn, cut, chiseled, split. -2 Fashioned; see तक्ष्.

तष्टृ *m.* 1 A carpenter in general. -2 The architect of gods (विश्वकर्मन्).

तस् 4 P. (तस्यति) 1 To fade away, become exhausted. -2 To throw down. -3 To wane, decay, perish. -4 To reject, cast. [cf. Eng. *toss.*]

तस्करः 1 A thief, robber; मा संचर मनःपांथ तत्रास्ते स्मरतस्करः Bh. 1. 86; Ms. 4. 135, 8. 67. -2 (At the end of comp.) Anything bad or contemptible. -3 The ear. —री A passionate woman.

तस्करता 1 Theft. -2 Hearing.

तस्थु *a.* Stationary, immoveable, stable.

ताक्षण्यः, ताक्ष्णः The son of a carpenter.

ताच्छीलिकः N. of an affix used to denote a particular inclination, tendency, or habit.

ताच्छील्यं The act of being accustomed to that; ताच्छील्ये णिनिः.

ताजत् *a.* Quick, speedy. —*ind.* Suddenly, abruptly; (opp. चिरं).

[illegible] An ornament for the [illegible] ear-ring.

तातस्थ्यं 1 Proximity. -2 Indifference, disregard, neutrality; see तटस्थ.

ताड, ताडनं &c. see under तड्.

ता(ट)डका 1 N. of a female fiend, daughter of Suketu, wife of Sunda and mother of Mâricha. [She was changed into a fiend by the sage Agastya whose devotions she had disturbed. She was killed by Rama when she began to disturb the sacrificial rites of Visvamitra. Rama was first unwilling to bend his bow against a *woman*, but the sage overcame his scruples, see R. 11. 20]. -2 The large dark-green pumpkin.

ताडकेयः [ताडकाया अपत्यं ढक्] An epithet of the demon Mâricha, son of Tâḍakâ.

ताडंकः, ताडपत्रं See ताटंक.

ताडाग *a.* (गी *f.*) Being in or coming from tanks.

ताडिः -डी *f.* 1 A kind of palm. -2 A kind of ornament.

तांडवः -वं 1 Dancing in general; महतांडवोत्सवांते U. 3. 18; भ्रू° dance or playful movement of the eyebrows; 3. 19. -2 Particularly, the frantic or violent dance of *S*iva; त्र्यंबकानंदि वस्तांडवं देवि भूयादभीष्टै च हृष्टै च नः Mâl. 5. 23, 1. 1. -3 The art of dancing. -4 A sort of grass. -5 (In prosody) A foot of three short syllables. -Comp. —तालिकः an epithet of Nandin, the door-keeper of *S*iva. —प्रियः N. of *S*iva.

तांडवित *a.* 1 Dancing, made to dance; Mâl. 2. -2 Moving round in a wild dance; U. 5. 36. -3 Fluttering. -4 Frowning.

तांडिः The science of dancing.

तातः [तन्-क्त दीर्घश्च Uṇ. 3. 90] 1 A father; सृष्टं तु लवस्य बालिशतां तातपादाः U. 6; हा तातेति क्रंदितमाकर्ण्य विषण्णः R. 9. 75. -2 A term of affection, endearment or pity, applied to any person, but usually to inferiors or juniors, pupils, children &c.; तात चंद्रापीड K. 106; Mâl. 6. 16; रक्षसा भक्षितस्तात तव तातो वनांतरे Mb. -3 A term of respect applied to elders or other venerable personages; इपिता हि बहवो नरश्वरास्तेन तात धनुषा धनुर्भृतः R. 11. 40; तस्मान्मुच्ये यथा तात संविधातुं तथार्हसि 1. 72. -4 Any person for whom one feels pity. -Comp.—गु *a.* 1. agreeable to a father.-2.paternal. (-गुः)a paternal uncle. —तुल्यः a paternal uncle, or the most respectable of a man's male relations.

तातनः The Khanjana or wagtail.

तातल *a.* 1 Paternal. -2 Hot. —लः 1 A disease. -2 An iron club or spike. -3 Cooking, maturing. -4 Heat. -5 A relative who may be regarded as a father.

तातिः Offspring. —तिः *f.* Continuity, succession, as in अरिष्टताति or शिवताति q. v.

तात्कालिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Simultaneous. -2 Immediate. -3 Relating to any particular time.

तात्काल्यं Simultaneity.

तात्पर्यं [तत्परस्य भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Purport, meaning, scope, अत्रेदं तात्पर्यं &c. -2 Purport of propositions; K. P. 2. -3 Aim, object, intended reference to any object, purpose, intention (with loc.); इह यथार्थकथने तात्पर्यं P. II. 3. 43 Com. -4 The object or intention of the speaker (in using particular words in a sentence); वक्तुरिच्छा तु तात्पर्यं परिकीर्तितं Bhâshâ P. 84; तात्पर्यानुपपत्तितः 82. -5 Explanation. -6 Entire devotion to or absorption in any object.

तात्पर्यक *a.* Aiming at, meaning.

तात्त्विक *a.* True, real, essential; किं चासीदमृतस्य भेदविगमः साचिस्मिते तात्त्विकः Bv. 2. 81; तात्त्विकः संबंधः &c.

तादर्थिक *a.* Intended for that.

तादर्थ्यं 1 Identity of aim, object. -2 Relation to. -3 Sameness of meaning. -4 Purpose, aim.

तादात्म्यं Sameness of nature, identity, unity; नयनयोस्तादात्म्यमंभोरुहां Bv. 2. 81; भगवत्यात्मनस्तादात्म्यं &c.

तादृक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*), तादृश् *a.*, तादृश *a.* (शी *f.*) Such-like, like him, her or it, like that; तादृग्गुणा Ms. 9. 22, 36; Amaru. 46; यादृशस्तादृशः any body whoever, common or ordinary man; उपदेशो न दातव्यो यादृशे तादृशे जने Pt. 1. 390.

तानः [तन्-घञ्] 1 A thread, fibre. -2 (In music) A protracted tone, a key-note; यथा तानं विना रागः Bv. 1. 119; तानप्रदायित्वमिवोपगंतुं Ku. 1. 8. (the number of tânas is said to

be 49). -3 A monotonous tone. —नं 1 Expanse, extension. -2 An object of sense. -**Comp.** —कर्मन् *n.* 1. tuning the voice as a preparatory step to singing. -2. running over the notes to catch the key.

तानवं Thinness, smallness; हास्यप्रभा तानवमाससाद Vikr. 1. 106.

तानूरः A whirlpool.

तांत See under तम्.

तांतव *a.* (वी *f.*) [तंतोर्विकारः अञ्] Made of threads. —वं 1 Spinning, weaving. -2 A web. -3 A woven cloth.

तांतुवायिः, तांतवाय्यः The son of a weaver.

तांत्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Well-versed in any science or doctrine. -2 Relating to the Tantras. -3 Taught or contained in them. —कः A follower of Tantra doctrines.

ताप, तापन, &c. See under तप्.

तापत्यः An epithet of Kuru; also of Arjuna.

तापस *a.* (सी *f.*) 1 Relating to religious penance or to an ascetic. -2 Devout. —सः (सी *f.*) A hermit, devotee, an ascetic. -**Comp.** —इष्टा, -प्रिया a grape. —तरुः,-द्रुमः the tree of ascetics, also called इंगुदी.

तापस्यं Asceticism.

तापिच्छः The Tamâla tree or its flower (*n.*); प्रफुल्लतापिच्छनिभैरभीषुभिः Si. 1. 22; व्योमस्तापिच्छगुच्छावलिभिरिव तमोवल्लरीभिर्व्रियंते Mâl. 5. 6; (तापिंज used in the same sense).

तापीजं Sulphuret of iron.

तापी 1 N. of the river Tâptî, which joins the sea near Surat. -2 The river Yamunâ.

तामः [तम्-करणे घञ्] 1 An object of terror. -2 A fault, defect. -3 Anxiety, distress. -4 Desire. -5 Exhaustion, fatigue.

तामरं 1 Water. -2 Clarified butter.

तामरसं [तामरे जले सति सस् ड Tv.] 1 The red lotus; Pt. 1. 94; R. 6. 37, 9. 12, 37; Amaru. 70, 88. -2 Gold. -3 Copper. —सी A lotus-pond.

तामस *a.* (सी *f.*)[तमोऽस्त्यस्य अण्] 1 Dark, consisting of darkness; Mâl. 9. 52; U. 5. 12. -2 Affected by or relating to तमस् or the quality of darkness (the third of the three qualities of nature); Bg. 7. 12, 17. 2; M. 1. 1; Ms 12. 33-34. -3 Ignorant. -4 Vicious. —सः 1 A malignant person, an incendiary, a villain. -2 A snake. -3 An owl. -4 N. of a son of Râhu. —सं Darkness. —सी 1 Night, a dark night. -2 Sleep. -3 An epithet of Durgâ.

तामसिक *a.* (की *f.*)[तमसा निर्वृत्तं ठञ्] 1 Dark. -2 Belonging to, derived from, or connected with तमस्.

तामिस्रः 1 A division of hell. -2 The dark fortnight of a month. -3 Hatred. -4 Anger. -5 A demon, Râkshasa (going about in the dark).

तांबूलं 1 The areca-nut. -2 The leaf of piper-betel, which together with the areca-nut, catechu, chunam, and spices is usually chewed after meals; तांबूलभृतगल्लोऽयं भल्लं जल्पति मानुषः K. P. 7; रागो न स्खलितस्तवाधरपुटे तांबूलसंवर्धितः *S.* Til. 7. -**Comp.** —अधिकारः the office of carrying the betel-box; Pt. 1. —करंकः, -पेटिका a betel-box; (Mar. पानदान, पानपुडा). —दः, -धरः, -वाहकः a servant attached to men of rank to carry the betel-box and to provide them with तांबूल whenever necessary. —वल्ली the betel-plant; R. 6. 64.

तांबूलिकः A seller of betel.

तांबूलिन् *a.* Relating to betel. —*m.* A servant who prepares the Tâmbûla and gives it to his master when wanted.

तांबूली The betel-plant; तांबूलीनां दलैस्तत्र रचितापानभूमयः R. 4. 42.

ताम्र *a.* [तम्-रक् दीर्घः Un. 2.16] 1 Made of copper. -2 Of a coppery red colour, red; उदेति सविता ताम्रस्ताम्र एवास्तमेति च. —म्रः A kind of leprosy with red spots. —म्रं 1 Copper. -2 A dark or coppery red. —म्री A copper pot having a small hole at the bottom used in measuring time by placing it in a water-vessel. -**Comp.** —अक्षः 1. a crow. -2. the (Indian) cuckoo. —अर्धः bell-metal. —अश्मन् *m.* a kind of jewel (पद्मराग). —आभं red sandal (रक्तचंदन). —उपजीविन् *m.* a coppersmith. —ओष्ठः (forming ताम्रोष्ठ or ताम्रौष्ठ) a red or cherry lip; Ku. 1. 44. —कारः, -कुट्टः a brazier, coppersmith. —कृमिः a kind of red insect (इंद्रगोप). -2. the lady bird. -3. cochineal. —गर्भं sulphate of copper. —चूडः a cock. —त्रपुजं brass. —द्रुः the red sandal-wood. —द्वीपः the island of Ceylon. —धातुः red chalk. —पट्टः, -पत्रं a copper-plate on which grants of land were frequently inscribed; Y. 1. 319. —पर्णी N. of a river rising in Malaya, celebrated for its pearls; R. 4. 50. —पल्लवः the Asoka tree. —फलकं a copper-plate. —मुख *a.* copper-faced. (-खः) a Frank or European. —वर्णी the blossom of sesamum. —लिप्तः N. of a country. (-प्ताः pl.) its people or rulers. —वृक्षः a species of sandal. —शिखिन् *m.* a cock. —सारकः a sort of Khadira. (-कं) red sandal-wood.

ताम्रकं Copper.

ताम्रिक *a.* (की *f.*) Made of copper, coppery. —कः A brazier, coppersmith.

ताम्रिमन् *m.* Redness, the colour of copper.

ताम्र्यं Redness.

ताय् 1 A. (तायते, तायित) 1 To spread, extend, proceed in a continuous line. -2 To protect, preserve. -With वि to spread, create; Bk. 16. 105.

तायनं 1 Proceeding well, succeeding. -2 Increase, growth.

तायुः Ved. A thief.

तार *a.* [तॄ-णिच् भावे अच्] 1 High, (as a note.) -2 Loud, shrill (as a sound); Mâl. 5. 20. -3 Shining, radiant, clear; हारांस्तारांस्तरलगुटिकान् (regarded as an interpolation in Me. by Malli.); वससि निहितस्तारो हारः Amaru. 28; R. 5. 52. -4 Good, excellent, well-flavoured. -5 Clear, clean. —रः 1 The bank of a river. -2 The clearness of a pearl. -3 A beautiful or big pearl; हारममलतरतारमुरसि दधतं Git. 11. -4 An epithet of (1) Vishṇu, (2) *Siva.* -5 The mystical syllable ओम् (प्रणव). -6 Protection. -7 A high tone or note. -8 Crossing, passing over. —रः,-रं 1 A star or planet; (said to be *f.* also). -2 The pupil of the eye; (said to be *m.* also). -3 A pearl (said to be *f.* also). -**Comp.** —अभ्रः camphor. —अरिः a pyritic ore of iron. —पतनं the falling of a star or meteor. —पुष्पः

the Kunda or jasmine creeper. —वायुः loud-sounding wind, a whistling breeze. —शुद्धिकरं lead. —स्वर *a.* having a loud or shrill sound. —हारः 1. a necklace of big or beautiful pearls. -2. a shining necklace.

तारकः N. of a demon killed by Kârtikeya. [He was the son of Vajranga and Varangi. He propitiated the god Brahmadeva by means of his penance on the *Pariyatra* mountain, and asked as a boon that he should not be killed by any one except a child seven days old. On the strength of this boon he began to oppress the gods who were obliged to go to Brahm*a* and ask his assistance in the destruction of the demon; (see Ku. 2). But they were told that the offspring of *S*iva could alone vanquish him. Afterwards Kartikeya was born, and he slew the demon on the seventh day of his birth]. **-Comp.** —अरिः,-जित् *m.* an epithet of Kârtikeya. (For other senses, see under तॄ).

तारका 1 A star. -2 A meteor, falling star. -3 The pupil of the eye; संरंध इवमुरमतारकां R. 11. 69; Ch. P. 5; Bh 1. 11. -4 N. of the wife of Bṛihaspati.

तारकिणी A starry night, night during which stars are visible.

तारकित *a.* [तारकाः अस्य संजाताः इतच्] Starry, star-spangled, studded with stars.

तारण, तारित, तारिक &c. See under तॄ.

तारतम्यं [तरतमयोर्भावः ष्यञ्] 1 Gradation, proportion, relative importance, comparative value. -2 Difference, distinction; निर्धनं निधनमेतयोर्द्वयोस्तारतम्यविधिमुक्तचेतसां। बोधनाय विधिना विनिर्मिता रेफ एव जयवैजयंतिका॥ Udb.

तारल *a.* Unsteady. —लः 1 A libidinous man, lécher, libertine. -2 The companion of a dissolute man (विट).

तारल्यं 1 Tremulousness. -2 Libidinousness, dissoluteness.

तारा 1 A star or planet in general; हंसश्रेणीषु तारासु R. 4.19; Bh. 1. 15. -2 A fixed star; R. 6. 22. -3 The pupil of the eye, the eye-ball; कांतामंतःप्रमोदादभिसरति मदभ्रांततारश्चकोरः Mâl. 9. 30; विस्मयस्मेरतारैः 1. 28, tried to dissuade her husband Vâli from fighting with Râma and Sugrîva, and married Sugrîva after Vâli had been killed by Râma. (*b*) N. of the wife of Bṛihaspati, the preceptor of the gods. She was on one occasion carried off by Soma (the moon) who refused to deliver her up to her husband when demanded. A fierce contest then ensued, and Brahmâ had at last to compel Soma to restore her to her husband. Târâ gave birth to a son named Budha who became the ancestor of the Lunar race of kings. (*c*) N. of the wife of Harischandra and mother of Rohidâsa; (also called Târâmati). **-Comp.**—अधिपः 1. the moon; Ku. 7. 48; Bh. 1. 71. -2. *S*iva. -3. Bṛihaspati. -4. Vâli. -5. Sugrîva. —आपीडः the moon. —आभः quicksilver. —पतिः 1. the moon; R. 13. 76. -2. Vâli. -3. Bṛihaspati. -4. *S*iva. —पथः the atmosphere, firmament. —प्रमाणं sidereal measure, sidereal time. —भूषा the night. —मंडलं 1. the starry region, the zodiac. -2. the pupil of the eye. —मृगः the constellation मृगशिरस्. —मैत्रकं 'the friendship of the stars', spontaneous or unaccountable love; Mâl. 7, 4; U. 5. —वर्षं falling stars.

तारायणः The holy fig-tree.

तारुण *a.* Youthful, young.

तारुण्यं 1 Youth, youthfulness. -2 Freshness (fig.).

तारेयः 1 The planet Mercury. -2 An epithet of Angada, son of Vâli.

तार्कव *a.* (वी *f.*) Spun, woven.

तार्किकः [तर्कं वेत्ति तच्छास्त्रमधीते वा ठञ्] 1 A dialectician, logician. -2 A philosopher.

तार्क्ष्यः N. of the sage कश्यप.

तार्क्ष्यः 1 An epithet of Garuḍa; त्रस्तेन तार्क्ष्यात् किल कालियेन R. 6. 49. -2 N. of Garuḍa's elder brother Aruṇa. -3 A car. -4 A horse. -5 A snake. -6 A bird in general. -7 N. of *S*iva. -8 N. of *S*iva. -9 Gold. -10 A kind of antidote. **-Comp.**—ध्वजः an epithet of Vishṇu. —नायकः an epithet of Garuḍa.

तार्ण *a.* (र्णी *f.*) [तृणस्येदं शिवा° अण्] 1 Made of grass. -2 Levied from grass (as a tax). —र्णः Fire.

तार्तीय *a.* [तृतीय एव, स्वार्थे अण्] 1 The third. -2 Belonging to the third —यं A third part.

तार्तीयीक *a.* The third; तार्तीयीकतया मितोऽयमगमत्तस्य प्रबंधे N. 3.136; तार्तीयीकं पुरारेस्तदवतु मदनप्लोषणं लोचनं वः Mâl. 1. v. 1.

तालः [तल् एव अण्] 1 The palmyra tree; Bh. 2. 90; R. 15. 23. -2 A banner formed of the palm. -3 Slapping or clapping the hands together, the noise made by it; Mâl. 5. 23. -4 Flapping in general. -5 Flapping of the ears of an elephant. -6 Beating time (in music); करकिसलयतालैर्मुग्धया नर्त्यमानं U. 3. 10; Me. 79. -7 A musical instrument made of bell-metal; R. 9. 71. -8 The palm of the hand. -9 A lock, bolt. -10 The hilt of a sword. -11 An epithet of *S*iva. -12 (In prosody) A trochee. -13 A particular measure of height. -14 A short span. —लं 1 The nut of the palmyra tree. -2 Yellow orpiment. **-Comp.** —अंकः 1. N. of Balarâma. -2. the palm-leaf used for writing. -3. a book. -4. a saw. -5. N. of *S*iva. -6. a man endowed with every fortunate mark or sign. —अवचरः a dancer, an actor. —केतुः an epithet of Bhîshma. —क्षीरकं,-गर्भः the exudation of the palm. —जटा, -प्रलंबः the fibres of the palm tree. —ध्वजः,-भृत् *m.* an epithet of Balarâma. —पत्रं 1. the palm-leaf used for writing. -2. a kind of ear-ornament (hollow cylinder of gold thrust through the lobe of the ear). —बद्ध, -शुद्ध *a.* measured, rhythmical, regulated by musical time. —मर्दलः a kind of musical instrument, a cymbal. —यंत्रं 1. a kind of surgical instrument. -2. a lock, a lock and key. —रेचनकः a dancer, an actor. —लक्षणः an epithet of Balarâma. —वनं a grove of trees. —वृंतं a fan; *S*. 3. 21, Ku. 2. 35; also तालवृंतकः.

ताली 1 A species of the mountain-palm, palm-tree. -2 The common toddy (*tâdî*). -3 Fragrant earth. -4 A sort of key. **-Comp.** —वनं a grove of palm trees; R. 4. 34, 6. 57.

तालकं 1 Yellow orpiment. -2 A fragrant earth. -3 A bolt, latch.

—की The vinous exudation of the palm, *toddy*. –**Comp.** —आभ *a.* green. (—भः) the green colour.

तालंकः A kind of ear-ornament, (=ताडंक q. v.).

तालव्य *a.* Relating to the palate, palatal. –**Comp.**—वर्णः a palatal letter; *i. e.* इ, ई, च्, छ्, ज्, झ्, ञ् and य्. —स्वरः a palatal vowel; *i. e.* इ and ई.

तालिकः [तालेन निर्वृत्तः ठक्] 1 The open palm of the hand. –2 Clapping the hands (तालिका also); यथैकेन न हस्तेन तालिका संप्रपद्यते Pt. 2. 128; उच्चाटनीयः करतालिकानां दानादिदानीं भवतीभिरेषः N. 3. 7. –3 A tie, seal.

तालितं 1 Coloured cloth.–2 Any musical instrument.–3 A string, tie.

तालिन् *m.* N. of *S*iva.

तालिशः A mountain.

तालु *n.* [तरंत्यनेन वर्णाः तृ-अण् रस्य लः; cf. Un. 1. 5] The palate; तृषा महत्या परिशुष्कतालवः Rs. 1. 11.–**Comp.**—जिह्वः 1. a crocodile. –2. the uvula.—पाकः an abscess in the palate. —पुप्पुटः an indolent swelling of the palate. —मूलं the root or back-part of the palate. —स्थान *a.* palatal. (-नं) the palate.

तालुकं 1 The palate. –2 A disease of the palate.

तालूरः A whirlpool, an eddy.

तालूषकं The palate.

तावक *a.* (की *f.*), तावकीन *a.* Thy, thine; तपः क वत्से क च तावकं वपुः Ku. 5. 4; Ki. 3. 12; Bv. 1. 36, 96.

तावत् *a.* (Correlative of यावत् q. v.) 1 So much, that much, so many; ते तु यावंत एवाजौ तावांश्च ददृशे स तैः R. 12. 45; H. 4. 72; Ku. 2. 33. –2 So great, so large, of this extent; यावती संभवेद् वृत्तिस्तावतीं दातुमर्हसि Ms. 8. 155, 9. 249; Bg. 2. 46. –3 All (expressing totality); यावद्दत्तं तावद्भुक्तं G. M. —*ind.* 1 First (before doing anything else); आर्ये इतस्तावदागम्यतां *S.* 1; आह्लादयस्व तावच्चंद्रकरश्चंद्रकांतमिव V. 5. 11; Me. 13. –2 On one's part, in the meanwhile; सखे स्थिरप्रतिबंधो भव। अहं तावत् स्वामिनश्चित्तवृत्तिमनुवर्तिष्ये *S.* 2; R. 7. 32. –3 Just, now; गच्छ तावत्. –4 Indeed, (to emphasize an expression); त्वमेव तावत्प्रथमो राजद्रोही Mu 1 'thou thyself'; त्वमेव तावत्परिचिंतय स्वयं Ku. 5. 67. –5 Truly, really (to express assent); वृद्धस्तावदयं H. 1. –6 As for, with respect to; विग्रहस्तावदुपस्थितः H. 3; एवं कृते तव तावत्क्लेशं विना प्राणयात्रा भविष्यति Pt. 1. –7 Completely; तावत्प्रकीर्णाभिनवोपचारां R. 7. 4 (तावत्प्रकीर्णा = साकल्येन प्रसारित, Malli.). –8 Surprise (oh!, what a wonder). (For the senses of तावत् as a correlative of यावत्, see यावत्). –**Comp.** —कृत्वस् *ind.* so many times. —मात्रं just so much. —वर्ष *a.* so many years old.

तावतिक, तावत्क *a.* Bought for so much, worth so much, of so much value.

तावद्धा *ind.* 1 In such a number. –2 So often.

तावरं A bow-string.

ताविषः —षी 1 The ocean. –2 Heaven.

तावीषः 1 The ocean. –2 Gold. –3 Heaven. —षी 1 A river. –2 The earth. –3 N. of a daughter of Indra.

तावुरिः The sign Taurus of the Zodiac, (a word borrowed from the Greek *Tauros.*).

तास्कर्यं Theft.

तिक् I. 1 A. (तेकते) To go or move. –II. 5 P. (तिक्नोति) 1 To go. –2 To attack, assail. –3 To wound. –4 To seek to injure or kill. –5 To challenge; also written तिग् or तिघ् in this sense.

तिक्त *a.* [तिज्–बा॰कर्तरि क्त]1 Bitter, pungent (as one of the six flavours or *Rasas*); Me. 20. –2 Fragrant; Me. 33. —क्तः 1 Bitter taste; (see under कटु). –2 The Kutaja tree. –3 Pungency.–4 Fragrance.–**Comp.** —गंधा mustard. —तंडुला long pepper. —धातुः bile. —फलः, —मरिचः the clearing-nut plant.

तिक्तक *a.* Bitter. —कः 1 The Khadira tree. –2 N. of several plants.

तिग्म *a.* [तिज्–मक् अस्य गः Un. 1. 45] 1 Sharp, pointed (as a weapon). –2 Violent. –3 Hot, scorching. –4 Pungent, acrid. –5 Fiery, passionate.—ग्मं 1 Heat. –2 Pungency. **Comp.** —अंशुः 1 the sun; तिग्मांशुरस्तं गतः Git. 5. –2. fire. –3 N. of Siva. —करः, —दीधितिः, —रश्मिः, —रुच् *m.* the sun. —तेजस् *a.* Ved. 1. sharp-pointed. –2. penetrating. –3. of a violent nature. –4. of resplendent lustre. —यातना acute or violent pain.

तिज् I. 1 A. (Strictly *desid.* of तिज्) (तितिक्षते, तितिक्षित) 1 To endure, bear.–2 To put up with, suffer patiently or with courage; तितिक्षमाणस्य परेण निंदां M. 1. 17; तांस्तितिक्षस्व भारत Bg. 2. 14; Mv. 2. 12; Ki. 13. 68; Ms. 6. 47. –II. 10 U. or *Caus.* (तेजयति-ते, तेजित) 1 To sharpen, whet; कुसुमचापमतेजयदंशुभिः R. 9. 39. –2 To stir up, excite, instigate.

तितिक्षा Endurance, patience, resignation, forbearance.

तितिक्षु *a.* Patient, forbearing, enduring.

तेजः 1 Pungency. –2 Sharpness (of a weapon). –3 Brilliancy. –4 Spirit.

तेजनं [तिज्-णिच्-ल्यु] 1 A bamboo.–2 Sharpening, whetting. –3 Kindling. –4 Rendering bright. –5 Polishing. –6 A reed.–7 The point of an arrow, the edge of a weapon. —नी 1 A mat. –2 A tuft. –3 A tuft of hair on the head of a horse.

तिज़िलः (नः) 1 The moon. –2 A Râkshasa.

तितउः A sieve. —*n.* A parasol.

तितिक्षा &c. See under तिज्.

तितिभः 1 A fire-fly. –2 A kind of insect (इंद्रगोप).

तितिरः, तित्तिरः The francoline partridge.

तित्तिरिः [तित्ति इति शब्दं रौति रु-बा॰ डि Tv.] 1 The francoline partridge. –2 N. of a sage said to be the first teacher of the *black* Yajurveda.

तित्तिरिकः The francoline partridge.

तित्तिरीक *a.* Spotted like a partridge.

तिथः 1 Fire. –2 Love. –3 Time. –4 The rainy season or autumn.

तिथिः *m.* or *f.* [अत्–इथिन् पृषो॰ वा ङीप् cf. Un. 4. 2] 1 A lunar day; तिथिरेव तावन्न शुध्यति Mu. 5; Ku. 6. 93, 7. 1. –2 The number '15'. –**Comp.** —ईशः the regent of a lunar day. —क्षयः 1. the day of new moon. –2. the day on which a *tithi* begins and ends without one sunrise or between two sunrises.

–पत्री an almanac. –पालनं observance of the rites prescribed for the several lunar days. –प्रणीः the moon. –वृद्धिः *f.* the day in which a *tithi* is completed under two suns (one which comprises two sunrises).

तिनिशः A particular tree ; वात्यूहैस्तिनिशस्य कोटरवति स्कंधे निलीय स्थितं Mâl. 9. 7.

तिंतिडः,-डी, तिंतिडिका, तिंतिडीकः 1 The tamarind tree.-2 A sour sauce (made of its fruits). –कं 1 The fruit of the tamarind. -2 A sour sauce.

तिंतिली, तिंतिलि (ली) का The tamarind tree.

तिंदुः, तिंदुकः, तिंदुलः N. of a tree.

तिंदुकं, -की The fruit of the ebony tree. –कं A kind of measure (कर्ष).

तिप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To drop, distil, ooze, leak. -3 To protect.

तिम् I. 1 P. (तेमति, तिमित) To make wet or damp, moisten. -II. 4 P. (तिम्यति) 1 To become wet. -2 To become quiet or tranquil, be calm.

तिमित *a.* [तिम्-कर्तरि-क्त] 1 Moist, wet, damp. -2 Motionless, steady. -3 Calm, tranquil.

तिमिः 1 The ocean. -2 A kind of whale or fish of an enormous size ; R. 13. 10. -3 A fish in general. -4 The figure of a fish produced by drawing two lines, one intersecting the other at right angles. -Comp.–कोषः the ocean. –जं a kind of pearl. –ध्वजः N. of a demon killed by Indra with the assistance of Dasaratha. (It was in the fight with this demon that Kaikeyî saved the life of Dasaratha while in a swooning fit and got from him two boons which she afterwards used to send Râma into exile).

तिमिंगिलः A kind of fish which swallows a *timi* ; Bv. 1. 55. °अशनः, °गिलः a very large fish which swallows even a *timingila* ; तिमिंगिलगिलोऽप्यस्ति तद्गिलोऽप्यस्ति राघवः ।.

तिमित See under तिम्.

तिमिर *a.* [तिम्-किरच्] Dark ; विश्लिष्टः तिमिरे पथि Gît. 5 ; प्रभुस्तिमिरा दिशः Mb. –रः-रं 1 Darkness; तत्रैशं तिमिरमपाकरोति चंद्रः S. 6. 29 ; Ku. 4. 11 ; Si. 4. 57. -3 Blindness. -3 Iron-rust. -Comp. –अरिः,-नुद् *m.*, –रिपुः the sun.

तिमिरमयः 1 An epithet of Râhu. -2 An eclipse in general.

तिमिरयति Den. P. To obscure, eclipse, darken.

तिमिरायते Den. A. To be or appear dark.

तिमिरिन् *m.* The cochineal insect.

तिरयति Den. P. 1 To conceal, keep concealed or secret. -2 To hinder, stop, obstruct, obscure ; तिरयति करणानां ग्राहकत्वं प्रमोहः Mâl. 1. 40; वारं वारं तिरयति दृशोरुद्गमं बाष्पपूरः 35; तिरयति वचनं 9. 30 'drowns'. -3 To conquer.

तिरस् *ind.* [तॄ-असुन् स्वरादि] 1 Crookedly, obliquely, awry ; स तिर्यङ् यस्तिरोंऽचति Ak. -2 Without; apart from. -3 Secretly, covertly, invisibly. -4 Across, beyond, over. -5 Indirectly, badly. [In classical literature तिरस् is rarely used by itself, but chiefly occurs in composition with (*a*) कृ, (*b*) धा, and (*c*) भू; see below.] -Comp. –कुड्य, –प्राकार *a.* looking through a wall. –गत *a.* vanished, disappeared. –वर्ष *a.* protected from rain.

तिरस्कृ (तिरः-कृ) 8 U. 1 To despise, contemn ; H. 3. 8, Bk. 9. 62. -2 To blame, scold, abuse ; गौभिर्गुरूणां परुषाक्षराभिस्तिरस्कृता यांति नरा महत्त्वं Bv.1. 73. -3 To surpass, excel; R. 3. 8. -4 To cover, conceal ; R. 16. 20 ; Ms. 4. 49, Amaru. 81. -5 To set aside, remove.

तिरस्कर *a.* Surpassing, excelling.

तिरस्क(स्का)रिणी 1 A curtain, veil; तिरस्करिण्यो जलदा भवंति Ku. 1. 14 ; M. 2. 1.-2 An outer tent, screen of cloth. -3 A kind of magical veil (or spell) rendering the wearer invisible ; S. 6. and V. 2, *inter alia.* It is properly the science or art possessed by celestial beings of rendering themselves invisible by repeating some *Mantras.*

तिरस्कारः, तिरस्कृतिः *f.*, तिरस्क्रिया 1 Contempt, disrespect. -2 Censure, abuse, reproach. -3 Concealment, disappearance.

तिरस्कृत *p. p.* 1 Disregarded, despised. -2 Abused, condemned. -3 Concealed, covered. -4 Disappeared, vanished. -5 Surpassed, excelled.

तिरोधा 3 U. 1 To disappear, vanish ; R. 10. 48, 11. 91. -2 To cover, conceal, hide. -3 To excel, eclipse. -4 To overpower, conquer, defeat. -5 To set aside, remove. -6 To hide one's self from (with abl.).

तिरोधानं 1 Disappearance, removal; अथ खलु तिरोधानमधियां G. L. 18. -2 A covering, veil, sheath, a cloth or cloak.

तिरोहित *p. p.* 1 Concealed, hidden, removed from sight. -2 Vanished, disappeared.

तिरोभू 1 P. To disappear, vanish ; Bk. 6. 71, 14. 44. – *Caus.* To dispel.

तिरोभावः Disappearance.

तिरस्यति Den. P. To disappear.

तिरोहयति Den. P. To hide, conceal.

तिर्यच् *a.* (तिरश्ची *f.*, rarely तिर्यंची) 1 Oblique, transverse, horizontal, awry; Ku. 6. 71. -2 Crooked, curved.-3 Crossing over, traversing. -4 Winding.-5 Lying in the middle or between. –*m.*, -*n.* 1 An animal (going horizontally, as distinguished from man who walks erect), a lower or irrational animal ; बंधाय दिव्ये न तिरश्चि कश्चित् पाशादिरासादितपौरुषः स्यात् N. 3. 20; Ku. 1. 48. -2 A bird. -3 (With Jainas) The organic world, or plants. -Comp. –अंतरं intermediate space measured across, breadth. –अयनं the annual revolution of the sun. –ईक्ष *a.* looking obliquely. –ईशः an epithet of Krishṇa –गः an animal. –गतिः transmigration of animals. –जनः an animal. –जातिः *f.* the brute kind (opp. man). –प्रमाणं breadth. –प्रेक्षणं a side-look. –यानः a crab. –योनः an animal. –योनिः *f.* animal creation or race ; तिर्यग्योनौ च जायते Ms. 4. 200. –सूत्रं a cross-line. –स्रोतस् *m.* 1. the animal world. -2.an animal, a beast or bird.

तिर्यक् *ind.* Obliquely, crookedly, in a slanting or oblique direction ; विलोकयति तिर्यक् K. P. 10; Me. 51, Ku. 6. 74;

तिर्यक्त्वं-त्वं 1 Animal nature. -2 Breadth.

तिरश्ची, तिर्यंची The female of an animal.

तिरश्चीन *a.* [तिर्यगेव स्वार्थे ख] 1 Oblique, sideways, awry; गतं तिरश्चीनमनूरुसारथेः Si. 1. 2; यथा तिरश्चीनमलातशल्यं U. 3. 35. -2 Irregular.

तिल् I. 1 P.(तेलति) To go, move. -II. 6 P., 10 U. (तिलति,तेलयति-ते) 1 To be unctuous or greasy. -2 To anoint, smear with oil.

तिलः [तिल्-क] 1 The sesamum plant; नासाभ्येति तिलप्रसूनपदवीं Gît. 10.-2 The seed of this plant; नाकस्माच्छाण्डिलीमाता विक्रीणाति तिलैस्तिलान्। लुंचितानितरैर्येन कार्यमत्र भविष्यति ॥ Pt. 2. 65. -3 A mole, spot. -4 A small particle, as much as a sesamum-seed; तिले तालं पश्यति 'makes mountains of molehills'. -Comp. -अन्नं rice with sesamum seed. -अंबु,-उदकं water with sesamum seed offered to the dead as a libation; *S.* 3; Ms. 3. 223. -उत्तमा N. of an Apsaras. -ओदनः, -नं a dish of milk, rice and sesamum. -कल्कः dough made of ground sesamum.°जः oil-cake made of the sediment of ground sesamum. -कालकः 1. a mole, a dark spot under the skin. -2. a disease of the penis in which the fleshy parts become black and die off. -किट्टं, -खलिः *f.*, -खली, -चूर्णं the caky sediment of sesamum after the oil is extracted. -तंडुलकं an embrace (so called because in it the two bodies are united together like rice mixed up with sesamum-seed). -तैलं. sesamum-oil. -धेनुः *f.* sesamum made up in the form of a cow and offered as a present to a Brâhmaṇa. -पर्णः turpentine. (-र्णं) sandal-wood. -पर्णी 1. the sandal tree. -2. frankincense.-3. turpentine. -पर्णिका,-पर्णि (र्ण) कं sandal-wood. -पिंजः, -पेजः barren sesamum. -पीडः an oilman. -भाविनी jasmine. -रसः, -स्नेहः sesamum oil. -होमः a burnt offering of sesamum.

तिलकः [तिल्-क्वुन्, तिल इवार्थे स्वल्पे वा कन् वा] 1 A species of tree with beautiful flowers; आक्रांता तिलकक्रियापि तिलकैर्लीनद्विरेफांजनैः M. 3. 5; न खलु शोभयति स्म वनस्थलीं न तिलकस्तिलकः प्रमदामिव R. 9. 41. -2 A freckle or natural mark under the skin. -3 The sesamum tree. -कः, -कं 1 A mark made with sandal-wood or unguents &c.; मुखे मधुश्रीस्तिलकं प्रकाश्य Ku. 3. 30; कस्तूरिकातिलकमालि विधाय सायं Bv. 2. 4; 1. 121. -2 The ornament of anything (used at the end of comp. in the sense of 'best', 'chief' or 'distinguished'); जीवलोक° Mâl. 9. 21; Pt. 1. 105. -3 The burden of a song (ध्रुवक). -का A kind of necklace. -कं 1 The bladder. -2 The lungs. -3 A kind of salt. -4 A kind of disease, the appearance of dark spots on the skin without any inflammation. -5 Alliteration. -Comp. -आश्रयः the forehead.

तिलकायते Den. A. To serve as a *Tilaka*-mark.

तिलकित *a.*1 Marked with a *Tilaka*. -2 Freckled, spotted; also तिलकिन्.

तिलंतुदः An oilman.

तिलशः *ind.* In pieces as small as sesamum-seed, in very small quantities.

तिल्य *a.* Fit for the cultivation of sesamum. -ल्यं A field of sesamum.

तिल्वः The *lodhra* tree.

तिलित्सः A large snake.

तिष्ठद्गु *ind.* At the time when cows stand to be milked (*i. e.* after an hour or an hour and a half after evening); आतिष्ठद्गु जपन् संध्यां Bk. 4. 14 (तिष्ठद्गु=रात्रैः प्रथमनाडिका).

तिष्ठद्धोमः A sacrifice at which the oblation is offered by a priest standing.

तिष्य *a.* [तुष्यंत्यस्मिन् तुष्-क्यप् नि०] 1 Auspicious, fortunate. -2 Born under the asterism पुष्य. -ष्यः 1 The eighth of the 27 constellations, (also called पुष्य). -2 The lunar month Pausha.-ष्यं The Kali Yuga. -Comp. -केतुः an epithet of *S*iva.

तिष्यकः The month पौष.

तीक् 1 A. (तीकते) To go, move; cf. टीक्.

तीक्ष्ण *a.* [तिज्-क्स्न, Un. 3. 18] 1 Sharp (in all senses), pungent; Si. 2. 109. -2 Hot, warm (as rays); Rs. 1. 18. -3 Fiery, passionate. -4 Hard, forcible, strong (as उपाय). -5 Rude, cross. -6 Severe, harsh, rough, strict; Ms. 7. 140. -7 Injurious, inauspicious. -8 Keen. 9 Intelligent, clever. -10 Zealous, vehement, energetic. -11 Devoted, self-abandoning. -12 Unfriendly, unfavourable. -13 Devout, ascetic, pious.-क्ष्णः 1 Nitre.-2 Long pepper. -3 Black pepper. -4 Black mustard. -क्ष्णं 1 Iron. -2 Steel. -3 Heat, pungency.-4 War, battle. -5 Poison. -6 Death.-7 A weapon. -8 Sea-salt. -9 Haste. -10 Anything sharp (as words &c.). -11 Plague, pestilence. -Comp. -अंशुः 1. the sun. -2. fire. -अग्निः dyspepsia, heartburn. -आयसं steel. -उपायः a forcible means, strong measure. -कंदः the onion. -कर्मन् *a.* active, zealous, energetic. (-न.) a clever work. -कल्कः coriander. -तंडुला long pepper. -तैलं 1. spirituous liquor. -2. the resin of the Sâla tree. -दंष्ट्रः a tiger. -दंष्ट्रकः a leopard. -धारः a sword. -पुष्पं cloves. -पुष्पा 1. the clove tree. -2. the Ketaka plant. -फलं 1. coriander. -2. black mustard. -बुद्धि *a.* sharp-witted, acute, clever, shrewd. -मंजरी the betel-plant. -रश्मिः the sun. -रसः 1. salt-petre. -2. any poisonous liquid, a poison; कुसुमयुक्तानां तीक्ष्णरससाविनां Mu. 1, 2. -लौहं steel. -शूकः barley. -सारः iron.

तीम् 4 P. (तीम्यति) To be wet or moist.

तीर् 10 U. (तीरयति-ते) 1 To get through, cross over. -2 To finish, accomplish, settle, adjust.

तीरं 1 A shore, bank; नदीतीर, सागरतीर &c.-2 Margin, brim, edge. -3 The bank of the Ganges. -रः 1 A sort of an arrow. -2 Lead. -3 Tin. -Comp.-जः a tree near a shore.

तीरित *a.* Settled, adjusted, decided according to evidence. -तं 1 Completion of any affair. -2 Non-infliction of a sentence owing to bribery or other unfair means.

तीवः N. of Siva.

तीर्ण See under तॄ.

तीर्थं [तॄ-थक् Un. 2. 7] 1 A passage, road, way, ford. -2 A descent into a river, the stairs of a landing-place; (Mar. घाट); विमलोपि विमाशयस्त्वथः कुतीर्थः पयसामिवाशयः Ki. 2. 3. (where तीर्थ means 'a remedy or means also'); तीर्थं सर्वविद्यावताराणां K. 44. -3 A place of water.-4 A holy place, place of pilgrimage, a shrine &c. dedicated to some holy

object (especially on or near the bank of a sacred river &c.) ; शुचि मनो यद्यस्ति तीर्थेन किं Bh. 2. 55 ; R. 1. 85. -5 A channel, medium, means; सस्नेन तीर्थेन घटेत &c. Mâl. 1. -6 A remedy, expedient. -7 A sacred or holy personage, worthy person, an object of veneration, a fit recipient ; क पुनस्तादृशस्य तीर्थस्य साधोः संभवः U. 1; Ms. 3. 136 ; H. 2. 8, R.5. 15. -8 A sacred preceptor, a teacher ; मया तीर्थादभिनयविद्या शिक्षिता M. 1. -9 Source, origin. -10 A sacrifice. -11 A minister. 12 Advice, instruction. -13 Right place or moment. -14 The right or usual manner. -15 Certain parts of the hand sacred to deities, Manes &c. -16 A school of philosophy. -17 Pudendum muliebre. -18 Menstrual courses of a woman. -19 A Brâhmaṇa. -20 (In liturgical language) The path to the altar between the चात्वाल and उत्कर q. q. v. v. -21 Fire. -22 Ascertainment of a disease. -23 A science (शास्त्र). -24 An auxiliary, a help; a person or official connected with the king and being in close attendance on him; (the number being 15 on one's side and 18 on the enemy's side); cf. Pt. 3. 69. —र्थः An honorary affix added to the names of ascetics, saints &c. ; *e. g.* आनंदतीर्थ. -**Comp.** —उदकं holy water; तीर्थोदकं च वह्निश्च नान्यतः शुद्धिमर्हतः U. 1. 13. —कमंडलु *m. n.* a pot filled with water from a holy place. —करः 1. a Jaina *Arhat,* sanctified teacher or saint of the Jainas ; (also तीर्थंकर in this sense). -2. an ascetic. -3. the founder of a new religious or philosophical school. -4. N. of Vishṇu. —काकः, -ध्वांक्षः, -वायसः 'a crow at a sacred bathing-place', *i. e.* a very greedy person ; (लोलुप). —देवः an epithet of *S*iva. —पाद् *m.* an epithet of Kṛishṇa. —भूत *a.* sacred, holy —यात्रा a visit to a holy place, a pilgrimage. —राजः N. of Prayâga. —राजिः, -जी *f.* an epithet of Benaras. —वाकः the hair of the head. —विधिः rites observed at a place of pilgrimage, (such as क्षौर). —शिला the stone-steps leading to a bathing-place. —सेविन् *a.* a pilgrim. (*-m.*) a crane.

तीर्थिक *a.* Holy, sacred, venerable. —कः An ascetic, a Brâhmaṇa.

तीर्थिकः A pilgrim, an ascetic Brâhmaṇa (visiting holy places).

तीर्थीकृ 8 U. To make sacred, sanctify.

तीर्थीभूत *a.* Become sacred, venerable.

तीर्थ्य *a.* Relating to a sacred place. —र्थ्यः An ascetic.

तीव् 1 P. (तीवति) 1 To be large or strong. -2 To be fat or corpulent.

तीवरः 1 The ocean. -2 A hunter. -3 The adulterine offspring of a Râjaputrî by a Kshatriya (one of the mixed tribes).

तीव्र *a.* 1 Severe, intense, sharp, acute, violent, poignant, pungent, impetuous ; विलंघिताधोरणतीव्रयत्नाः R.5.48 'strong or violent efforts'; &c. U.3.35;*S*.1. 33, 5. 7. -2 Hot, warm. -3 Flashing. -4 Pervading. -5 Endless, unlimited. -6 Horrible, dreadful. —व्रः 1 Sharpness. -2 *S*iva. —व्रं 1 Heat, pungency. -2 A shore. -3 Iron, steel. -4 Tin. —व्रं *ind.* Violently, sharply, excessively. -**Comp.** —आनंदः an epithet of *S*iva. —गति *a.* quick, swift. —गंधा cumin seed. —पौरुषं 1. daring heroism. -2. heroism (in general). —वेदना acute or sharp pain. —संवेग *a.* 1. of strong impulse, resolute. -2. very poignant or sharp.

तीव्रयति Den. P. To make sharp, strengthen.

तु 2 P. (तौति and तवीति) 1 To have authority or power, to be strong. -2 To get, attain. -3 To thrive, increase, become full. -4 To go, move. -5 To injure, hurt, strike.

तु *ind.* (Never used at the beginning of a sentence, but usually after the first word) 1 An adversative particle meaning 'but', 'on the contrary', 'on the other hand', 'nevertheless'; स सर्वेषां सुखानामंतं ययौ । एकं तु सुतमुखदर्शनसुखं न लेभे K. 59 ; विपर्यये तु पितुरस्याः समीपनयनमवस्थितमेव *S*. 5 ; (in this sense तु is often added to किं and परं, and किंतु and परंतु are, unlike तु, always used at the beginning of a sentence). -2 And now, on one's part, and; एकदा तु प्रतीहारी समुपसृत्याब्रवीत् K. 8; राजा तु तामार्यां श्रुत्वाऽब्रवीत् 12. -3 As to, as regards, as for; प्रवर्त्यतां ब्राह्मणानुद्दिश्य पाकः । चंद्रोपरागं प्रति तु केनापि विप्रलब्धासि Mu. 1; Mâl. 8. 4. -4 It sometimes marks a difference (भेद) or superior quality ; मृष्टं पयो मृष्टतरं तु दुग्धं G. M. -5 Sometimes it is used as an emphatic particle ; भीमस्तु पांडवानां रौद्रः G. M. -6 And sometimes it is used as a mere expletive ; निरर्थकं तु हीत्यादि पूरणैकप्रयोजनं Chandr. 2.6.

तुक्खारः, तुखारः, तुषारः N. of a people inhabiting the Vindhya mountain ; cf. Vikr. 18. 93.

तुग्र्या Ved. Water.

तुंग *a.* 1 High, elevated, tall, lofty, prominent ; जलनिधिमिव विधुमंडलदर्शनतरलिततुंगतरंगं Gît. 11 ; तुंगं नगोत्संगमिवारुरोह R. 6. 3, 4. 70; *S*i. 2. 48 ; Me. 12, 64. -2 Long. -3 Vaulted. -4 Chief, principal. -5 Strong, passionate. —गः 1 A height, elevation. -2 A mountain. -3 Top, summit. -4 The planet Mercury. -5 A rhinoceros. -6 The cocoa-nut tree. -7 The aphelion of a planet. -8 (Fig.) A throne. -9 A wise man. -10 An epithet of *S*iva. —गं The stamina of the lotus-blossoms. -**Comp.** —बीजः quicksilver. —भं the apsis of a planet. —भद्रः a restive elephant, an elephant in rut. —भद्रा N. of a river flowing into the Kṛishṇâ. —मुखः a rhinoceros. —वेणा N. of a river. —शेखरः a mountain.

तुंगिन् *a.* High, lofty. —*m.* A planet at the apex of its orbit.

तुंगी 1 Night. -2 Turmeric. -**Comp.** —ईशः 1. the moon. -2. the sun. -3. an epithet of Kṛishṇâ. —ईश्वरः 1. an epithet of *S*iva. -2. a temple of *S*iva. —पतिः the moon.

तुच् *m. f.* Ved. Offspring, children.

तुच्छ *a.* 1 Empty, void, vain, light. -2 Small, little, trifling. -3 Abandoned, deserted. -4 Low, mean, insignificant, contemptible, worthless. -5 Poor, miserable wretched. —च्छं Chaff. -**Comp** —द्रुः the castor-oil tree. —धान्य -धान्यकः straw, chaff.

तुच्छक *a.* Void, empty.

तुच्छयति Den. P. To make empty or poor : Mk. 10. 60.

तुच्छीकृ 8 U. To despise, slight, contemn.

तुच्छय *a.* Ved. Void, empty.

तुज् 1 P. (तोजति) To hurt, injure.

तुज *f.* Ved. 1 Shock. -2 Pressure. -3 Assault.

तुंज् 1 P. (तुंजति) Ved. 1 To reach, extend, convey. -2 To kill, hurt. -3 To guard, protect. -4 To clothe. -5 To live. -6 To strike, hit. -7 To push. -8 To emit, send forth. -9 To incite, instigate, urge onwards. -10 To give.

तुज *a.* Ved. Noxious, mischievous, hurtful. —जः 1 A shock, assault. -2 A demon. -3 A thunderbolt. -4 Giving.

तुट् 6. P. (तुटति) 1 To dispute, quarrel. -2 To hurt or injure.

तुटितुटः N. of Siva.

तुटमः A mouse, rat.

तुड् 1. 6. P. (तोडति, तुडति) 1 To split, rend, break. -2 To push. -3 To injure, hurt. -4 To bring near, convey.

तुड्ड् 1 P. (तुड्डति) To disregard, contemn.

तुण् 6 P. (तुणति) 1 To curve, make crooked, bend. -2 To act fraudulently, deceive. -3 To be crooked.

तुंड् 1 A. (तुंडते)To press out.

तुंडं [तुंड्-अच्] 1. Mouth, face, beak, snout (of a hog); तुंडैराताम्रकुटिलैः (शुकाः) Kâv. 2. 9. -2 The trunk of an elephant. -3 The point of an instrument. —डः N. of Siva.

तुंडकेरिका The cotton plant.

तुंडिः [तुंड्-इन्] 1 Face, mouth. -2 A beak. —डिः *f.* The navel.

तुंडिक *a.* Furnished with a trunk. —का The navel.

तुंडिकेरी 1 The cotton plant. -2 A large swelling on the palate.

तुंडिन् *m.* N. of the bull of Siva.

तुंडिभ See तुंदिभ.

तुंडिल *a.* [तुंड्-भ, सिध्मा॰ लच् वा] 1 Talkative, loquacious. -2 Having a prominent navel. -3 Talking severely ; cf. तुंदिल.

तुत्थ् 10 U. (तुत्थयति-ते) 1 To praise. -2 To cover, screen, Si. 5. 11. -3 To spread.

तुत्थः [तु-थक्] 1 Fire. -2 A stone. —त्थं Sulphate of copper, usually applied to the eyes as a sort of collyrium or medical ointment. —त्था 1 Small cardamoms. -2 The indigo plant. -**Comp.** —अंजनं blue vitriol applied to the eyes as a medical ointment.

तुत्थकं Blue vitriol.

तुद् 6 U. (तुदति-ते, तुन्न) 1 To strike, wound, hit : तुतोद गदया चारिं Bk. 14 81 ; 15. 37 : Si. 20. 77. -2 To prick, goad. -3 To bruise, hurt. -4 To pain, vex, torment, afflict ; सुतीक्ष्णधारापतनोग्रसायकैरतुदंति चेतः प्रसभं प्रवासिनां Rs 2. 4, 6. 28.

तुद *a.* Striking, tormenting &c.

तुन्न *p. p.* [तुद्-क्त] 1 Struck, hurt, wounded -2 Tormented. -3 Cut, broken. -4 Pricked. -**Comp.** —वायः a tailor, Ms. 4. 214 —सेवनी the suture of a wound or of a skull.

तोत्रं [तुद्-करणे ष्ट्रन्] A goad for driving cattle or elephants. -**Comp.** —वेत्रं a rod borne by Vishnu.

तोदः [तुद् भावे घञ्] 1 Pain, anguish, torture. -2 The sun. -3 Guiding, urging, driving (horses &c.). -4 Sharp pain. -5 Ved. A sacrificer.

तोदनं [तुद्-करणे घञ] 1 Pain, anguish. -2 A goad. -3 Face, mouth (तुंड).

तुंदं The belly, a corpulent or protuberant belly.—दः,-दी The navel. -**Comp.**—कूपिका, -कूपी the cavity of the navel. —परिमार्ज, -परिमृज्, -मृज *a.* lazy, sluggish.

तुंदवत् *a.* Corpulent, fat.

तुंदि *f. n.* The belly. —*f.* The navel.

तुंदिक, तुंदित- तुंदिन्- तुंदिभ- तुंदिल, *a.* 1 Having a protuberant belly. -2 Corpulent. -3 Filled or laden with; मकरंदतुंदिलानामरविंदानामयं महामान्यः Bv. 1. 6. -4 Great; N. 2. 89.

तुंदिकरः, तुंदिका The navel.

तुप्, -तुंप्,-तुंफ 1. 6. P. (तोपति,तुपति,तुंफति) To injure, hurt.

तुभ् 4. 9. P. (तुभ्यति, तुभ्नाति) To hurt, injure, strike; Bk. 17. 79. 90.

तुमुल *a.* Tumultuous, noisy ; Mâl. 9. 3; Bg. 1. 13, 19. -2 Fierce, raging; R. 3. 57. -3 Excited. -4 Perplexed, confused; R. 5. 49. —लः -लं 1 An uproar, a tumult, clang. -2 A confused combat, mêlée.

तुंब् I. 1 P. (तुंबति) 1 To distress, trouble. -2 To kill, hurt.-II. 10 U. (तुंबयति-ते) To hurt, trouble.

तुंबः [तुंब्-अच्] A kind of gourd. —बा 1 A kind of long gourd. -2 A milch cow. -3 A milk-vessel.

तुंबरः N. of a Gandharva ; see तुंबरु. —रं A kind of musical instrument.

तुंबिः-बी *f.* A sort of gourd : न हि तुंबीफलविकलो वीणादंडः प्रयाति महिमानं Pv. 1. 80.

तुंब (बु) रुः N. of a Gandharva.

तुम्र *a.* Ved. 1 Destroying, defeating, killing. -2 Impelling. -3 Energetic, strong.

तुर् I. 6 U. (तुरति-ते) 1 To hurry, hasten. -2 To overcome. -3 To injure. -II. 3 P. (तुतोर्ति) To run. —तुर् *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 Fighting. -*f.* Speed.

तुर *a.* Ved. 1 Advancing, promoting. -2 Speedy, quick, prompt. -3 Strong, energetic. -4 Hurt, wounded. -5 Rich. -6 Abundant. —रः Speed, velocity.

तुरण *a.* Ved. Quick, swift. —णं Haste, speed.

तुरण्यति Den. P. 1 To be swift. -2 To make haste, accelerate, expedite.

तुरि Ved. Great strength.

तुरकिन् *a.* Turkish.

तुरकः N. of a people, the Turks.

तुरगः [तुरेण गच्छति गम्-ड] 1 A horse ; तुरगखुरहतस्तथा हि रेणुः S. 1. 31 ; R. 1. 42, 3. 51. -2 The mind, thought. —गी A mare. -**Comp.** —आरोहः a horseman. —उपचारकः a groom.—प्रियः -यं barley. —ब्रह्मचर्यं forced or compulsory celibacy leading a life of celibacy simply in consequence of the absence of female society. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice. —रक्षः a groom, an equery.

तुरगिन् *m.* A horseman ; तुरंगिन् also.

तुरंगः [तुरेण गच्छति, गम्-खच् मुम् वा डिच्च] 1 A horse ; भानुः सकृद्युक्ततुरंग एव S. 5. 5 ; R. 3. 38, 13. 3. -2 A name for the number 'seven'. -3 The heart, mind. —गी A mare. -**Comp.** —अरिः 1. a buffalo

-2. fragrant oleander. —आरूढः a horseman. —द्विषणी a she-buffalo. —प्रियः-यः barley. —मेधः a horse-sacrifice; R. 13. 61. —यायिन्, -सादिन् *m* a horseman. —वक्त्र, -वदनः a Kinnara. —शाला, -स्थानं a horse-stable. —स्कंध a troop of horses.

तुरंगकः A horse.

तुरंगमः A horse; R. 3. 63, 9. 72.

तुरायणं 1 Non-attachment to any object or pursuit (असंग). -2 A kind of sacrifice.

तुरासाह् *m* (Nom. sing. तुराषाट्-ड्) N. of Indra; Ku. 2. 1; R. 15. 40; also of Vishṇu.

तुरी [तुर्-इन् ङीप्] 1 The fibrous stick used by weavers to clear and separate the threads of the woof. -2 A shuttle; तद्गच्चातुरीतुरी N. 1, 12. -3 A painter's brush.

तुरीय *a.* 1 The fourth. -2 Consisting of four parts. -3 Mighty. —यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part, fourth. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman or the Supreme Spirit. **-Comp.** —वर्णः a man of the fourth caste, a Sûdra.

तुरीयक *a.* A fourth (part).

तुर्य *a.* Fourth; N. 4. 123. —र्यं 1 A quarter, a fourth part. -2 (In Vedânta phil.) The fourth state of the soul in which it becomes one with Brahman.

तुरुष्काः (*m. pl.*) N. of a people, the Turks.

तुर्फरी, तुर्फरीतु *a.* Ved. Killing (हंतृ); Rv. 10.106. 6.

तुर्व् 1 P. (तु-तू-र्वति) Ved. 1 To injure, hurt, kill; त्वं यार्दिद्र तूर्वसि Rv. 8. 99. 6. -2 To excel. -3 To overpower. -4 To save.

तुर्वणि *a.* Ved. 1 Acting or moving quickly. -2 Injuring or destroying enemies, victorious.

तुल् 1 P., 10 U. (तोलति-तोलयति-ते; also तुलयति-ते which some suppose to be a denominative from तुला) 1 To weigh, measure. -2 To weigh in the mind, ponder, consider. -3 To raise, lift up; कैलासे तुलिते Mv. 5. 37; पौलस्त्यतुलितस्याद्रेरादधान इव ह्रियं R. 4. 80, 12. 89; Si. 15. 30. -4 To bear up, hold up, support; पृथिवीतले तुलितभूभृद्युचसे Si. 15. 30, 61. -5 To compare, equal, liken (with instr.); तृणमिव तुलयंति Pt. 5. 31; दुःखं क्षेमागारं तदपि च शशांकेन तुलितं Bh. 3. 20; Si. 8. 12. -6 To match, be equal to (with acc.); प्रासादास्त्वां तुलयितुमलं यत्र तैस्तैर्विशेषैः Me. 64. -7 To make light of, contemn, despise; अंतःसारं घन तुलयितुं नानिलः शक्ष्यति त्वां Me. 20 (where तु॰ also means 'to bear up or carry away'); Si. 15. 30. -8 To suspect, examine with distrust; कः श्रद्धास्यति भूतार्थं सर्वो मां तुलयिष्यति Mk. 3. 24, 5. 43 (where some editions read तूलयिष्यति for तुलयिष्यति). -9 To try, put to test, reduce to a wretched state; हा अवस्थे तुलयसि Mk. 1 (तूलयसि v. l.). -10 To counterbalance, outweigh. -11 To have in the same degree, attain or reach to.

तुलनं [तुल्-ल्युट्] 1 Weight. -2 Lifting. -3 Comparing, likening, &c. —ना 1 Comparison. -2 Weighing. -3 Lifting, raising. -4 Rating, assessing, estimating. -5 Examining.

तुला [तुल्-भिदा॰अङ्] 1 A balance or the beam of a balance; तुलया धृ to hold in a balance, to weigh, consider equal; अश्वमेधसहस्राणि सत्यं च तुलया धृतं H. 4. 131. v. l. -2 A measure, weight. -3 Weighing. -4 Resemblance, likeness, equality, similarity (with gen., instr. or in comp.); किं धूर्जटेरिव तुलामुपयाति संख्ये Ve. 3. 8; तुलां यदारोहति दंतवाससा Ku. 5. 34; R. 8. 15; सद्यः परस्परतुलामधिरोहतां द्वे R. 5. 68, 19. 8, 50. -5 Libra, the seventh sign of the zodiac; जयति तुलामधिरूढो भास्वानपि जलदपटलानि Pt. 1. 330. -6 A sloping beam or timber in the roof of a house. -7 A measure of gold or silver equal to 100 *palas*. **-Comp.** —कूटः a false weight. —कोटिः -टी *f.* 1. an ornament (an anklet or नूपुर) worn on the feet by women; लीलाचलत्स्त्रीचरणारुणोत्पलस्खलत्तुलाकोटिनिनादकोमलः Si. 12. 44 -2. a hundred millions (अर्बुद).—कोशः, -कोषः 1. ordeal by weighing.-2. a place where a balance is kept. —दानं the gift to a Brâhmaṇa of as much gold or silver as equals the weight of one's body. —धटः 1. the scale of a balance. -2. an oar. —धरः 1. a trader, merchant. -2. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —धारः a dealer trader, or merchant. -2. the string of a balance. -3. the beam. -4. the sign *Libra* of the zodiac. —परीक्षा ordeal by the balance. —पुरुषः gold, jewels or other valuable things equal to a man's weight (given to a Brâhmaṇa as a gift); cf. तुलादान. —प्रग्रहः,-प्रग्राहः the string or beam of a balance. —मानं,-यष्टिः *f.* the beam of a balance; Pt. 1. 150. —बीजं the berry of the Gunjâ plant. —सूत्रं the string of a balance.

तुलित *p. p.* 1 Weighed, counterpoised.-2 Compared, likened, equalled; Bh. 3. 36; see तुल्.

तुल्य *a.* [तुलया संमितं यत्] 1 Of the same kind or class, well-matched, similar, like, equal, resembling (with gen., instr., or in comp.); Ms. 4.86; Y. 2. 77; R. 2. 35, 12. 80, 18. 38.-2 Fit for. -3 Identical, same. -4 Indifferent. **-Comp.** —दर्शन *a.* regarding with the same or indifferent eyes. —पानं drinking together, compotation. —भावना (in arith.) combination of like sets of magnitude. —योगिता (in Rhet.) a figure of speech, a combination of several objects having the same attribute, the objects being either all relevant or all irrelevant; नियतानां सकृद्धर्मः सा पुनस्तुल्ययोगिता K. P. 10; cf. Chandr. 5. 41. —रूप *a.* like, similar, analogous. —शुद्धि *f.* equal subtraction. —शोधनं reducing an equation by removing the like terms on both sides.

तोलः,-लं [तुल् कर्मणि अच्] 1 Weight or quantity measured by the balance. -2 A weight of gold or silver equal to 12 mâshas or a tolâ.

तोलनं Raising, lifting, weighing &c.

तोल्य *a.* To be weighed. —ल्यं Weighing.

तुलसारिणी A quiver.

तुलसी [तुलां सादृश्यं स्यति, सो क गौरा॰ङीष् शकं॰] Tv.] The holy basil held in veneration by the Hindus, especially by the worshippers of Vishṇu. **-Comp.** —पत्रं (lit.) a Tulasî leaf; (fig.) a very small gift. —विवाहः the marriage of an image of Bâlakṛishṇa with the holy basil, performed on the 12th day of the bright half of Kârtika. —वृंदावनः-नं a square

pedestal in which the sacred basil is planted.

तुलिः -ली *f.* =तुरी, (1) and (2) q.v.

तुवर *a.* 1 Astringent. -2 Beardless; also तूवर. **—रः, -रं** An astringent taste. **—री** 1 A fragrant earth. -2 Alum.

तुवरिका 1 A kind of earth. -2 Alum.

तुवि *a.* Ved. 1 Much, many; Rv. 2. 30. 3. -2 Strong, powerful. **—विः** *f.* A long gourd (तुंबी).

तुविस् *n.* Ved. 1 Growth. -2 Strength. -3 Intellect.

तुश् Ved. 1 A. (तोशते) 1 To strike, hurt, kill. -2 To be pressed out or extracted. -3 To trickle.

तुष् 4 P. (तुष्यति, तुष्ट) 1 To be pleased or satisfied, be contented or delighted with anything (usually with instr.); रत्नैर्महार्हैस्तुतुषुर्न देवाः Bh. 2. 80, Ms. 3. 207; Bg. 2. 55; Bk. 2. 13, 15. 8; R. 3. 62. -2 To become calm or quiet. -3 To satisfy, please (with acc.). —*Caus.* (तोषयति-ते) To please, gratify, satisfy.

तुष्ट *p. p.* [तुष् कर्तरि क्त] 1 Pleased, satisfied, delighted, gratified, contented. -2 Contented with what one possesses and indifferent to everything else. **—ष्टः** N. of Vishṇu.

तुष्टिः *f.* [तुष्-भावे-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, pleasure, contentment. -2 (In Sân. phil.) Acquiescence, indifference to everything except what is possessed.

तोषः [तुष्-भावे घञ्] Satisfaction, contentment, pleasure, delight.

तोषण *a.* [तुष्-कर्तरि ल्यु] Satisfying, gratifying, pleasing. **—णं** [भावे ल्युट्] 1 Satisfaction, gratification, contentment. -2 Anything that gives satisfaction, a gratification. **—णी** An epithet of Durgâ.

तोषित *a.* Pleased, satisfied &c.

तोषिन् *a.* (At the end of comp.) 1 Pleased with. -2 Gladdening, satisfying.

तुषः [तुष्-क] The husk or chaff of grain; अजानतार्थं तत्सर्वं (अध्ययनं) तुषाणां कंडनं यथा; Ms. 4. 78. **-Comp. —अग्निः, -अनलः** 1. fire of the chaff or husk of corn -2. a mode of capital punishment consisting in twisting straw round the limbs of a criminal and then setting it on fire. **—अंबु** *n.* **-उदकं, -उत्थं** sour rice-gruel or barley gruel. **—ग्रहः, -सारः** fire.

तुषार *a.* [तुष्-आरन् किच्च Uṇ. 3. 139] Cold, frigid, frosty or dewy; अपां हि तृप्ताय न वारिधारा स्वादुः सुगंधिः स्वदते तुषारा N. 3. 93; Si. 9. 7. **—रः** 1 Frost, cold; Ku. 5. 27. -2 Ice, snow; Ku. 1. 6; Rs. 4. 1. -3 Dew; R. 14. 84; *S*. 5. 19. -4 Mist, thin rain, spray, especially of cold water; पृक्तस्तुषारैर्गिरिनिर्झराणां R. 2. 13; 9. 68; U. 5. 3. -5 A kind of camphor. **-Comp. —अद्रिः, -गिरिः, -पर्वतः** the Himâlaya mountain: ते तुषाराद्रिवाताः Me. 107. **—करः** 1. the moon. -2. camphor. **—कणः** a dew-drop, an icicle, hoar-frost. **—कालः** winter. **—किरणः, -रश्मिः** the moon; Amaru. 49; Si. 9. 27. **—गौर** *a.* 1. white as snow. -2. white with snow. (**-रः**) camphor.

तुषिताः (*m.* pl.) A class of subordinate deities, said to be 12 or 36 in number.

तुष्ट, -तुष्टि: See under तुष्.

तुष्टः A jewel worn in the ears.

तुष्यः N. of Siva.

तुस् 1 P. (तोसति) To sound.

तुस = तुष q. v.

तुस्तं 1 Dust. -2 Husk.

तुहिन *a.* [तुह्-इनन् ह्रस्वश्च Uṇ. 2. 52] Cold, frigid. **—नं** 1 Snow, ice. -2 Dew or frost; तुषारमलमैस्तुहिनैः पतद्भिः Rs. 4. 7. 3. 15. -3 Moonlight. -4 Camphor. **-Comp. —अंशुः, -करः, -किरणः, -गुः, -द्युतिः, -रश्मिः** 1. the moon; Si. 9. 30. -2. camphor. **—अचलः, -अद्रिः, -शैलः** the Himâlaya mountain; R. 8. 54. **—कणः** 1. a dew-drop; Amaru. 54. -2. a snow-flake. **—शर्करा** ice.

तूड् 1 P. (तूडति) 1 To disrespect, contemn. -2 To split.

तूण् I. 10 U. (तूणयति-ते) To contract. -II. 10 A. (तूणयते) To fill, fill up.

तूणः [तूण-कर्मणि घञ्] A quiver; मिलितशिलीमुखपाटलिपटलकृतस्मरतूणविलासे Gît. 1; R. 7. 57. **—णी** 1 An internal disease by which the anus and the bladder become painfully affected. -2 The indigo plant. -3 A quiver: R. 9. 56; U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. **-Comp. -धरः -धारः** an archer.

तूणिः, तूणीरः -रं A quiver.

तूतुजान *a.* Ved. Quick, eager (अग्र?)

तूतुम *a.* Quick, active; Rv. 10. 59. 6.

तूदः The cotton tree. **—दी** N. of a country.

तूपरः Ved. A hornless beast, particularly a goat.

तूबरः 1 A beardless man. -2 A bull without horns. -3 Astringent flavour. -4 A eunuch. **—री** A fragrant earth.

तूय *a.* Ved. Quick. **—यं** Water.

तूर् 4 A. (तूर्यते, तूर्ण) 1 To go quickly, make haste. -2 To hurt, kill.

तूर *a.* 1 Hastening. -2 A courier. **—रा** Speed.

तूरं A kind of musical instrument. **—री** A thorn-apple.

तूर्ण, तूर्णि &c. See under त्वर्.

तूर्यः, -र्यं [तूर्यते ताड्यते तूर्-यत्] A kind of musical instrument; Ms. 7. 225; Ku. 7. 10. **-Comp. —ओघः** a band of instruments. **—खंडः** a sort of tabor.

तूर्वयाण, तूर्वि *a.* Quick, rapid.

तूल् I. 10 A. (तूलयते) To fill. -II. 1 P. (तूलति) 1 To ascertain the quantity or weight of. -2 To weigh, measure. -3 To drive out.

तूलः -लं [तूल् -क्च्] Cotton. **—लं** 1 The atmosphere, sky, air. -2 A tuft of grass. -3 The mulberry. -4 The panicle of a flower or plant. -5 The thorn apple. **—ला** 1 The cotton tree. -2 The wick of a lamp. **—ली** 1 Cotton. -2 The wick of a lamp. -3 A weaver's fibrous stick or brush. -4 A painter's brush. -5 The Indigo plant. **-Comp. —कार्मुकं, -धनुस्** *n.* a cotton-bow, *i. e.* a bow used for cleaning cotton. **—नाली** (**लिः**) *f.*, **—नालिका** a thick roll of cotton drawn out in spinning. **—पिचुः** cotton. **—शर्करा** a seed of the cotton plant. **—सेचनं** the act of spinning.

तूलकं Cotton.

तूलिः *f.* A painter's brush. **-Comp. —फला** the silk-cotton tree.

तूलिका 1 A painter's brush; a

pencil; उन्मीलितं तूलिकयेव चित्रं Ku. 1. 32. -2 A wick of cotton either for a lamp or for applying unguents. -3 A mattress filled with cotton, a down or cotton-bed. -4 A boaring instrument, probing-rod. -5 An ingot mould.

तूलिनी =तूलिफला above.

तूवर =तुबर q. v.

तूवरक *a.* Unmanly, eunuch.

तूष् 1 P. 1 To be satisfied. -2 To satisfy.

तूषः Ved. The border of a garment.

तूष्णीक *a.* Silent, taciturn.

तूष्णीम् *ind.* [तुष् बा० नीम् स्वरादि] In silence, silently, quickly, without speaking or noise; किं भवांस्तूष्णीमास्ते V. 2; न योत्स्य इति गोविन्दमुक्त्वा तूष्णीं बभूव ह Bg. 2. 9. **-Comp.** -भावः silence, taciturnity. -शील *a.* silent, taciturn.

तूस्तं [तुस् बा० तान् दीर्घश्च] 1 Matted hair. -2 Dust. -3 Sin. -4 An atom, any minute particle.

तृंह् 6 P. (तृंहति) To kill, hurt; see तृह्.

तृंहणं Hurting, killing.

तृढ *a.* Hurt, injured, killed; see तृह्.

तृक्ष् 1 P. (तृक्षति) To go, move.

तृक्षः N. of the sage Kasyapa.

तृखं Nutmeg.

तृण् 8 U. (तृणोति तृणुते or तर्णोति तर्णुते) To eat, grass graze.

तृणं [तृह्-नक् हलोपश्च Uṇ. 5. 8] 1 Grass in general; किं जीर्णं तृणमत्ति मानमहतामग्रेसरः केसरी Bh. 2. 29. -2 A blade of grass, reed, straw. -3 Anything made of straw (as a mat for sitting); often used as a symbol of worthlessness or uselessness; तृणानिव लघुलक्ष्मीनैव तान्संरुणद्धि Bh. 2. 17; see तृणीकृ also. **-Comp.** -अग्निः 1. a fire of chaff or straw; Ms. 3. 168. -2. fire quickly extinguished. -3. burning a criminal by twisting straw round his body and then setting it on fire. -अंजनः a chameleon. -अटवी a forest abounding in grass. -अन्नं rice growing wild. -असृज् *n.*, -कुंकुमं, -गौरं a variety of perfume. -आवर्तः a whirlwind. -इंद्रः the palmyra tree. -उल्का a torch of hay, a fire-brand made of straw. -ओकस् *n.* a hut of straw. -कांडः, -डं a heap of grass. -कुटी, -कुटीरकं a hut of straw. -कूटं a heap of straw. -केतुः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -गोधा a kind of chameleon. -ग्राहिन् *m.* a sapphire. -चरः a kind of gem (गोमेद). -जलायुका, -जलूका a caterpillar. -जंभन् *a.* feeding on grass. -जातिः *f.* grass kind, the vegetable kingdom. -ज्योतिस् *n.* the plant called ज्योतिष्मती. -द्रुमः 1. the palm tree. -2. the cocoa-nut tree. -3. the betel-nut tree. -4. the Ketaka tree. -5. the date-tree. -धान्यं grain growing wild or without cultivation. -ध्वजः 1. the palmyra tree. -2. a bamboo. -पीडं hand to-hand fighting. -पूली a mat, seat made of reeds. -प्राय *a.* worth a straw, worthless, insignificant. -बिंदुः N. of a sage; R. 8. 79. -मणिः a sort of gem (amber). -मत्कुणः a bail or surety (perhaps a wrong reading for ऋणमत्कुण). -राज् *m.* the vine palm. -राजः 1. the cocoa-nut tree. -2. the bamboo. -3. the sugarcane. -4. the palmyra tree. -वृक्षः 1. the fan-palm tree. -2. the date-tree. -3. the cocoa-nut tree. -4. the areca-nut tree. -शीतं a kind of fragrant grass. -शून्यं N. of two plants केतकी and मल्लिका. -सारा the plantain tree. -सिंहः an axe. -हर्म्यः a house of straw.

तृणकं Grass, a worthless blade of grass.

तृणत्या A grassy place.

तृणीकृ 8 U. 1 To make light of, look down upon, treat with contempt; U. 6. 19. -2 (Hence) To eclipse, obscure; जगाद वक्त्रेण तृणीकृतेंदुः N. 3. 54.

तृण्या A heap of grass or straw.

तृतीय *a.* The third. -यं A third part. **-Comp.** -प्रकृतिः *m.* or *f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. the neuter gender.

तृतीयक *a.* 1 Recurring every third day, tertian (as a fever). -2 Occurring for the third time. -3 The third.

तृतीया 1 The third day of a lunar fortnight. -2 (In gram.) The instrumental case or its terminations. **-Comp.** -कृत *a.* thrice ploughed (as a field). -तत्पुरुषः the instrumental Tatpurusha. -प्रकृतिः *m., f.* 1. a eunuch. -2. a hermaphrodite. -3. the neuter gender.

तृतीयिन् *a.* 1 Entitled to a third portion (of inheritance &c.). -2 Occupying the third rank.

तृद् 1 P., 7 U. (तर्दति, तृणत्ति, तृंत्ते, तृण्ण) 1 To cleave, split, pierce. -2 To kill, destroy, annihilate; Bk. 6. 38, 14. 13, 108; 15. 36, 44. -3 To set free. -4 To disregard.

तृप् I. 4. 5. 6. P. (तृप्यति, तृप्नोति, तृपति, तृप्त) 1 To become satisfied, be pleased or contented; नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां Bk. 16. 29; मांसेन च तृप्यत् क्रूरः 15. 29; (usually with instr.; but sometimes with gen. or loc also); को न तृप्यति वित्तेन H. 2. 174. तृप्तस्तस्त्वाप्तिशितेन Bh. 2. 84; नाग्निस्तृप्यति काष्ठानां नापगानां महोदधिः। नांतकः सर्वभूतानां न पुंसां वामलोचना ॥ Pt. 1. 137; तस्मिन्नितृप्तसे सुरासुरतरे Mb. -2 To please, gratify. *-Caus.* To gratify, please. *-Desid.* तितृप्सति, तितर्पिषति. -II. 1 P., 10 U. (तर्पति, तर्पयति-ते) 1 To light up, kindle. -2 (Atm.) To be satisfied. -3 To please, satisfy. -4 To gladden, refresh, reanimate, U. 3. 2.

तर्पण *a.* [तृप्-णिच् वा ल्युट्] Satisfying, pleasing, refreshing. -णं 1 Pleasing, satisfying. -2 Satisfaction, pleasure. -3 Satiety, fulness. -4 One of the five daily Yajnas (performed by men), presenting libations of water to the Manes of the deceased ancestors (पितृयज्ञ). -5 Fuel for the sacred fire. -6 Food. -7 Filling the eyes with oil &c. **-Comp.** -इच्छुः an epithet of Bhishma.

तर्पित *a.* Pleased, gratified.

तर्पिन् *a.* 1 Gratifying. -2 Offering libations to the Manes of deceased ancestors.

तृपल् A. Ved. 1 The moon. -2 A parasol.

तृप्त *a.* [तृप्-क्त] Satiated, satisfied, contented. -प्तं Satisfaction.

तृप्तिः *f.* [तृप्-क्तिन्] 1 Satisfaction, contentment; R. 2. 39, 73; 3. 3; Ms. 3. 271; Bg. 10. 18. -2 Satiety, disgust. -3 Pleasure, gratification. -4 (Ved.) Water.

तृप्र *a.* 1 Restless, anxious. -2 Pleased, satisfied. -3 Pleasing, satisfying. —प्रः A sacrificial cake (पुरोडाश). —प्रं 1 Ghee or an oblation thereof. -2 Suffering, sorrow (दुःख).

तृपतः The moon.

तृपलः *a.* 1 Pleased. -2 Restless. —लः A stone. — ला A creeper.

तृपुः Ved. A thief.

तृफूः *f.* The serpent race.

तृंप् or तृंफ् = तृप् q. v.

तृष् 4 P. (तृष्यति, तृषित) 1 To be thirsty; Bk. 7. 106, 14. 30; 15. 51. -2 To wish, wish excessively, be eager or greedy.

तर्षः [तृष् भावे घञ्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire, wish. -3 The ocean. -4 A boat. -5 The sun.

तर्षणं [तृष्-भावे ल्युट्] 1 Thirst. -2 Desire.

तर्षित, तर्षुल *a.* 1 Thirsty. -2 Wishing, desiring.

तृष् *f.* [तृष्-संप० क्विप्] (nom. sing तृट्-ड्) 1 Thirst; तृषा शुष्यत्यास्ये पिबति सलिलं स्वादु सुरभि Bh. 3. 92; Rs. 1. 11. -2 Strong desire, eagerness. -3 Desire personified as the daughter of Kâma.

तृषा See तृष्. —Comp.—आर्त *a.* suffering from thirst, thirsty. —भू *f.* the bladder. —हं water.

तृषित *p. p.* 1 Thirsty: Ghat. 9; Rs. 1. 18. -2 Greedy, thirsting for, desirous of gain. —तं Thirst, desire.

तृषु *a.* Ved. 1 Greedy, thirsting for. -2 Quick, speedy.

तृष्णज् *a.* Covetous, greedy, thirsting.

तृष्णा [तृष् न किच्] 1 Thirst (lit. and fig.): तृष्णां छिनत्त्यात्मनः H. 1. 171; Rs 1. 15. -2 Desire, strong desire, greed, avidity, desire of gain; तृष्णां छिन्धि Bh 2. 77, 3. 5; R. 8. 2. -Comp. —क्षयः cessation of desire, tranquillity of mind, contentment.

तृष्णालु *a.* Very thirsty.

तृष्य *a.* To be wished or desired. —ष्यं Greediness, thirst.

तृष्ट *a.* Ved. 1 Harsh. -2 Pungent. -3 Rugged. -4 Hoarse.

तृह् 7 P., 10 U., 6 P. (तृणेढि, तर्हयति-ते, तृहति, तृढ; *desid.* तितृक्षति, तितर्हिषति, तितृंहिषति) To injure, hurt, kill, strike; न तृणेह्मीति लोकोऽयं विक्ते मां निष्पराक्रमं Bk 6. 39; (तानि) तृणेढु रामः सह लक्ष्मणेन 1. 19.

तॄ 1 P. (तरति, ततार, अतारीत्, तरिष्यति-तरीष्यति, तीर्ण) 1 To cross over, cross; केनोडुपेन परलोकनदीं तरिष्ये Mk. 8. 23; स तीर्त्वा कपिशां R. 4. 38; Ms. 4. 77. -2 (*a*) To cross over, traverse (as a way); Ku. 7. 48; Me. 19. (*b*) To sail across, navigate (as a river). -3 To float, swim; शिला तरिष्यत्युदके न पर्णं Bk. 12. 77. -4 (*a*) To get over, surmount, overcome, overpower; धीरा हि तरन्त्यापदं K. 175; कृच्छ्रं महत्तीर्णः R. 14. 6; Pt 4. 1; Bg. 18. 58; Ms. 11. 34. (*b*) To subdue, destroy, become master of. -5 To go to the end of, master completely; R. 3. 30. -6 To fulfil, accomplish, perform (as a promise); दैवात्तीर्णप्रतिज्ञः Mu. 4. 12. -7 To be saved or rescued, escape from; गावो वर्षभयात्तीर्णा वयं तीर्णा महाभयात् Hariv. -8 To acquire, gain. -9 To move forward rapidly. -10 To fill completely, pervade. -11 To live through (a definite period). -12 To deliver, liberate from. -13 To strive together, compete. —*Pass.* (तीर्यते) To be crossed &c. —*Caus.* (तारयति-ते) 1 To carry or lead over. -2 To cause to arrive at. -3 To save, rescue, deliver, liberate. —*Desid.* (तितीर्षति, तितरिषति, तितरीषति) To wish to cross &c.: कोऽभ्यों तितीर्षति तरंगवतीभुजंगं K. P. 10.

तर *a.* [तॄ-भावे-अप्] 1 Crossing -2 Surpassing, excelling. -3 Conquering, overpowering; cf दुस्तर. —रः 1 Passing over, crossing, passage: Bk. 7. 55. -2 Freight; दीर्घाध्वनि यथादेशं यथाकालं तरो भवेत् Ms. 8. 406. -3 A road. -4 A ferry-boat -5 Fire. -Comp. —पण्यं freight. —पण्यिकः one who receives the freight.—स्थानं a landing-place, wharf.

तरणः [तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 A boat, raft -2 *Svarga* or heaven. —णं 1 Crossing over. -2 Conquering, overcoming. -3 An oar.

तरणि *a.* [तॄ-अनि] Ved. 1 Passing through, pervading (as the sun). -2 Quick, energetic, unremitting. -3 Saving, carrying over, benevolent. —णिः 1 The sun -2 A ray of light -3 The *Arka* plant. -4 Copper. —णिः, -णी *f.* A raft, boat.-Comp. —धन्यः an epithet of Śiva. —पेटकः an oval bowl of wood for baling a boat. —रत्नं a ruby

तरण्डः,-डा, डी, डं [तॄ-अण्डच्] A boat. —डः,-डं 1 A raft or float made of bamboos tied together and floated on jars or inverted hollow gourds. -2 The float of a fishing line. -3 An oar.-Comp.-पादा a kind of boat.

तरण्यति Den. P. To cross over.

तरद् *f.* [तॄ करणे अदि] 1 A boat. -2 A kind of duck (कारंडव).

तरन्ती A boat.

तरिः-रीः *f.* [तॄ करणे इ] 1 A boat जीर्णा तरिः सरिदतीव गभीरनीरा Udb.; Śi. 3. 76. -2 A box for clothes. -3 The end or hem of a garment. —री 1 A small wooden baling vessel. -2 A club. -3 Smoke. -Comp. —रथः an oar, a paddle.

तरिकः [तरस्य तरणाय हितः कन्० ठन्] 1 A ferry-man. -2 A float, raft. —का 1 A boat. -2 Cream.

तरिकिन् *m.* A ferry-man.

तरित्र, तरित्री, तरिणी A boat, ship.

तरिषः [तॄ-इषन्] 1 A boat, raft. -2 The ocean. -3 A fit or competent person. -4 Heaven. -5 Work, business, practice, profession. -6 A fine shape or form. -7 Decorating, ornamenting. -8 Dry cow-dung. —षी N. of a daughter of Indra.

तारक *a.* (रिका *f.*) [तॄ-णिच्-ण्वुल्] 1 Carrying over. -2 Protecting, preserving, rescuing. -3 Helping another through a difficulty. —कः 1 A pilot, helmsman. -2 A deliverer, saviour. -3 N. of Śiva. —कः,-कं A boat, raft. —कं 1 The pupil of the eye. -2 The eye (also *f.*).

तारण *a.* [तारयत्यनेन तॄ-ल्युट्] 1 Enabling to cross. -2 Saving, delivering, liberating. -3 Helping one through a difficulty &c. —णः 1 N. of Śiva; also of Vishṇu. -2 A boat, raft. —णं 1 Crossing. -2 Conquering. -3 Carrying or conveying across. -4 Rescuing, delivering, liberating.

तारणिः,-णी A float, raft.

तारिकं Fare, freight.

तारित *p. p.* Made to cross, conveyed across, saved, rescued.

तारिन् *a.* [तॄ-णिच् णिनि] Enabling to cross, saving, delivering.

तार्य *a.* [तॄ कर्मणि ण्यत्] 1 To be crossed, passable. -2 To be conquered or defeated. -र्यं Fare, freight, toll.

तितीर्षा 1 Desire to cross over. -2 Desire of final emancipation.

तितीर्षु *a* 1 Desirous of crossing: R. 1. 3. -2 Wishing to attain. -3 Desirous of final emancipation.

तीर्ण *p. p.* [तॄ-क्त] 1 Crossed, passed over. -2 Spread, expanded. -3 Surpassed, excelled. -4 Gone down to bathe, bathed. -5 Defeated, conquered, overcome; see तॄ.

तेज् 1 P. (तेजति) To guard, defend, protect.

तेजः, तेजनं See under तिज्.

तेजलः The francoline partridge.

तेजस् *n.* [तिज्-भावे करणादौ असुन्] 1 Sharpness. -2 The sharp edge (of a knife &c.). -3 The point or top of a flame. -4 Heat, glow, glare. -5 Lustre, light, brilliance, splendour: R. 4. 1; Bg. 7. 9, 10. 30. -6 Heat or light considered as the third of the five elements of creation (the other four being पृथिवी, अप्, वायु, and आकाश). -7 The bright appearance of the human body, beauty: R 3. 15. -8 Fire of energy; *S.* 2. 7, U. 6. 14. -9 Might, prowess, strength, courage, valour, martial or heroic lustre; तेजस्तेजसि शाम्यतु U. 5. 7: *S.* 7. 15.-10 One possessed of heroic lustre; तेजसां हि न वयः समीक्ष्यते R. 11. 1; Pt. 1. 328, 3. 33. -11 Spirit, energy. -12 Strength of character, not bearing insult or ill-treatment with impunity. -13 Majestic lustre, majesty, dignity, authority, consequence; तेजोविशेषानुमितां (राजलक्ष्मीं) दधानः R. 2. 7. -14 Semen, seed, semen virile; स्याद्रक्षणीयं यदि मे न तेजः R. 14. 65; 2. 75; दुष्यंतेनाहितं तेजो दधानां भूतये भुवः *S.* 4. 3. -15 The essential nature of any thing. -16 Essence, quint-essence. -17 Spiritual, moral, or magical power. -18 Fire. -19 Marrow. -20 Bile. -21 The speed of a horse. -22 Fresh butter. -23 Gold. -24 Clearness of the eyes. -25 A shining or luminous body, light; Ku.1.51, *S.*4. 2. -26 The heating and strengthening faculty of the human frame seated in the bile (पित्त). -27 The brain -28 Violence, fierceness. -29 Impatience. -Comp -कर *a.* 1. illuminating -2. granting vital power or strength. -बीजं marrow. -भंगः 1. disgrace, destruction of dignity. -2 depression, discouragement. -मंडलं a halo of light. -मूर्तिः the sun. -रूपं 1. the Supreme Spirit, Brahman. -2. the nature of light. -वृत्तं 1. noble behaviour. -2. superior power or lustre.

तेजस्वत्, तेजावत् *a.* 1 Bright, brilliant, splendid. -2 Sharp, pungent. -3 Brave, heroic. -4 Energetic.

तेजस्विन् *a.* (नी *f.*) 1 Brilliant, bright. -2 Powerful, heroic, strong; U 6. 14; Ki. 16. 16. -3 Dignified, noble. -4 Famous, illustrious. -5 Violent. -6 Haughty. -7 Lawful.

तेजित *a.* 1 Sharpened, whetted. -2 Excited, stimulated, prompted.

तेजोमय *a.* 1 Glorious. -2 Bright, brilliant, luminous; Bg. 11. 47. -3 Full of energy, spirited.

तेनः A note introductory to a song.

तेप् 1 A. (तेपते) 1 To sprinkle. -2 To ooze, drop. -3 To shake, tremble. -4 To shine.

तेमः [तिम्-घञ्] Becoming wet or moist, moisture.

तेमनं 1 Wetting, moistening. -2 Moisture. -3 A sauce, condiment. -नी A fire-place.

तेव् 1 A. (तेवते) 1 To play, sport. -2 To weep, lament.

तेवनं 1 Play, pastime. -2 A pleasure-garden, play-ground.

तैक्ष्ण्यं 1 Sharpness (of a knife), acuteness. -2 Pungency. -3 Fierceness, severity, cruelty.

तैजस *a.* (सी *f.*) [तेजसो विकारः अण्] 1 Bright, splendid, luminous; U 2. 12. -2 Made up or consisting of light; तैजसस्य धनुषः प्रवृत्तये R. 11. 43. -3 Metallic. -4 Passionate. -5 Vigorous, energetic. -6 Powerful, intense. -सः The highly refined or subtle essence (Vedânta phil.). -सं 1 Any metal. -2 Ghee. -3 Intensity, severity. -4 Vigour, energy, might. -Comp. -आवर्तनी a crucible.

तैतिक्ष *a.* (क्षी *f.*) Patient, enduring.

तैतिरः A partridge.

तैतिलः 1 A rhinoceros. -2 A god. -लं N. of the fourth astronomical period or करण.

तैत्तिरः 1 A partridge. -2 A rhinoceros. -रं A flock of partridges.

तैत्तिरिकः One who catches partridges.

तैत्तिरीय *m.* pl. The followers of the Taittirîya school of the Yajurveda. -यः The Taittirîya branch of the Yajurveda (कृष्णयजुर्वेद).

तैंतिडीक *a.* (की *f.*) Prepared with a sour sauce of tamarinds.

तैमिरः A disease of the eyes (dimness).

तैर्थ *a.* (र्थी *f.*) Relating to a sacred place.

तैर्थिक *a.* 1 Sacred, holy.-2 Coming from a sacred place.-3 Frequenting sacred places or shrines. -कः 1 An ascetic. -2 One who propounds a new religious or philosophical doctrine.-कं Holy water (such as that brought from a sacred bathing-place).

तैलं [तिलस्य तत्सदृशस्य वा विकारः अण्] 1 Oil; लभेत सिकतासु तैलमपि यत्नतः पीडयन् Bh. 2. 5; Y. 1. 284; R. 8. 38. -2 Benzoin. -Comp. -अटी a wasp. -अभ्यंगः anointing the body with oil. -कल्कजः oil-cake. -कारः an oilman. -किट्टं oil-cake. -चौरिका a cockroach. -द्रोणी an oil-tub. -पर्णिका, -पर्णी 1. sandal.-2. incense -3. turpentine. -पायिन् *m.* 1. a kind of cockroach. -2. a sword. -पिंजः the white sesamum. -पिपीलिका the small red ant. -पीत *a.* one who has drunk oil. -फलः 1. the Ingudi tree. -2. the sesamum plant. -भाविनी Jasmine. -माली the wick of a lamp. -यंत्रं an oil-mill. -स्फटिकः a kind of gem.

तैलकं A small quantity of oil.

तैलंपाता Oblation to fire (स्वधा), especially by pouring sesamum-seeds into fire; cf. इध्मंपाता and P. IV. 2. 58 and VI. 3. 71.

तैलिकः, तैलिन् *m.* An oilman, an oil-grinder or manufacturer.

तैलिनी The wick of a lamp.

तैलीनं A field of sesamum.

तैलंगः N. of a country, the mo-

dern Telangaṇa or Carnatic. —गाः (*pl*) The people of this country.

तैषः N. of the lunar month Pausha.

तोकं An offspring, a child; इयाकारणे शकटस्य च तोकं Nir.

तोककः The Châtaka bird.

तोक्मः 1 A young green blade of corn, green barley. —2 Green colour. -3 A cloud. —क्मं The wax of the ear.

तोड् 1 P. (तोडति) To disrespect.

तोडनं 1 Splitting, dividing. —2 Tearing. -3 Hurting, injuring.

तोटं, तोद, -तोदनं See under तुद्.

तोमरः-रं 1 An iron club. 2 A javelin. **-Comp.** —धरः 1 fire (considered as a deity). —2. a warrior armed with a club.

तोमरिका A fragrant earth.

तोयं 1 Water; *S.* 7. 12. —2 The constellation पूर्वाषाढा or its regent. **-Comp.**— अधिवासिनी trumpet-flower. —आत्मन् *m.* the Supreme Being. —आधारः,-आशयः a lake, well, any reservoir of water; तोयाधारपथाश्च वल्कलशिखानिष्यंदरेखांकिताः *S.* 1. 14. —आलयः the ocean, sea. —ईशः 'lord of waters' an epithet of Varuṇa. (-शं) the constellation called पूर्वषाढा. —उत्सर्गः discharge of water, raining; Me. 37. —कर्मन् *n.* 1. ablutions of various parts of the body performed with water -2. libations of water to the deceased. —काम *a.* 1. fond of water. -2. thirsty. (-मः) a sort of crane. —कृच्छ्रः, -च्छ्रं a kind of penance, drinking nothing but water for a fixed period. —क्रीडा sporting in water; Me. 33. —गर्भः the cocoanut. —चरः an aquatic animal —डिंबः, -डिंभः hail. —दः a cloud; R. 6. 65; V. 1.14. °अत्ययः the autumn. —दं ghee. —धरः a cloud. —धारः 1. a cloud. -2. raining. —धिः,-निधिः 1. the ocean.-2. the number 'four'. °प्रियं cloves. —नीवी the earth. —पाषाणजमलं oxide of zinc. —पुष्पी, -प्रष्ठा trumpet-flower. —प्रसादनं the clearing-nut tree or its nut, see. कतक. —मलं sea-foam —मुच् *m.* a cloud. —यंत्रं 1. a water-clock. -2. an artificial jet or fountain of water. —रसः moisture. —राज् *m.* 1. the ocean. -2. Varuṇa, the regent of waters. —राशिः the ocean. —वेला the edge of water, shore. —व्यतिकरः confluence (as of rivers); R. 8. 95. —शुक्तिका an oyster. —सर्पिका, -सूचकः a frog.

तोरणः-णं [तुर्-युच् आधारे ल्युट् Tv.] 1 An arched doorway, a portal. -2 An outer door or gateway; मणौ दूरात्पामथ तोरणाद् बहिः Śi. 12. 1; दूरालक्ष्यं सुरपतिधनुश्चारुणा तोरणेन Me. 75. -3 Any temporary and ornamental arch; Ku. 7. 3; R. 1. 41, 7. 4, 11. 5. -4 An elevated place near a bathing-place. —णं The neck, throat. —णः N. of Siva.

तोल, तोलनं &c. See under तुल्.

तोष, तोषण &c. See under तुष्.

तोशलं A club (मुसल).

तौक्षिकः The sign Sagittarius of the zodiac (a word borrowed from Greek).

तौतिकः The pearl-oyster. —कं A pearl.

तौर्यं [तूर्ये भवं अण्] The sound of musical instruments. **-Comp.** —त्रिकं the union of song, dance, and instrumental music, triple symphony. तौर्यत्रिकं वृथाट्या च कामजो दशको गणः Ms. 7. 47; U. 4.

तौलं A balance.

तौलिकः, तौलिकिकः A painter.

तौलिन् *m.* 1 A weigher. -2 The sign *Libra* of the zodiac.

तौल्यं 1 Weight. -2 Equality, similarity.

तौषार *a.* (री *f.*) Snowy. —रं Snow, cold.

त्मन् *m.* Ved. 1 The vital air. -2 One's own person, self; cf. आत्मन्.

त्यज् 1 P. (त्यजति, तत्याज, अत्याक्षीत्, त्यक्ष्यति, त्यक्त) 1 To leave (in all senses), abandon, quit, go away from; वत्मे भानोस्त्यजाशु Me. 39; Ms. 6. 77, 9. 177; *S.* 5. 26. -2 To let go, dismiss, discharge; Bk. 6. 122. -3 To give up, renounce, resign, surrender; Bh. 3. 16; Ms. 2. 95, 6. 33; Bg. 6. 24, 16. 21. -4 To shun, avoid. -5 To get rid of, free oneself from; Bg. 2. 3. 6 To set aside, disregard; त इमेऽवस्थिता युद्धे प्राणांस्त्यक्त्वा धनानि च Bg. 1. 33. -7 To except. -8 To distribute, give away; कृतं (संचयं) आश्वयुजे त्यजेत् Y. 3. 47; Ms. 6. 15. -9 To shoot off. —*Caus.* 1 To cause to give up &c., to deprive (a person) of anything. -2 To expel, turn out. -3 To quit. —*Desid.* (तित्यक्षति) To wish to leave &c.

त्यक्त *p. p.* [त्यज् कर्मणि-क्त] 1 Abandoned, forsaken, left, quitted. -2 Resigned, surrendered. -4 Shunned, avoided; see त्यज्. **-Comp.** —अग्निः a Brâhmaṇa who has given up household fire. —जीवित, -प्राण *a.* ready to abandon life, willing to run any risk: मदर्थे त्यक्तजीविताः Bg. 1. 9. —लज्ज *a.* shameless.

त्यक्तृ *a.* Abandoning, leaving &c.

त्यजनं 1 Leaving, quitting. -2 Giving. -3 Excepting, exclusion.

त्यजस् *n.* Ved. 1 Abandonment. -2 Difficulty. -3 Anger. -4 Estrangement, dislike, envy. -5 A weapon causing abandonment. —*m.* -*f.* -*n.* Ved. Offspring, descendants.

त्यागः [त्यज् भावे घञ्] 1 Leaving, forsaking, abandoning, deserting, separation; न माता न पिता न स्त्री न पुत्रस्त्यागमर्हति Ms. 8. 389, 9. 79. -2 Giving up, resigning, renouncing; Ms. 10. 112; Bg. 12. 11. -3 Gift, donation, giving away as charity; करं आद्यस्त्यागः Bh. 2. 65; H. 1.154; त्यागाय संभृतार्थानां R. 1. 17; Pt. 1. 169. -4 Liberality, generosity; R. 1. 22. -5 Secretion, excretion. -6 Dismissing, discharging. -7 Sacrificing oneself. -8 A sage. **-Comp.** —पत्रं a bill of divorcement. —युत, -शील *a.* liberal, generous, munificent.

त्यागिन् *a.* 1 Leaving, abandoning, giving up &c. -2 Giving away, a donor. -3 Heroic, brave. -4 Liberal. -5 Sacrificing. -6 One who does not look to any reward or result from the performance of ceremonial rites; यस्तु कर्मफलत्यागी स त्यागीत्यभिधीयते Bg. 18. 11.

त्याजित *p. p.* 1 Made to leave or abandon. -2 Caused to be disregarded.

त्याज्य *a.* 1 To be left, shunned or expelled. -2 To be given up or relinquished. -3 To be sacrificed. -4 To be excluded. —ज्यं A part of an asterism or its duration considered to be unlucky.

त्रंस् 1 P. ,10 U.(त्रंसति, त्रंसयति-ते) To speak or shine.

त्रक् 1 A (त्रंकते) To go; so also त्रंख् 1 P., त्रंग् 1 P.

त्रंद् 1 P. (त्रंदति) 1 To act, perform some functions. -2 To try. strive. -3 To be busy or active.

त्रप् 1 A. (त्रपते, त्रपित) To be ashamed or abashed, be embarrassed; त्रपन्ते तीर्थानि त्वरितमिह यस्योद्धृतिविधौ G. L. 28. -WITH अप to turn away or retire through shame ; तस्मादङ्केरपत्रेपे Bk. 14. 81; येनापत्रपते साधुरसाधुस्तेन तुष्यति Mb.

त्रपा [त्रप् भावे अङ्] 1 Bashfulness modesty; मंत्रत्रपाभर Git. 12. -2 Shame (in a good or bad sense). -3 A libidinous or unchaste woman. -4 Family, race. -5 Fame, celebrity -**Comp.** -निरस्त, हीन *a.* shameless, impudent. -रंडा a harlot.

त्रपित *a.* Modest, bashful.

त्रपु *n.* [त्रप् इव त्रपते लज्जते इव. त्रप् -उन् Tv.] 1 Tin; याद मणिस्त्रपुणि प्रतिबध्यते Pt. 1. 75. -2 Lead.

त्रपुलं -ष, त्रपुस् *n*, त्रपुनं Tin -षं Cucumber.

त्रप्स्यं Diluted curds.

त्रापिष्ठ *a.* (superl. of तृप्र) Highly satisfied.

त्रपीयस् *a.* (सी *f.*) (compar. of तृप्र) More satisfied.

त्रय *a.* (यी *f.*) Triple, threefold, treble, divided into three parts, of three kinds; त्रयी वै विद्या ऋचो यजूंषि सामानि *Sat. Br.*; Ms. 1. 23. -यं A triad, a group or collection of three; अदेयमासीत्त्रयमेव भूपतेः शशिप्रभं छत्रमुभे च चामरे R. 3. 16, लोकत्रयं Bg. 11. 20, 43; Ms. 2. 76.

त्रयस् (Nom. pl. *m.* of त्रि, entering into comp. with some numerals) Three. -**Comp.** -चत्वारिंश *a.* forty third. -चत्वारिंशत् *a.* or *f.* forty-three. -त्रिंश *a.* thirty-third. -त्रिंशत् *a.* or *f.* thirty-three. °पतिः an epithet of (*a*) Indra, (*b*) प्रजापति. -दश *a.* 1. thirteenth. -2.having thirteen added: त्रयोदश शतं 'one hundred and thirteen.'-दशन् *a. pl.* thirteen -दशक *a.* consisting of thirteen. (-कं) the number thirteen. -दशम *a.* thirteenth. -दशी the thirteenth day of a lunar fort night. -नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. -पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. -विंश *a.* 1. twenty-third.-2. consisting of twenty three. -विंशतिः *f.* twenty-three -षष्टिः *f.* sixty three.-सप्ततिः *f* seventy-three.

त्रयी 1 The three Vedas taken collectively (ऋग् यजुः साम); त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1; तेन त्रयी वर्णाश्रमस्य विद्याः परिपालिताः U. 2; Ms. 4. 125. -2 A triad, triplet; स्थचोचितं सभविद्यामसौ नरशिखित्रयी Si 2. 3 -3 A matron or married woman whose husband and children are living. -4 Intellect, understanding. -**Comp.** -तनुः 1. an epithet of the sun; so त्रयीमयः. -2. an epithet of Siva. -धर्मः the duty enjoined by the three Vedas: Bg. 9. 21. -मुख a Brâhmaṇa.

त्रस् I. 1. 4. P. (त्रसति, त्रस्यति, त्रस्त) 1 To quake, tremble, shake. start with fear. -2 To fear, dread, be afraid of (with abl., sometimes with gen or instr.); प्रमदवन त्रस्यति K. 255; कपेरत्रासिषुर्नादात् Bk. 9. 11, 5. 75. 14. 48, 15. 53; Si. 8. 24; Ki. 8. 7. -3 To run away, run from. -*Caus* (त्रासयति-ते)To frighten.terrify -II. 10 U. (त्रासयति-ते) 1 To go. move. -2 To hold. -3 To take, seize. -4 To oppose, prevent.

त्रस *a.* [त्रस्-घञर्थे क] Moveable, locomotive. -सः The heart. -सं 1 A wood, forest. -2 Animals. -3 The aggregate of moving or living beings.-4 Animals and men.-**Comp.** -रेणुः 1. an atom, the mote or atom of dust which is seen moving in a sunbeam; cf. जालांतरगते भानौ सूक्ष्मं यद्दृश्यते रजः । प्रथमं तत्प्रमाणानां त्रसरेणुं प्रचक्षते ॥ Ms. 8. 132; also Y. 1. 361. -2 N. of one of the wives of the sun

त्रसनं [त्रस् भावे ल्युट्] 1 Alarm, fear. -2 Anxiety, uneasiness.

त्रसरः A shuttle.

त्रसुर, त्रस्नु *a.* [त्रस्-उरच्] Fearful, trembling, timid; अत्रस्नुभिर्युक्तधुरं तुरंगैः R. 14. 47; सीतां सौमित्रिणा त्यक्तां सध्रीचीं त्रस्नुमाकिकां Bk 6. 7.

त्रस्त *p. p.* [त्रस्-क्त] 1 Frightened, terrified, alarmed; त्रस्तैकहायनकुरंगविलोलदृष्टिः Mâl 4. 8.-2 Timid, fearful.-3 Quick, rolling.

त्रास *a.* [त्रस् भावे घञ्] 1 Moveable, moving. -2 Frightening. -सः 1 Fear, terror, alarm; अतः कंचुकिकञ्चुकस्य विशति त्रासादयं वामनः Ratn. 2. 3; R. 2. 38, 9. 58. -2 Alarming, frightening. -3 A flaw or defect in a jewel

त्रासन *a* [त्रस्-णिच् भावे ल्युट्] Terrifying, frightening, alarming. -नं 1 The act of frightening or causing alarm. -2 A means of frightening, any cause of alarm.

त्रासित *a.* Frightened, alarmed, terrified.

त्रा 2 A. (त्राते) To protect; see also त्रै.

त्राण, त्रात &c. See under त्रै.

त्रि *num. a.* [Un. 5. 66] (declined in pl. only, nom. त्रयः *m.*, तिस्रः *f.* त्रीणि *n.*) Three; त एव हि त्रयो लोकास्त एव त्रय आश्रमाः &c. Ms. 2. 229; प्रियतमाभिरसौ तिसृभिर्बभौ R. 9. 18; त्रीणि वर्षाण्युदीक्षेत कुमार्यृतुमती सती Ms. 9. 90. [Cf. L. *tres*; Gr. *treis*; *A. S.*, Zend *thri*; Eng. *three.*] -**Comp.** -अंशः 1. a three-fold share. -2. a third part.-3. three-fourths.-अक्ष *a.* triocular.-अक्षः,-अक्षकः an epithet of *Siva*. -अक्षर: 1. the mystic syllable ओम् consisting of three letters; see under अ. -2. a match-maker or घटक (that word consisting of three syllables.)-3. a genealogist. (-री) knowledge, learning; see विद्या. -अंकटं,-अंगटं 1. three strings suspended to either end of a pole for carrying burdens. -2. a sort of collyrium. (-टः) N. of Siva. -अंजनं the three kinds of collyrium, *i. e.* कालांजन, रसांजन, and पुष्पांजन. -अंजलं,-लि three handfuls taken collectively. -अधिपतिः an epithet of Vishṇu. -अधिष्ठानः the soul. (-नं) spirit, life (चैतन्य). -अध्वगा, -मार्गगा,-वर्त्मगा epithets of the river Ganges (flowing through the three worlds).-अनीक *a.* having the three properties of heat, rain and cold; Rv. 3. 56. 3. (-का) an army consisting of horses, elephants and chariots. -अंबकः (also त्र्यंबक in the same sense though rarely used in classical literature) 'having three eyes', N. of *Siva* : त्रियंबकं संयमिनं ददर्श Ku. 3. 44; जटीकृतत्र्यंबकवीक्षणेन R. 2. 42, 3. 49. °सखः an epithet of Kubera. -अंबका an epithet of Pârvatî. -अब्द *a.* three years old.

(र्ष्यं) three years taken collectively. –अशीत *a.* eighty-third. –अशीतिः *f.* eighty-three. –अहन् *a.* twenty-four. –अश्र,–अस्र *a.* triangular. (–स्रं) a triangle. –अहः 1. a period of three days. –2. a festival lasting three days. –आहिक *a.* 1. performed or produced in three days. –2. recurring after the third day, tertian (as fever). –3. having provision for three days. –ऋचं (तृचं also) three *Riks* taken collectively; Ms. 8. 106. –ऐहिक *a.* having provision for three days. –ककुद् *m.* 1. N. of the mountain Trikûṭa. –2. N. of Vishṇu or Krishṇa. –3. the highest, chief. –4. a sacrifice lasting for ten nights. –ककुभ् *m.* Ved. 1. Indra. –2. Indra's thunderbolt. –कर्मन् *n.* the chief three duties of a Brâhmaṇa *i. e.* sacrifice, study of the Vedas, and making gifts or charity. (–*m.*) one who engages in these three duties (as a Brâhmaṇa). –कायः N. of Buddha. –कालं 1. the three times; the past, the present, and the future, or morning, noon and evening. –2. the three tenses (the past, present, and future) of a verb. (–लं) *ind.* three times, thrice. °ज्ञ, °दर्शिन् *a.* omniscient. (*m.*) 1. a divine sage, seer. –2. a deity. –3. N. of Buddha. °विद् *m.* 1. a Buddha. –2. an Arhat (with the Jainas). –कूटः N. of a mountain in Ceylon on the top of which was situated Lankâ, the capital of Râvaṇa; *Si.* 2. 5. –कूर्चकं a knife with three edges. –कोण *a.* triangular, forming a triangle. (–णः) 1. a triangle. –2. the vulva. –खं 1. tin. –2. a cucumber. –खट्वं,–खट्वी three bedsteads taken collectively. –गणः an aggregate of the three objects of worldly existence; *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; न बाधतेऽस्य त्रिगणः परस्परं Ki. 1. 11; see त्रिवर्ग below. –गत *a.* 1. tripled. –2. done in three days. –गर्ताः (pl.) 1. N. of a country, also called जालंधर in the north-west of India. –2 the people or rulers of that country. –गर्ता 1. a lascivious woman, wanton. –2. a woman in general. –3. a pearl. –4. a kind of cricket. –गुण *a.* 1. consisting of three threads; अताव गुणां त्रिगुणां बभार या Ku. 5. 10. –2. three times repeated, thrice, treble, threefold, triple; सम व्यतीयुस्त्रिगुणानि तस्य (दिनानि) R. 2. 25. –3. containing the three Guṇas सत्त्व, रजस् and तमस्. (–णं) the Pradhâna (in Sân. phil.) (–*ind.*) three times; in three ways. (–णाः *m.* pl.) the three qualities or constituents of nature: त्रयीमयाय त्रिगुणात्मने नमः K. 1. (–णा) 1. Mâyâ or illusion (in Vedânta phil.). –2. an epithet of Durgâ. –चक्षुस् *m.* an epithet of *Siva.* –चतुर *a.* (pl.) three or four; गत्वा जवात्त्रिचतुराणि पदानि सीता B. R. 6. 34. –चत्वारिंश *a.* forty-third. –चत्वारिंशत् *f.* forty-three. –जगत् *n.*-जगती the three worlds, (1) the heaven, the atmosphere, and the earth; or (2) the heaven, the earth, and the lower world. –जटः an epithet of *Siva.* –जटा N. of a female demon, one of the Râkshasa attendants kept by Râvaṇa to watch over Sîtâ, when she was retained as a captive in the Asoka-vanikâ. She acted very kindly towards Sîtâ and induced her companions to do the same. –जीवा -ज्या the sine of three signs or 90°. a radius. –णता a bow. –णव, –णवन् *a.* pl. three times nine, *i. e.* 27. –णाचिकेतः a part of the Adhvaryu sacrifice or Yajurveda, or one who performs a vow connected therewith (according to Kull. on Ms. 3. 185). –णीता a wife ('thrice married'; it being supposed that a girl belongs to *Soma*, *Gandharva* and *Agni* before she obtains a human husband). –तक्षं, तक्षी three carpenters taken collectively. –दंडं 1. the three staves of a *Sannyâsin* (who has resigned the world) tied together so as to form one. –2. the triple subjection of thought, word, and deed. (–डः) the state of a religious ascetic. –दंडिन् *m.* 1. a religious mendicant or *Sannyâsin* who has renounced all worldly attachments, and who carries three long staves tied together so as to form one in his right hand. –2. one who has obtained command over his mind, speech, and body (or thought, word, and deed), cf. वाग्दंडोऽथ मनोदंडः कायदंडस्तथैव च । यस्यैते निहिता बुद्धौ त्रिदंडीति स उच्यते ॥ Ms. 12. 10. –दशाः (pl.) 1. thirty. –2. the thirty-three gods. (–शः) a god, an immortal; Ku. 3. 1. °अंकुशः, °आयुधं Indra's thunderbolt; R. 9. 54. °आयुधं rainbow. °अधिप, °ईश्वरः, °पति epithets of Indra. °अधिपतिः N. of Indra. °अध्यक्षः, °अयनः an epithet of Vishṇu. °अरिः, a demon. °आचार्यः an epithet of Brihaspati. °आलयः, °आवासः 1. heaven. –2. the mountain Meru. –3 a god. °आहारः the food of the gods', nectar. °ईशः 1. Indra. –2. Siva. –3. Brahman. °गुरुः an epithet of Brihaspati. °गोपः a kind of insect; (cf. इंद्रगोप): अहर्भ त्रिदशगोपमात्रके दाहशक्तिमिव कृष्णवर्त्मनि R. 11. 42. °दीर्घिका an epithet of the Ganges. °मंजरी the holy basil. °वधू, °वनिता, an Apsaras or heavenly damsel; कैलासस्य त्रिदशवनितादर्पणस्यातिथिः स्याः Me. 58. °वर्त्मन् the sky. °श्रेष्ठः 1 Agni. –2. Brahman. –दिनं three days collectively. –द्युस्पृक्ष *m.* concurrence of three lunations with one solar day. –दिवं 1. the heaven; त्रिमार्गगेव त्रिदिवस्य मार्गः Ku. 1. 28; *S.* 7. 3. –2. sky, atmosphere. –3. paradise. –4. happiness. (–वा) cardamoms. °अधीशः, °ईशः 1. an epithet of Indra. –2. a god. °उद्भवा 1. the Ganges. –2. small cardamoms. °ओकस् *m.* a god. –दृश् *m.* an epithet of *Siva.* –दोषं vitiation or derangement of the three humours of the body, *i. e.* वात, पित्त and कफ. –धातुः an epithet of Gaṇesa. –धामन् *m.* 1. N. of Vishṇu. –2. of Vyâsa; –3. of *Siva.* –4. of Agni. –5. death. –धारा the Ganges. –नयनः (नयनः) –नेत्रः, –लोचनः epithets of *Siva*; K. 3. 66; Ku. 3. 66, 5. 72. –नवत *a.* ninety-third. –नवतिः *f.* ninety-three. –नयना Pârvatî. –नाभः Vishṇu. –नेत्रचूडामणिः the moon. –पंच *a.* three-fold five, *i. e.* fifteen. –पंचाश *a.* fifty-third. –पंचाशत् *f.* fifty-three. –पटुः glass (काच). –पताकः 1. the hand with three fingers stretched out or erect. –2. the forehead marked naturally with three horizontal lines. –पत्रकः the Palâsa tree. –पथं 1. the three paths taken collectively, *i. e.* the sky, atmosphere, and the earth, or the sky, earth and the lower world. –2. a place where three roads meet. (–था) an epithet of Mathurâ. °गा an epithet of the Ganges: धृतसत्पथस्त्रिपथगामभितः स तमारुरोह पुरुहू-

स्तुतः Ki. 6. 1; Amaru. 99. —पद्,-पाद्,-पात् m. Ved. 1. Vishṇu. -2. fever (personified). —पद a. three-footed. (-दं) a tripod. —पदिका 1. a tripod. -2. a stand with three feet. —पदी 1. the girth of an elephant; नासस्तक्रिणां मैवं त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि R. 4. 48.-2 the Gâyatrî metre. -3. a tripod. -4. the plant गोधापदी. —परिक्रान्त a. one who walks thrice round a sacred fire. —पर्णः the Kimsuka tree.—पाटः 1. intersection of a prolonged side and perpendicular (in a quadrangular figure). -2. the figure formed by such intersection. —पाठिन् a. 1. familiar with Samhitâ, Pada, and Krama. -2. one who learns a thing after three repetitions. —पादः 1. the Supreme Being. -2. fever. —पाद् a. 1. having three feet. -2. consisting of three parts, having three-fourths; R. 15. 96. -3. trinomial. (-m.) 1. an epithet of Vishṇu in his dwarf incarnation. -2. the Supreme Being. —पुट a. triangular. (-टः) 1. an arrow. -2. the palm of the hand. -3. a cubit. -4. a bank or shore.—पुटकः a triangle. —पुटा an epithet of Durgâ.—पुटिन् m. the castor-oil plant. —पुंड्रं, -पुंड्रकं a mark on the forehead consisting of three lines made with cowdung ashes. —पुरं 1. a collection of three cities. -2. the three cities of gold, silver, and iron in the sky, air and earth built for demons by Maya; (these cities were burnt down, along with the demons inhabiting them, by Siva at the request of the gods); Ku. 7. 48; Amaru. 2; Me. 56; Bh. 2. 123; (-रः) N. of a demon or demons presiding over these cities. °अधिपतिः N. of Maya, °अंतकः, °अरिः, °घ्नः,°दहनः, °द्विष् m.°हरः &c. epithets of Siva; Bh. 3. 123; R. 17. 14. °दाहः burning of the three cities; Ki.5.14. (-री) 1. N. of a place near Jabbalpura, formerly capital of the kings of Chedi.-2. N. of a country.—पुरुष a. 1. having the length of three men. -2. having three assistants. (-षं) the three ancestors, father, grand-father, and great-grand-father. —पृष्ठं the highest heaven. —पौरुष a. 1. belonging to, or extending over, three generations of men. -2. offered to three (as oblations). -3. inherited from three (as an estate). —प्रस्रुतः an elephant in rut.—फला the three myrobalans taken collectively, (Mar. हिरडा, बेहडा and आंवळकाठी). —बंधनः the individual soul. —बलि, -बली,-वलिः, -वली f. 1. the three folds or wrinklas of skin above the navel of a woman (regarded as a mark of beauty); क्षामोदरोपरिलसत्त्रिवलीलतानां Bh. 1. 93, 81; cf. Ku. 1. 39. -2. the anus. —बलिकं the anus. —बाहुः a kind of fighting with swords. —भं three signs of the zodiac, or ninety degrees. —भद्रं copulation, sexual union, cohabitation. —भागः 1. the third part. -2. the third part of a sign of the zodiac.—भुजं a triangle. —भुवनं the three worlds; पुण्यं यायास्त्रिभुवनगुरोर्धाम चंडीश्वरस्य Me. 33, Bh. 1. 99. °गुरुः Siva. °पतिः Vishṇu. —भूमः a palace with three floors. —मधु n. —मधुरं sugar, honey, and ghee. —मार्गा the Ganges; Ku. 1. 28. —मुकुटः the Trikûṭa mountain. —मुखः an epithet of Buddha.—मुनि ind. having the three sages पाणिनि, कात्यायन and पतंजलि; त्रिमुनि व्याकरणम्.—मूर्तिः 1. the united form of Brahmâ, Vishṇu, and Mahesa, the Hindu triad; Ku. 2. 4. -2. Buddha, or Jina. —मूर्धन् m. a demon; U. 2. 15. —यष्टिः a necklace of three strings. —यामकं sin. —यामा 1. night (consisting of 3 watches or *praharas*, the first and last half *prahara* being excluded); संक्षिप्येत क्षण इव कथं दीर्घयामा त्रियामा Me. 108, Ku. 7. 21, 26; R. 9. 70, V. 3. 22.-2. turmeric. -3. the Indigo plant. -4. the river Yamunâ. —युगः an epithet of Siva. —योनिः a law-suit (in which a person engages from anger, covetousness, or infatuation). —रसकं spirituous liquor. —रात्र a. lasting for three nights. (-त्रः) a festival lasting for three nights. (-त्रं) a period of three nights. —रेखः a conch-shell. —लिंग a. having three genders, *i. e.* an adjective. -2. possessing the three Guṇas. (-गः) the country called Telanga. (-गी) the three genders taken collectively. —लोकं the three worlds. (-कः) an inhabitant of the three worlds. °आत्मन् m. the Supreme Being. °ईशः the sun. °नाथः 'lord of the three worlds' an epithet of Indra; R.3.45. -2. of Siva; Ku. 77. —लोकी the three worlds taken collectively, the universe; सत्यमेव त्रिलोकीसरिति हरशिरश्चुंबिनीविच्छटा Bh. 3. 95; Sânti. 4. 22. —लोचनः Siva.(-ना) 1. an unchaste woman. an epithet of Durgâ. —लोहकं the three metals:— gold, silver, and copper. —वर्गः 1. the three objects of worldly existence, *i. e.* धर्म, अर्थ and काम; Ku. 5. 38. -2. the three states of loss, stability, and increase; क्षयः स्थानं च वृद्धिश्च त्रिवर्गो नीतिवेदिनां Ak.-3. the three qualities of nature, *i. e.* सत्त्व, रजस्, and तमस् -4. the three higher castes. -5. the three myrobalans. -6. propriety, decorum. —वर्णकं the first three of the four castes of Hindus taken collectively. —वर्ष a. three years old. —वारं ind. three times, thrice. —विक्रमः Vishṇu in his fifth or dwarf incarnation. —विद्यः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —विध a. of three kinds, three-fold. —विष्टपं,-पिष्टपं 1. the world of Indra, heaven; त्रिविष्टपस्येव पतिं जयंतः R. 6. 78. -2. the three worlds. °सद् a god. —वृत् a. 1. threefold. -2. consisting of three parts. (-त्) 1. a sacrifice. -2. a girdle of three strings. -3 an amulet of three strings. (-f.) a plant possessing valuable purgative properties. °करणं combining three things, *i. e.* earth, water, and fire.—वेणिः, -णी f. the place near Prayâga where the Ganges joins the Yamunâ and receives under ground the Sarasvatî. —वेदः a Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas. —शंकुः 1. N. of a celebrated king of the Solar race, king of Ayodhyâ and father of Harischandra. [He was a wise, pious, and just king, but his chief fault was that he loved his person to an inordinate degree. Desiring to celebrate a sacrifice, in virtue of which he could go up to heaven in his mortal body, he requested his family-priest Vasishṭha to officiate for him; but being refused he next requested his hundred sons who also rejected his absurd proposal. He, therefore, called them cowardly and impotent, and was, in return for these insults, cursed and degraded by them to be a Chaṇḍâla.

collectively; R. 10. 53.

त्रैवर्गिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the three objects of life; cf. त्रिवर्ग.

त्रैवर्णिक *a.* (की *f.*) Relating to the first three castes. **—कः** A member of the first three castes.

त्रैवार्षिक *a.* (की *f.*) 1 Three years old. -2 Lasting for three years &c.; also त्रैवार्षिक.

त्रैविक्रम *a.* (मी *f.*) Belonging to Trivikrama or Vishṇu; R. 7. 35. **—मं** The three steps of Vishṇu.

त्रैविद्यं 1 The three Vedas. -2 The study of the three Vedas. -3 An assembly of Brâhmaṇas familiar with the three Vedas. -4 The three sciences. **—द्यः** A Brâhmaṇa versed in the three Vedas; Bg. 9. 20.

त्रैविध्यं Three-foldness, three kinds or sorts, triplicity.

त्रैविष्टपः, त्रैविष्टपेयः A god.

त्रैशंकवः An epithet of Hariśchandra, son of Triśanku.

त्रोटकं [त्रुट्-ण्वुल्] 1 A species of drama:—सप्ताष्टनवपंचांकं दिव्यमानुषसंश्रयं । त्रोटकं नाम तत्प्राहुः प्रत्यंकं सविदूषकं ॥ S. D. 540; *e. g.* Kálidâsa's Vikramorvaśiyam (?). -2. An angry speech. **—कः** A kind of poisonous insect.

त्रोटिः See under त्रुट्.

त्रोत्रं 1 A goad. -2 A kind of disease.

त्वक्ष् 1 P. (त्वक्षति, त्वष्ट) 1 To pare, hew, peel. -2 To make thin. -3 To cover.

त्वक्षस् *n.* Strength, might, power.

त्वष्ट *p. p.* Made thin, pared, peeled &c.

त्वष्टिः *f.* Carpentry. **—m.** N. of a mixed tribe (?).

त्वाष्ट्र *a.* [त्वष्टा देवता अस्य अण्] Belonging to Tvashṭri; U. 6. 3. **—ष्ट्री** 1 The asterism चित्रा. -2 A small car. **—ष्ट्रं** The creative power.

त्वंकारः Addressing disrespectfully with a 'thou', theeing and thouing.

त्वंग् 1 P. (त्वंगति) 1 To go, move. -2 To jump, gallop. -3 To tremble.

त्वच् 6 P. (त्वचति) To cover.

त्वच् *f.* 1 Skin (of men, serpents &c.); U. 4. 20; Mv. 1. 18. -2 Hide (as of a cow, deer &c.); R. 3. 31. -3 Bark, rind; Ku. 1. 7; R. 2, 37, 17. 12. -4 Any cover or coating. -5 The sense of touch. **-Comp. —अंकुरः** horripilation. **—इंद्रियं** the organ of touch. **—क्षतः** a sore. **—गंधः** the orange. **—छेदः** 1. a skin-wound, scratch, bruise. -2. circumcision. **—जं** 1. blood. -2. hair (on the body). **—तरंगकः** a wrinkle. **—त्रं** an armour; त्वक्त्रं चापकचे वरं Bk. 14. 94. **—दोषः** disease of the skin, leprosy. **—परिपुटनं** peeling of the skin. **—पारुष्यं** roughness of the skin. **—पुष्पः** horripilation. (**—ष्पी, —ष्पं**) a blotch, scab. **—भेदः** a scratch. **—मलं** hair of the body. **—रोगः** leprosy &c., any cutaneous disease. **—सारः** (त्वचिसारः) a bamboo; त्वक्सारंध्रपरिपूरणलब्धगीतिः Si. 4. 61. **—सुगंधः** an orange.

त्वचं 1 Skin. -2 Bark.

त्वचनं 1 Covering with a skin. -2 Skinning.

त्वचयति Den. P. 1 To cover with a hide. -2 To peel off the skin.

त्वचस् *n.* Skin.

त्वचा See त्वच्.

त्वच्य *a.* Conducive to the healthiness of the skin.

त्वाच *a.* (ची *f.*) Relating to the skin, contagious.

त्वद् A form of the second personal pronoun occurring as the first member of some compounds: *e. g.* त्वदधीन, त्वत्सादृश्यं &c.

त्वदीय *a.* Thy, thine, your, yours; R. 3. 50.

त्वद्विध *a.* Like thee or you.

त्वर् 1 A. (त्वरते, त्वरित-तूर्ण) To hurry, make haste, move with speed, do anything quickly; भवान्सुहृदर्थे त्वरतां M. 2; नातुनेतुमबलाः स तत्वरे R. 19. 38. **—Caus.** (त्वरयति) 1 To cause to hasten, expedite, urge forward, accelerate; त्वरयोर्वशीं V. 2; Ku. 4. 36. -2 To call quickly away; Mâl. 5. 25.

तूर्ण *p. p.* [त्वर्-भावे क्त] 1 Quick, speedy, rapid. -2 Fleet. **—र्णं** Rapidity, quickness. **—र्णं** *ind.* Quickly, speedily; तूर्णमानीयतां तूर्णं पूर्णचंद्रनिभानने Subhâsh.

तूर्णि *a.* Quick. **—र्णिः** *f.* Speed. **—m.** 1 The mind. -2 A Sloka. -3 Dirt, excrement.

त्वरणं Making haste, velocity.

त्वरा, त्वरिः *f.* [त्वर्-अङ्] 1 Haste, hurry, speed; औत्सुक्येन कृतत्वरा सहभुवा व्यावर्तमाना ह्रिया Ratn. 1. 2. -2 Urgency or pressing nature; Ku. 63. **-Comp. —आरोहः** a pigeon.

त्वरित *p. p.* Quick, swift, speedy. **—तं** Despatch, haste. **—ind.** Quickly, fast, speedily, hastily.

त्वष्टृ *m.* [त्वक्ष्-तृच्] 1 A carpenter, builder, workman. -2 Viśvakarman, the architect of the gods. [Tvashṭri is the Vulcan of the Hindu mythology. He had a son named Triśiras and a daughter called संज्ञा, who was given in marriage to the sun. But she was unable to bear the severe light of her husband, and therefore Tvashṭri mounted the sun upon his lathe, and carefully trimmed off a part of his bright disc; cf. आरोप्य चक्रभ्रमिमुष्णतेजास्त्वष्ट्रेव यत्नोल्लिखितो विभाति R. 6. 32. The part trimmed off is said to have been used by him in forming the discus of Vishṇu, the Triśula of Śiva, and some other weapons of the gods].

त्वादृश्, त्वादृश (शी *f.*) *a.* Similar to thee or you, of thy kind Me. 69.

त्विष् 1 U. (त्वेषति-ते) To shine, glitter, sparkle, blaze.

त्विष् *f.* 1 Light, lustre, splendour, brilliance; त्वयास्त्विषामित्यवधारितं पुरा Si. 1. 3, 9. 13; R. 4. 75; Ratn. 1.18. -2 Beauty. -3 Authority, weight. -4 Wish, desire. -5 Custom, practice. -6 Violence, vehemence. -7 Speech. **-Comp. —ईशः**, the sun; also त्विषांपतिः or त्विषामीशः

त्विषा Splendour, lustre, light.

त्विषिः 1 A ray of light. -2 Beauty, lustre.

त्वेष *a.* Bright, brilliant.

त्सर् 1 P. (त्सरति) 1 To go or approach gently or stealthily, sneak, crawl. -2 To proceed crookedly or fraudulently.

त्सरुः 1 Any creeping animal. -2 The hilt or handle of a sword or any other weapon; [illegible] धौतत्सरुणा खड्गेन Ve. 3; [illegible] वर्जितांगः Ki. 17. 58; R. [illegible] **-Comp. —मार्गः** sword-exercise.

त्सारुक *a.* Skilful in handling a sword